## EXHIBIT 13

1	DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH ANTOGNINI, M.D.
2	JANUARY 28, 2022
3	OANOART 20, 2022
4	
<b>-</b>	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5	MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
	NASHVILLE DIVISION
6	WISHVILL DIVISION
	TERRY LYNN KING, )
7	)
,	Plaintiff, )
8	)
	Vs. ) No. 3:18-cv-01234
9	)
	TONY PARKER, et al., )
10	)
	Defendants. )
11	)
12	APPEARANCES:
13	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
14	Alex Kursman
	Federal Community Defender Office for the
15	Eastern District of Pennsylvania
16	601 Walnut Street, Suite 545W
17	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
18	
19	
20	FOR THE DEFENDANTS:
21	
22	Dean S. Atyia
23	Tennessee Attorney General's Office
24	Post Office Box 20207
25	Nashville, Tennessee 37202
	Page 1

www.veritext.com Veritext Legal Solutions

-			
1 2			I N D E X PAGE NO.
3	The witn	ess.	FAGE NO.
4		ntognini, 1	M.D.
5			KURSMAN6
6	EXAMINAT	ION BY MR.	ATYIA
7	EXAMINAT	ION BY MR.	KURSMAN 280
8			
9		_	EXHIBITS
10		Page	Description
11	1	86	Expert Report of Joseph F. Antognini, M.D., M.B.A.
12			M.D., M.B.A.
	2	86	ASA chart
13			
	3	147	Glass, et al., study
14			
	4	165	Divoll study
15			
	5	167	Inagaki study
16	6	192	Midagalam black borr responde
17	6	192	Midazolam black box warning
Ι,	7	194	Schultz study
18	·		
	8	203	Vuyk study
19			
	9	214	Bailey study
20			
	10	218	Kuizenga study
21	11	225	Dorrow attacks
22	11	225	Reves study
22	12	228	Nishikawa study
23			
-	13	229	Antonik study
24			
	14	336	Miyake study
25			
			Page 2

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

## 1 STIPULATION 2 The deposition of JOSEPH ANTOGNINI, M.D., called as a witness at the instance of the 3 Defendants, taken pursuant to all rules applicable to 4 5 the Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure by agreement on the 28th day of January, 2022, before Missy Davis, 6 Notary Public in and for Knox County and the State of Tennessee pursuant to stipulation of counsel. 8 9 It being agreed that Missy Davis may 10 report the deposition in machine shorthand, afterwards reducing the same to typewriting. 11 All objections except as to the form 12 13 of the questions are reserved to on or before the 14 hearing. 15 It being further agreed that all 16 formalities as to notice, caption, certificate, 17 transmission, et cetera. The reading of the completed deposition by the witness and the signature of the 18 19 witness are expressly waived. 2.0 21 22 23 2.4 25

1 JOSEPH ANTOGNINI, M.D., 2 having first been duly sworn, was examined and deposed as follows: The witness, VIDEO OPERATOR: Good morning. We are going on the record at 9:01 a.m. on 5 January 28th, 2022. This is media unit number 6 1 of the video recorded deposition of Dr. Joseph Antognini in the case of Terry Lynn 8 King versus Tony Parker, et al., filed in the 9 10 United States District Court, Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, case number 11 3:18-cv-01234. This deposition is being held 12 13 remotely via Zoom. Will counsel please 14 identify themselves for the record? 15 MR. KURSMAN: My name is Alex Kursman and I am counsel for Terry King. Along here 16 17 with me on this Zoom is Sarah Miller, Jeremy 18 Gunn, Ana Baldridge, Hayden Nelson-Major, David 19 Esquivel. Aaron Sommer is in my office with me as well. 2.0 MR. ATYIA: My name is Dean Atyia. I 21 am counsel for the defendants. It looks like 22 2.3 here with me are Scott Sutherland, Connie Blandon, Rob Mitchell, Miranda Jones, and 24 2.5 Mallory Shuler. Page 4

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

1	VIDEO OPERATOR: Okay. If there's no
2	one else, will the court reporter please swear
3	in the witness.
4	(Thereupon, the witness was sworn.)
5	MR. ATYIA: Alex, I'm sorry, I meant
6	to mention this a moment ago. I just wanted to
7	get something on the record and make sure it's
8	okay with you. I am admitted to the Middle
9	District, have not filed my Notice of
10	Appearance because I've spoken to the Clerk's
11	Office and they are in the process of setting
12	up my CMECF. I'm hopeful that will be done
13	today and I can file that today, but I don't
14	know for sure. So if you're okay with that, I
15	think we can proceed.
16	MR. KURSMAN: Yeah, we have no
17	objection to that if you are planning to enter
18	your appearance.
19	MR. ATYIA: Yes, I am. Thank you,
20	Alex.
21	COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Can I
22	get the spelling of your last name, Dean?
23	MR. ATYIA: Yes, ma'am. My last name
24	is Atyia, A-t-y-i-a.
25	COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
	Page 5

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

1	EXAMINATION BY MR. KURSMAN:
2	Q. Good morning, Dr. Antognini.
3	A. Good morning, sir.
4	Q. My name is Alex Kursman and I'm an
5	attorney with the Federal Community Defender Office in
6	Philadelphia. And I'm acting on behalf of plaintiff
7	Terry King in King vs. Parker pending in the Middle
8	District of Tennessee. Do you understand that you're
9	here today to answer questions related to the King
10	case?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And what is your understanding of
13	what this case is about?
14	A. My understanding is that the
15	plaintiffs, I guess the inmates, are challenging the
16	lethal injection protocol that is used by the State of
17	Tennessee and I'm here to provide expert testimony on
18	behalf of the State.
19	Q. And have you reviewed the entire
20	Tennessee lethal injection protocol?
21	A. I have not recently, but I have
22	reviewed it, yes.
23	Q. And what is your position on the
24	death penalty?
25	A. Well, that could I'll try to give
	Page 6

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

you an executive summary of that. I have some conflicting views on the death penalty for religious reasons and for reasons of, you know, I think one of the worst things that a government or a state can do is to execute an innocent person, so I have certainly concerns about the possibility that there are people that either are on death row who are innocent or people that have been executed who are innocent. So I certainly do struggle with that.

On the religious perspective, there's clearly a difference of opinion especially depending on your religion. I'm a Catholic and even in the Catholic Church, there is a division about the death penalty. And so, personally, I think that there are instances where the death penalty would be appropriate and those instances might differ from somebody else who has different criteria. So I think my sort of funneling point of all this is that I just let the democratic process work its way out and if a state decides that they're going to have the death penalty, then that's their choice. And if a state decides they don't want to have a death penalty, that's their choice.

And so I basically am not -- I have some misgivings about the death penalty, I'll put it that way, so I think to say that you're against the

Page 7

2.3

death penalty, let's say in all instances, I'm not sure
that I could say I'm against the death penalty in all
instances.
Q. And how many death penalty cases,
lethal injection cases have you testified in?
A. I would have to refer to my report
where I specify that. I would say now, some of the
cases, for example, as you know I did work in Ohio and
testified in Ohio. I've testified in Arkansas. And
I've been to Ohio maybe three times, Arkansas twice. I
don't know whether they're the same case or not, if
that's what you mean. Inmates come and go on these
cases, so I don't know exactly how to answer that
question in terms of numbers, but I can
Q. It's over five, though, right?
A. Oh, yeah, obviously, yes, correct.
Q. And you've probably worked with over,
you know, seven or eight states?
A. Probably. I would have to look at my
report and all that, but, yeah, that might be about
right.
Q. And I'm not holding you to these
answers. And the federal government, too, you've
worked for them?
A. That is correct. I was an expert
Page 8

witness on behalf of the federal government.

Q. Why do you think you became the go-to guy for these lethal injection cases?

Well, that story began about -- at Α. least my perspective on it, about six years ago. see, early 2016. So, yeah, six years ago. contacted by -- there's a medical legal company called Elite Medical and they basically find doctors who are willing to do medical legal work. And I was contacted by them to provide some expert testimony on behalf of a -- it was a patient that had died at a hospital here in California as a result of -- primarily as the result of a midazolam overdose and they asked me for -- I don't know how they got my name, but they asked me to provide testimony for the State. I'm sorry, for the --I was actually testifying on behalf of the hospital because the State would essentially fine the hospital because of this and so I was testifying on behalf of And this was an administrative case. the hospital.

And then within a couple of months after that work, I got a call from Elite saying there's a state that wants to try to find a witness for lethal injection and it was Mississippi and they asked if I was interested in doing that. And I said, well, let me look at it, and so I ended up doing that. And then

Page 9

1

2

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	just over time, different states would contact me and
2	ask would you be willing to provide some testimony or
3	expert witness testimony for that state. So that just
4	sort of I think once my name got out there, I was
5	contacted by other states.
6	Q. Have you ever said no to a state?
7	A. I have said no in the sense that I
8	did not provide any expert you know, like a report
9	or anything like that.
10	Q. Why?
11	A. I would not
12	MR. ATYIA: All right. I'm going to
13	voice an objection here. I think to the extent
14	he has served as a testifying expert, he's
15	required to disclose that. I think beyond
16	that, it's his privileged information.
17	MR. KURSMAN: We're in a deposition,
18	though, so he can answer this question.
19	Q. Why?
20	A. I'm sorry, sir, you're asking me?
21	MR. ATYIA: I'm sorry, Alex, hold on.
22	If it's
23	MR. KURSMAN: Are you making a
24	privilege objection right now?
25	MR. ATYIA: Well, what I'm trying to
	Page 10

1	understand is I believe that it I don't
2	believe it's our privilege. But if he was a
3	consulting expert or some other type of expert
4	for a state and had communications with that
5	state in that capacity, I don't know that
6	that's discoverable. So I'm going to reserve
7	that objection and let him he can go ahead
8	and keep answering, but I think we're getting
9	on the boundaries of expert discovery here.
10	Q. So why did you not work as an expert
11	for that state?
12	A. It was a just sort of timing issue
13	in my personal and professional life that I didn't have
14	the time or the interest, I suppose, to pursue it.
15	Q. Have you ever told a state that their
16	protocol wasn't you didn't think it was adequate?
17	MR. ATYIA: I'm again going to
18	object. I think, Alex, we have to specify if
19	it's in a report that he's provided or in his
20	capacity as a testifying expert. His
21	consultancies I don't believe are discoverable.
22	MR. KURSMAN: Are you making a
23	privilege objection?
24	MR. ATYIA: It's not my privilege,
25	but I would appreciate you re-wording the
	Page 11

1	question so that it adheres to the bounds of
2	expert discovery.
3	MR. KURSMAN: Court Reporter, could
4	you read back the question?
5	COURT REPORTER: Sorry, I'm working
6	with a loaner right and I'm trying to figure
7	out how to get back.
8	MR. KURSMAN: You know what? It's
9	okay.
10	COURT REPORTER: Oh, okay. Go ahead.
11	Q. Has there ever been a lethal
12	injection protocol that you have been shown by a state
13	where you told the state you didn't think that protocol
14	was adequate?
15	MR. ATYIA: Same objection.
16	A. I have, to my knowledge and I'll
17	explain my answer. I've never told a state that it's
18	inadequate or adequate. I don't make those kinds of
19	opinions. States contact me and they say here's the
20	protocol.
21	Q. Have you ever
22	A. I'm not done with my answer. Here's
23	the protocol. And I review the protocol and I say, you
24	know, these are the expected outcomes, in my opinion,
25	of what would happen if you follow this protocol. And
	Page 12

Τ.	then I tell a state, II you declue what you want to do
2	with that information, you can leave the protocol in
3	place, you can change the protocol, whatever you want
4	to do. But I don't advise the states and tell them
5	that, you know, this is inadequate, because and I
6	well, I'll just leave it at that. I don't use terms
7	like that. I don't like I say, these are in my
8	opinion, these are the expected outcomes and you decide
9	what you want to do with that.
10	Q. Has a state ever asked you, do you
11	think our protocol will cause the inmate pain?
12	MR. ATYIA: I've got to object again.
13	If he's had communications with states as an
14	expert, I don't I guess, again, it's not our
15	privilege, but I think you know, Alex, that
16	those are protected communications. What's at
17	issue is what he's testified to as a testifying
18	expert.
19	MR. KURSMAN: Is this a privilege
20	objection?
21	MR. ATYIA: Again, I don't it's
22	not my privilege to assert. I think you're
23	asking questions that are under privilege.
24	Q. Has a state ever asked you whether a
25	protocol could cause an inmate pain?
	Page 13

1	A. I suppose in you know, I'm going
2	back through my memory here about, you know, what
3	states have asked me specifically. And I'm sure in
4	those kinds of questions they have asked would this
5	protocol cause pain. You know, I'm not sure it's
6	exactly the way that you've worded it, but in I
7	think their questions in that regard have been, you
8	know, pretty close to the way that your question is
9	worded. Now, I am of the opinion that all the
10	protocols basically, you know, there's going to be
11	some amount of pain no matter what in lethal injection
12	because you have to start an IV, so, you know, the
13	lethal injection protocol is not completely painless
14	because at the very least you have to start an IV.
15	Q. Do you think some of the protocols
16	that you've seen will cause more pain than others?
17	A. So when you say some of the
18	protocols, are you talking about lethal injection
19	protocols or just all protocols that I've
20	Q. Lethal injection protocols.
21	A. Lethal injection protocols. And I'm
22	sorry, repeat the question about the pain.
23	Q. Out of all of the lethal injection
24	protocols that you've seen, do you think some of those
25	lethal injection protocols will cause the inmate more

2.3

2.5

- A. The ones that I have seen, I do not believe that one would cause more pain than the other. It's within the bounds of my -- of, you know, obviously, trying to measure pain is somewhat subjective, of course, but in my opinion that the amount of pain which is, I believe, to be essentially zero with these lethal injection protocols, then -- to answer the question, then the amount of pain would be the same for all of them, which is zero as far as outside of starting the IV.
- Q. Okay. So I know we've sort of gotten started, but I just want to go over some ground rules before we get into the meat of the deposition. I know you've taken your deposition several times before. How many times have you taken a deposition?
- A. I have been deposed for, you know, medical malpractice, not me personally as a defendant, so I'm not going to count those. I think you mean for lethal injection and so forth, but for --
  - Q. No, no, I actually mean ever.
- A. Oh, okay. I'm sorry. Maybe five, six, seven times, my guess. I would have to go back because I actually haven't done -- I have not done a lot of depositions. I've done more testimony I think

1	than I've done depositions.
2	Q. And how many depositions have you
3	done in the lethal injection context?
4	A. Maybe three. This would be the third
5	one maybe. Yeah. And just as a side bar, having done
6	this now for six years, I've been surprised a little
7	bit about why I've not been deposed. It's usually I
8	just go straight to the testimony in court. So it's
9	not been very often actually, as far as I can recall.
10	Q. And then the three depositions for
11	lethal injection, which cases were those, if you
12	remember?
13	A. Yeah. Well, this one, as I said,
14	this is the and then there was I was deposed
15	in for the Oklahoma case. That was about a year
16	ago. Yeah, it might be this might just be the
17	second one, now I think about it. I'm thinking back
18	about it. Maybe, I think, Oklahoma might have been the
19	first time, now that I and I don't know if I did it
20	since then up to this point.
21	Q. And was Oklahoma also a the same
22	three-drug protocol?
23	A. Yes. It's three drug. I don't know
24	what I think the doses are about the same.
25	Certainly the midazolam doses are the same.
	Page 16

1	Q. Did you also do a deposition in
2	Arkansas?
3	A. I don't think so. I thought I
4	think Arkansas was all basically trial testimony. I
5	don't know that I actually was deposed. If I was, you
6	know, I don't remember it. But I don't think I was
7	deposed in Arkansas, but I could be wrong about that.
8	Q. And do you remember anything
9	different about the Oklahoma protocol than about the
10	Tennessee protocol?
11	A. I believe that there are differences
12	in let me see. It seems to me that one of them, and
13	I'm sorry, I don't remember all the details, but some
14	of these protocols have very, very I can't say
15	brief, but some of them are much longer than others. I
16	can't remember if Tennessee's is longer than Oklahoma's
17	or Oklahoma is longer than Tennessee's. But there's
18	more specificity in one versus the other. I'm sorry, I
19	don't remember which one is which. But at its core, or
20	at their cores, they're very similar. I think one of
21	them specifies more about possibly about consciousness
22	checks and other specific details like that, but I
23	don't I'm sorry, I do not remember which one is
24	which.
25	Q. And do you think it's important to
	Page 17

1	have more specificity when there in the context of a
2	consciousness check?
3	A. Not necessarily, no. No, I don't
4	think so.
5	Q. Do you think it's important to have a
6	medical professional perform a consciousness check?
7	A. Well, medical professional is
8	certainly a broad term. Lay people could be taught how
9	to do consciousness checks, so I don't know how much
LO	training is, you know, required for this. But all I
11	can say is that if lay people can be taught to do
12	consciousness checks, I think that can be applied to a
13	broad group of people.
14	Q. So do you think it's important that a
15	medical professional would be involved in the
16	consciousness check?
17	A. I don't think it's important, no. I
18	don't think that it's would it be I just don't
19	think that it's critically important by any means.
20	Q. So you think anybody can do it?
21	A. Somebody who is properly trained.
22	Q. And what does that mean, properly
23	trained, in your opinion?
24	A. Well, as I said, people lay people
25	could be trained to do consciousness checks. That's
	Dage 18

part of some of the basic life support and first aid training and -- now, does that mean you can just take somebody off the street and give them a one-hour lecture and then, you know, tell them to do a consciousness check in the execution chamber? I don't think that would probably be the best thing necessarily. But I don't think you need to be a medical professional. But certainly, experience would be beneficial, I will say that, having experience in terms of the general area of medicine and so forth. So, again, lay people can be taught to do this. not saying that that's sort of the floor in terms of what would be required in an execution chamber, but I would just say that medical professional, again, very broad term.

Q. You're saying lay people who are trained is not the floor?

A. No. I say that, you know, lay people trained to check, do consciousness checks would probably not be sufficient if they had no other experience. Again, if you would grab somebody off the street and give them a one-hour course to do a consciousness check and then put them in an execution chamber and say do a consciousness check on this individual, then I'm not sure that would be sufficient.

Page 19

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1 Now, again, it's something that lay people can be trained to do, so, again, it depends on experience and 2 the type of training that person has received. And what type of training do you Q. think is necessary? 5 6 Well, if you go to a standard first aid course or BLS, basic life support course, they incorporate the -- usually they will incorporate some type of training to do consciousness checks, so -- I've 9 10 not actually developed a curriculum for that, so I can't really answer beyond that. 11 12 So all I want to know is what type of Q. training, because you said you think training a lay 13 14 person would be the floor, not training them off the street in one hour, but training a lay person would be 15 the floor, so I want to know what type of training you 16 17 think would meet that floor standard that you're 18 talking about. 19 Α. Well, again, I have looked at the curriculum, I guess, of -- for some basic life support 20 and first aid courses that talk about consciousness 21 22 checks and so I think that would be at a bare minimum 2.3 what a person would need to understand to be able to do a consciousness check. I'm not really -- not able to 24 or want to go into the specific details right here on 25

1 the spot because you're talking essentially about specifics around a curriculum instead of, you know, 2 basically a curriculum to determine or to be able to do these consciousness checks, so I just don't -- I'm not sure I can provide any more details right here on the 5 6 spot. And you said you're -- are you Q. Okay. not able to or you don't want to? Well, I think both, I mean, in the 9 Α. 10 sense that I don't want to because I don't have those So, for example, if you start asking me 11 12 questions, well, what scale should be used in terms of 13 determining consciousness and what -- how many times 14 should a person -- you know, what length of time should this be spent teaching this person, details like that, 15 I cannot provide to you because I haven't thought all 16 17 the way through. I defer, again, to the American Red 18 Cross, who has developed these curricula and others as far as what is being taught for basic life support. So 19 I say that I don't want to simply because I don't want 20 to misspeak and I don't have all those facts readily 21 22 available. 2.3 Ο. Did you have those facts when you were writing your report? 24 25 Well, I certainly reviewed the Α. Page 21

1	criteria. I'm sorry, I reviewed the I believe it
2	was the American Red Cross. I cannot remember exactly
3	in my report what I referred to, but I did refer to the
4	training of lay people in some of these types of
5	courses, so
6	Q. And do you know whether the
7	individuals who performed the consciousness check in
8	Tennessee's lethal injection were trained in accordance
9	with whatever materials you looked at?
10	A. I don't know only in the sense
11	first off, I don't know. Secondly, since my report was
12	just submitted recently whether any training has
13	occurred subsequent to that or any training occurred
14	before that, I do not know.
15	Q. Okay. So if in your report you said
16	that the training was sufficient, are you saying now
17	you actually don't know whether the training is
18	sufficient?
19	A. I'm not sure, and certainly you can
20	correct me if I'm wrong, I'm not sure that I explicitly
21	stated that the training of the individual in that
22	protocol is sufficient. I think I might have said that
23	an individual who is going to be doing the
24	consciousness check is capable of being trained. I
25	don't know since I don't know the training of the
	Page 22

Т	specific individual, I don't think I would have said
2	that. I could have and that would have been my error.
3	But I think my statement was more around saying that a
4	person, as specified in the protocol, is capable of
5	being trained to do a consciousness check.
6	Q. But just so I understand you
7	correctly, is it your opinion that so long as a person
8	is trained in accordance with a first aid consciousness
9	check they would be able to determine the anesthetic
10	depth of an inmate subject to lethal injection?
11	A. It is again, it's an individual
12	who is trained with and understands the types of
13	responses to look for. That individual would be able
14	to determine whether, for example, there is a response
15	to a verbal command or to a sternal rub and so forth.
16	And that would be the same as if the person was a
17	medical professional or a lay person. So they would be
18	able to, if properly trained and properly applied, they
19	would be able to elicit those responses just like a
20	medical professional.
21	Q. In a hospital setting, nurses and
22	doctors who determine anesthetic depth, are they only
23	trained with a first aid definition of consciousness?
24	A. Well
25	MR. ATYIA: Objection. You're asking
	Page 23

1 if he knows about what hospitals are trained to do. 2 MR. KURSMAN: Yes, he's an expert. But I would appreciate it if you just objected 4 to form. 5 6 MR. ATYIA: Okay. I'm sorry. Objection to form. Well, as it turns out, as I look back Α. on my own medical training and experience and so forth 9 10 and education, and I think this is true in general for a lot of physicians and nurses, we may not get explicit 11 12 instruction and training to determine levels of consciousness. It's something that you might pick up 13 14 on your own if you did a rotation in the surgery unit and so forth, you would pick that up. But it's not --15 to my knowledge, it's not a required part of the 16 17 physician training or the nurses training, again. 18 it's possible for a physician or a nurse to go through their whole training and education and not really pick 19 up any explicit instruction or material related to 20 checking consciousness levels. 21 22 When you say it's possible for nurses 0. 2.3 or doctors, are you talking about nurses who practice anesthesiology? 24 2.5 I'm just talking about nurses in Α. No. Page 24

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

1 general. But what about nurses who practice 2 Q. anesthesiology? Well, nurse anesthetists get training Α. that is pretty intense, not as intense, of course, as 5 an anesthesiologist, but certainly there is some fairly 6 intense and a lot of material, so I would expect that they would get that type of training to check levels of consciousness. But, no, as it turns out, you know --9 10 again, looking back at my own career and because I was a professor of anesthesiology at U.C. Davis and I 11 trained a lot of residents, I'm not sure that we had 12 explicit sort of criteria -- not criteria, but explicit 13 14 curriculum that everybody got. I could be wrong about that, because I didn't teach everything to everybody. 15 But, you know, it's something that you pick up more on, 16 17 I suppose, your experience side than in any sort of a 18 classroom side. 19 Can you describe for me how you would pick that up on the experience side? 20 Well, if you would -- you take care 21 of patients all the time that have depressed levels of 22 2.3 consciousness. And I'm not talking about here just about anesthesiology, but just in medicine in general. 24 25 You have people -- you have patients that are going to

have depressed levels of consciousness and you would ask them to -- you would have to assess their level of consciousness. So one thing that you have to understand about this and doctors in general, if you want to take -- and this is my opinion in terms of an estimate. I'm not even sure I can give you a numerical estimate.

If you were to ask them about different sedation scales or different -- like what's called the Glasgow coma scale, and ask them to be specific about that, I think a vast majority of them would not be able to determine or to use those scales to be able to determine a level of consciousness because it's just not part of their training, or experience, or education. So some people are going to pick it up based on the types of patients that they take care of and others won't. So there's a lot of variability, I guess, across the board in medicine and nursing in terms of whether you would be able to determine levels of consciousness.

Q. For those people who are able to determine levels of consciousness, those people who had the rotations or see those patients, do they get better over time?

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

Page 26

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	A. Well, I guess in general they would,
2	yeah. I mean, obviously, if I mean, you get better.
3	I always offer the following caveat, and it applies to
4	me just like anyone else about an experience and what
5	you do. And I've said this before when I was teaching
6	residents, you know, someone will say, oh, well, you
7	know, I've been doing this for 20 years like this and I
8	have a lot of experience, I've been doing it for 20
9	years. And sometimes it's like, well, you've been
10	doing it for 20 years but you've been doing it wrong
11	for 20 years. So just because you have experience
12	doesn't mean that you're doing things the right way.
13	I'm sorry, that may be a little bit of a side bar to
14	answer your question. But, you know, yes, you can
15	experience does help you learn how to do things, but if
16	you're learning the wrong thing, doing it the wrong
17	way, then it's obviously, it's still the wrong way.
18	Q. And in a hospital setting when you're
19	determining levels of anesthetic depth, are you only
20	going off of what the nurse anesthetist says when you
21	have machines monitoring levels of anesthetic depth as
22	well?
23	A. So the anesthesiologist or the nurse
24	anesthetist or what's called the anesthesia assistant,
25	the person that's at the head of the table there looks
	Page 27

at a variety of different signs and criteria. There is a -- monitors that monitor the electroencephalogram, or the EEG. So, in general, we use all of those to monitor the depth of anesthesia. Now, the depth of anesthesia is not necessarily the same thing as the They primarily go hand in depth of consciousness. hand, but, no, we don't look just at the amount of unconsciousness as our sort of depth of anesthesia. We have to look at all the other things going on in the body, especially the cardiovascular system. sometimes when we talk about depth of anesthesia, we're incorporating the effects on the cardiovascular system and saying, hey, you know, this level here, the blood pressure is too low so we're going to have to lighten the anesthetic.

- Q. So describe for me exactly what signs you're looking for. You said the EEG, you said the electroencephalogram.
- A. The EEG is just the acronym basically for the electroencephalogram. And there's a variety of different monitors that are commercially available.

  Most people are familiar with the BIS, B-I-S, monitor that some people use. And that, of course, it's pretty explicitly just for the depth of the brain, the anesthetic depth in the brain essentially. But it's

Page 28

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	not a perfect monitor. No monitor in medicine is
2	perfect. But we look at the blood pressure, the heart
3	rate as far as understanding how deep the patient might
4	be. Again, we're not just focused on the depth of
5	anesthesia relative to the brain. We're looking at
6	body-wide and sometimes we have to make decisions that
7	basically we would have to lower we would have to
8	decrease the anesthetic because of effects on blood
9	pressure even though the patient might be lightly
10	anesthetized.
11	Q. I'm not asking about the blood
12	pressure. I'm only asking about monitoring their level
13	of anesthetic depth. So you said you also look at
14	signs and criteria. What types of signs and criteria
15	are you talking about?
16	A. Well, again, blood pressure, heart
17	rate, there could be tearing, tear formation. Not very
18	common. I don't see I have not seen that a lot in
19	my career. If the patient is not if there's not a
20	muscle relaxant on board, we look for patient movement.
21	Q. What does a tear formation show?
22	A. Well, it's a more or less an
23	autonomic response to certain stimulants, so you start
24	seeing tear formation in the eyes.
25	Q. So would that mean would that

signal to you that you would need to increase the level of anesthetic depth, is that what you mean?

- A. Not necessarily by itself. If everything else was okay and I saw tear formation, I wouldn't increase the anesthetic just because of tear formation. You have to sort of incorporate everything.
- Q. Well, what else are you looking for aside from tear formation?
- Well, as I mentioned, heart rate Α. response, blood pressure response, the movement response, so forth. In my practice, I have taken a more -- I guess a pharmacological approach to this issue. Let me explain that. So, you know, it's funny when you think about what an anesthesiologist does and what we do, we do a lot of monitoring, of course. from a patient perspective, the one thing that patients say basically is I don't want to be awake, almost across the board, I don't want to be awake. And wouldn't you know it that of the main effect that we want to have with these anesthetics, the main thing that we want to occur, we do not have a good monitor for. We have a great monitor for a lot of other things, for the blood pressure, for neuromuscular function, et cetera, et cetera, but, you know, it just -- it's the nature of the nervous system that we

Page 30

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	do not have a good monitor for that.
2	So, I'm sorry, sometimes I digress a
3	little bit. But we do not have a good monitor for the
4	depth of anesthesia for the brain and so I
5	apologize, I can't remember exactly what your question
6	is about, but
7	Q. No, I think that's what you're
8	answering. So just so I understand, so you're looking
9	at a lot of different things, is what you're saying,
10	right?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. Okay. And you say you don't have a
13	good monitor to determine whether the depth of
14	anesthesia that a patient is under; is that right?
15	A. I believe well, maybe I
16	shouldn't I probably shouldn't say, you know, good.
17	I personally believe that now, I'm going back to
18	where I was. I was talking about pharmacology. Now I
19	sort of got myself back on track, and I apologize.
20	These drugs, based on the studies
21	that have been published over the years, these drugs,
22	especially the inhaled drugs, and also intervenous
23	drugs, if you look at their effects on consciousness
24	and recall and so forth, especially, again with the
25	inhaled drugs, when you achieve a certain level of
	Page 31

anesthesia -- I mean, a concentration of a drug, not a depth of anesthesia, but an actual concentration of the drug or partial presence of the drug, I believe that there's virtually no chance that a patient is going to be awake and aware, so -- sometimes these patients may have increased blood pressure. They may have heart rate changes or tearing, these other criteria that I've talked about. Sometimes I will ignore those. I'll just say, well, I know that this level of anesthesia, this amount of anesthetic that is virtually certain that they will not have memory and they're not aware of these events. So I don't necessarily give more anesthetic just because they have had these types of responses.

Q. What anesthetics are you talking about?

A. Well, for example, it could be some of the inhaled anesthetics such as sevoflurane, which is spelled s-e-v-o-f-l-u-r-a-n-e, desflurane, d-e-s-f-l-u-r-a-n-e, isoflurane, i-s-o-f-l-u-r-a-n-e. And they're kind of ether drugs basically. They're similar to ether in that sense. And in the -- when I talk about the pharmacology, I basically say that the variability among humans is very, very low in terms of the action of these drugs, so that -- now, if you give

Page 32

2.3

1	a certain amount of this drug of these drugs
2	basically, all humans are going to be affected by that.
3	So I rely or have relied more on sort of the
4	pharmacology amount than, you know, some of these
5	signs. Now, I don't ignore those signs altogether. I
6	might give an opiate, let's say, if something is
7	occurring, but I may not do anything.
8	Q. And then you said injectables, too,
9	right?
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. What injectables are you talking
12	about?
13	A. Propofol is probably the one that we
14	are obviously, it's the one that's used mostly here
15	today. In the past, it would have been maybe
16	thiopental or but primarily thiopental or propofol.
17	There are also opiates that we can give by infusion
18	such as fentanyl or something called remifentanil,
19	r-e-m-i. Something called dexmedetomidine is also used
20	as an infusion. So those IV drugs are used. The
21	challenge around that is you can give a certain
22	infusion rate, but that doesn't tell you what the
23	actual concentration is in the patient as opposed to
24	the inhaled drugs that I talked about such as
25	isoflurane. You can monitor those coming out of the
	Page 33

1	breath, so we have a very good monitor for that. So
2	it's just easier to be able to know where you are with
3	those drugs.
4	Q. Just so I understand. That's
5	helpful. You're saying with injectables, if you give a
6	certain amount to patient A and a certain amount to
7	patient B, the nanograms per milliter in their blood
8	may not be the same, is that what you're saying?
9	A. That's correct, yeah.
10	Q. Why is it different?
11	A. Well, each person let's see. It's
12	a pretty long pharmacological pharmacodynamic and
13	most pharmacokinetic explanation that I don't think you
14	would want me to go into because besides putting anyone
15	to sleep, this would certainly do it, if they haven't
16	gone to sleep. But when you give
17	So I'm going to answer your question
18	first talking about the isoflurane type of drug that's
19	inhaled. That drug is basically it's a gas, a vapor
20	that goes into your lungs and then into your
21	bloodstream. I guess for lack of a better word, the
22	chemistry of how that sort of physics of how that
23	drug transported in the body and how it gets into the
24	brain, it's related to what's called the partial
25	pressure. And so if I gave if I took an individual
	Page 34

and I gave a certain level of that drug into the lungs, they would achieve a certain level in their bloodstream. And I took the next person and did the same thing, the levels would be very, very close because it's governed basically by physics, essentially the movement of those molecules from the lungs into the blood and into the brain.

With the IV drugs, they are different in the sense that the body -- there's more differences, I guess, from individual to individual about how that -- the individuals, how their bodies manage those drugs and other issues around what's called protein binding and how the drugs are distributed to various organs. There are a lot more moving parts and variability and I -- I may have already confused people about that. I'm sorry, I'm trying to get as lay person as I can get, but that's -- there's just a difference between those types of, you know, IV drugs and the inhaled drugs.

Q. No, I think that was helpful. So you mentioned that these class of drugs where if a patient gets enough that you just assume based on pharmacological principles that they're in this level of anesthetic depth, whatever that level may be. And you named inhalation drugs and then you named several

Page 35

2.3

classes of IV drugs. Are there any other drugs that you can think of?

A. Well, any IV drug, including midazolam, including propofol, the opiates, as you look -- as you increase the infusion of these drugs and you get into higher levels, in general, you're going to see patients getting higher levels in their blood as well. And so in a sense, you are -- you could use a pharmacological or pharmacokinetic approach where you're saying once I get to this level here, you know, 99.9 percent of patients will be anesthetized at same.

I guess what I'm trying to get across here and I'm not doing a very good job, I think, is that the amount of variability essentially within a patient and across patients is less with the inhaled drugs as compared to the IV drugs. But once you get high enough doses of the IV drugs, it doesn't matter, even though there's still going to be some variability, you still have achieved such a high level that, you know, everybody is going to be anesthetized or everybody is going to, you know, have the end effect that you want.

Q. So I want to go back to this everyone will be anesthetized and let's take out the inhalation drugs for a second. So, initially, you said inhalation

Page 36

2.3

1 drugs and IV drugs and the drugs that you mentioned when you're in the hospital are propofol. I think you 2 mentioned some barbiturates and you mentioned something else. Is there any other drugs aside from those when you give those drugs to a patient you can safely assume 5 that that patient is now under a level of general 6 anesthesia? MR. ATYIA: Objection to form. Alex, sorry, we're in agreement I can just say form 9 10 and that encompasses everything? 11 MR. KURSMAN: Yes. 12 MR. ATYIA: Okay. 13 Α. Are there any other drugs? You know, 14 that's sort of a broad catch there. So all the -- to my knowledge, all the IV drugs that we use in the 15 operating room, and in fact, all the -- for the most 16 17 part, almost all IV drugs I would imagine have that 18 type of variability and not just ones that would induce general anesthesia. They're just -- there is a 19 significant amount of variability from patient to 20 21 patient. So maybe my question, I think -- I 22 0. 2.3 think my question is confusing. So I'm not asking about variability. All I'm asking about is, you said 24 2.5 there are a certain number of drugs that when given

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	enough to a patient, you can safely assume no matter
2	what the monitor says, you can safely assume that they
3	are under a level of general anesthesia, and you named
4	barbiturates, you named propofol. I'm asking is there
5	any other drugs where you can safely assume if you've
6	given enough that a patient is under general
7	anesthesia?
8	A. Well, obviously, I believe that's
9	true with midazolam and with certainly some of the
10	older you know, older anesthetic drugs we don't use
11	anymore, including some of the older barbiturates.
12	Q. So is that true for all
13	benzodiazepines?
14	MR. ATYIA: Can we just give him a
15	second. I didn't know if he was finished. Can
16	you just make sure to pause and let him make
17	sure he's finished?
18	A. Yeah. Again, I would have to go back
19	and look to see if, you know and I want to make sure
20	I'm making myself clear about this distinction I've
21	made between inhaled anesthetics and IV drugs and this
22	variability issue. Again, it has to do with you look
23	at the concentration of the drug or partial pressure of
24	the drug and you compare it to what effect does that
25	have on a population of patients. And at a certain

level, you say, okay, at this concentration of this particular drug, a hundred percent of patients are unconscious and have no awareness, or have no memory, or whatever it is. And that's a very narrow window. That is, you go from one concentration to a slightly higher one and all of a sudden, you know, you've gone from maybe only ten percent of patients being unconscious to a hundred percent of the patients being unconscious. See, that step increase is very small, relatively small.

Whereas with the IV drugs, you don't -- you can't do that in small steps necessarily. That is, small steps, you know, you increase the percent of patients that become unconscious, but you have to really get into high concentrations to get a hundred percent sure that everybody would be unconscious. That's why when I say with the inhaled drugs, I know that if I get high enough, at this point, a hundred percent of patients would be unconscious.

Whereas with IV drugs, as I get in higher levels, I may not feel that comfortable until I get into really high levels.

Q. Because you want to -- just so I'm clear. Because you want to make sure there's a certain nanogram per milliliter of blood of that drug in their

Page 39

2.3

1 system, is that what you're saying? Yeah, I quess that would be one way 2 Α. I'm not saying that -- you know, we're of putting it. not measuring that nanogram level in a patient. Sure, because you can't at that time. 5 Ο. 6 Α. No, no. It's not -- yeah, that's correct. Let me ask you this: What is the --0. for midazolam, what would that nanogram per milliliter 9 10 be? Because you said there are points up to where a hundred percent of the patients would be under 11 12 anesthesia. For midazolam, what would that nanogram 13 per milliliter be? 14 Α. Well, that actually I don't know the answer to the question. I'm not sure that those types 15 16 of studies have been done. But in some of the studies 17 that I cited, and specifically with the Glass study, 18 that was a study from 1997, and pulling this from my memory, I believe they achieved levels of around -- the 19 highest may have been 890, 8-9-0, my recollection. 20 Might have been a little bit -- again, I'm not sure. I 21 22 don't know, in other studies with midazolam if a 2.3 similar approach has been done where they measured the actual concentration of the drug. Now, the Glass 24 25 study, they did not get down to the lowest level or Page 40

1	basically it was the lowest level being if there was
2	no response to painful stimulus. And other studies,
3	benzodiazepines have been shown to be able to achieve a
4	lack of response essentially to the painful stimulants.
5	But in those studies, I don't think that they actually
6	achieved or I don't think they actually measured the
7	concentration of the drug.
8	Q. So you don't know what the
9	concentration of the drug would be midazolam to achieve
10	general anesthesia?
11	A. In humans, I don't know that that
12	I don't know that. I don't know that that's ever been
13	actually looked at in terms of the actual concentration
14	of the drug in the blood.
15	Q. Okay. Do you think there's a number?
16	A. I think there is. I just don't know
17	if it's ever been measured.
18	Q. So even though it has never been
19	measured, you in a hospital setting would inject
20	midazolam into a patient and assume, based on, as you
21	put it, pharmacological studies, that they were then
22	under general anesthesia?
23	A. What I have first of all, your
24	question first off, midazolam certainly is not used
25	hardly at all for in the current, you know, 2022 as
	Page 41

a drug for induction of anesthesia because we have
such much better drugs for a variety of different
reasons. But there have been studies and I certainly
have used midazolam for induction of general
anesthesia. But there have been studies that have
looked at the use of midazolam as an induction drug and
midazolam is found to be adequate for that purpose.
Q. Right, but that's not what I'm
asking. What I'm asking is, you said a minute ago that

asking. What I'm asking is, you said a minute ago that you would assume like propofol, like barbiturates, that in a hospital setting, if you gave a patient enough midazolam based on its pharmacological properties that they would be under general anesthesia. I then asked you, could you tell me how many nanograms per milliliter it would take for an individual to be under general anesthesia with midazolam and you told me I don't know, I don't know if there are studies; is that all correct?

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

A. That is correct. But again, I also -- I don't want you to think that I have -- I use that pharmacological principle across the board for all the things that I do for the -- especially for the IV drugs. So I have to rely in part on what others have done. And I've cited studies where midazolam has been

Page 42

2.3

2.5

used for induction of general anesthesia, so I have to rely on that as well. I don't want you to think or anyone else to think that I am, you know, using as I described this pharmacological principles and pharmacodynamic principles as a sole guide of my use of these drugs. As I said before, it's more true, I think, with the inhaled drugs than it is with the IV drugs.

Q. Right, but I just want to make sure I

understand you because you said with the inhaled drugs, you actually don't -- you know, sometimes you don't actually need to look at these other mechanisms or these other signs because you know if you give them enough. And you also said with barbiturates that's true, too, and with propofol. And these drugs are labeled total anesthetics. And then I asked you if there are any other drugs and you said, yes, midazolam based on its pharmacological properties. So now it seems to me that you're saying, no, midazolam I would also look at these other signs because I don't know the nanograms per milliliter; is that right? I'm just trying to find out what exactly you would you do with midazolam.

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

A. So I would like to answer your

Page 43

2.3

question to go back to what I said about in comparison let's say of propofol to midazolam or barbiturates to propofol to midazolam and so forth that -- in my opinion, and again, I'm going to go back, I'm going to repeat myself, this comparison of inhaled drugs to IV drugs, in my opinion, the variability is low enough with inhaled drugs that I feel that once I've achieved a certain amount of -- a certain level, I feel comfortable that the patient is adequately -- you know, is under -- you know, is not going to be aware or I don't have that amount of comfort, I guess, when I'm using an IV drug because of the variability. And so I would -- whereas I might ignore some of these signs in a patient anesthetized with isoflurane, for example, I might give them more weight in somebody anesthetized with an IV drug.

Again, when we do these things we're not adjusting things solely on the basis of, you know, is this patient awake or not. We're incorporating other criteria, you know, the blood pressure and so forth. So we have to come to a clinical decision about, you know, what are we going to do. And again, for the IV drugs, I would focus -- I shouldn't say focus, but I might give more consideration to some of these other signs that are occurring.

Page 44

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	Q. Okay. So for the IV drugs, you would
2	give more consideration than for the inhaled drugs,
3	right?
4	A. Possibly, yes, that's true, yes.
5	Q. Okay. Now, how about, would you give
6	more consideration for propofol than you would for a
7	barbiturate or would that be the same?
8	A. Well, I'm trying to think of the
9	context of how so first off, we don't use
10	barbiturates anymore. We've used for induction of
11	general anesthesia. Even when I was in training, we
12	rarely used barbiturates as an infusion. Whereas with
13	propofol, we can use it as an infusion, so it's I
14	hate I'm not I don't I guess I don't feel that
15	comfortable trying to lump barbiturates in with
16	propofol. I feel more comfortable, you know, just
17	talking about propofol.
18	Q. Okay. Let's then deal with let's
19	deal with how about midazolam versus propofol. Would
20	you feel more comfortable ignoring the other signs with
21	propofol than you would with midazolam?
22	A. So, you have again, propofol is a
23	drug that we can give, infuse, and we can give a
24	large amount and it will wear off. With midazolam, I
25	mean, we could do that, but the problem is that it
	Page 45

1	would take a long time to wear off. So it's not I'm
2	just saying, and I think everyone should know this, or
3	maybe you don't, but, I mean, I've never used midazolam
4	as an infusion basically for that purpose. I've
5	always you know, I've used midazolam as an injection
6	for induction of general anesthesia. I have cited the
7	reports or the studies in my reports my report in
8	which midazolam has been used for that purpose and the
9	dose described there. So I don't you know, I'm not
10	sure I understand. Perhaps you could repeat that
11	question. I don't think I just don't like the
12	comparison there, I suppose.
13	Q. Let me repeat. Let me ask a
14	different question first and then I'll repeat that
15	question. So just so I'm clear, you've never used
16	midazolam as a solo drug to maintain general
17	anesthesia, right?

- Α. Yeah, I have not, no.
- Q. Okay. So would you be more comfortable ignoring clinical signs when you give a very large dose of propofol, if you gave a very large dose of propofol versus if you gave a very large dose of midazolam when determining a patient's depth of anesthesia?
  - Α. No, I don't think I would ignore one

Page 46

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

versus the other. With any of the IV drugs like that, I think that you have to -- in my opinion, you would have to focus -- again, if we're thinking about, I guess, consciousness here, you would have to focus more on some of these signs than you would with the inhaled anesthetics. And again, just because we have a lot of good data, I believe, a lot of good data with inhaled anesthetics with these various end points of consciousness that we don't really have with some of the other drugs, so because of that, I feel, I guess, a little less comfortable ignoring those with IV drugs than I would with inhaled drugs.

Q. So with all the IV drugs, the clinical signs should be looked at, is what you're saying; is that right?

A. In a clinical setting. Now, I guess when I give you this caveat, which is that there are, I'm sure, anesthesiologists that -- and I'm not talking about expert witnesses on the other side, I'm just talking about anesthesiologists in general who might claim -- who would disagree with me, you know, even at this high -- you know, at this level of isoflurane, let's say, I'm not going to ignore these clinical signs. But that's just sort of a difference of clinical -- of management, I think.

Page 47

2.3

	Q.		Woi	ıld	they	dis	sagre	ee	with	you	with
these	high	levels	of	pro	opofo]	L I	can	iç	gnore	thes	se
clinio	cal s	ians?									

A. You know, I think some people that would perhaps agree with me and some that would disagree. But, again, we're focused, when I say we, I'm talking about the anesthesiologists in general, in a patient who's anesthetized, for the most part, we are focused on -- and this is perhaps an oversimplification from what we do, but we're focused on is the patient unconscious and what's going on with their blood pressure, and usually the breathing is not a problem because we're breathing for the patient.

So it's really about are they unconscious and what's going on with the blood pressure. And we might treat those together or separate. It kind of depends. So when I talk about these other signs, you know, I may intervene basically in terms of controlling the blood pressure in a way that, you know, works against the level of consciousness issue or vice versa. It just -- it kind of depends on the clinical situation.

Q. Right, but I'm only talking about for determining consciousness here. Forget about the other -- the other things that you all are monitoring.

Page 48

2.3

2.5

1	I'm only talking about consciousness here. There are
2	other clinical signs there are clinical signs that
3	anesthesiologists and nurse anesthetists look for,
4	right, when they give anesthetics to determine whether
5	the patient is unconscious, as you call it, right?
6	A. That is correct, yes.
7	Q. Okay. And you said with inhaled
8	drugs, sometimes you can ignore those signs because you
9	know that the patient is under a deep enough level,
10	anesthetic depth, right?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. And you also said there are
13	times if you give enough injectable drug, there are
14	times you can ignore those signs; is that right? Or am
15	I wrong about that?
16	A. I believe you can. Again, it's a
17	level of confidence. I feel more confident with the
18	inhaled drugs than I do with the IV drugs.
19	Q. Okay. And then I asked you about the
20	IV drugs, to name them, and you said propofol and you
21	named barbiturates, you named thiopental as well,
22	right?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And then at some point you named
25	midazolam, and I'm asking if you can be as confident
	Page 49

with midazolam as you are with propofol?

2.3

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

- A. I would say probably less confident with midazolam than with propofol because we have less data with midazolam. Now, I'm a very data driven person when it comes to these decisions. And so when we have less data, I do feel less comfortable with some of these, you know, what levels we should be achieving or how much drug we should be giving.
- Q. So when giving propofol, or thiopental, or midazolam, to be more comfortable, you should be looking for the clinical signs as well, right?
- A. You would obviously be looking at the signs no matter what the drug is, but you -- in my opinion, you would be more concerned about -- you would have less confidence in the level of anesthesia in somebody who has been given an IV drug such as midazolam, or propofol, or a barbiturate. Maybe not so much the barbiturate perhaps, but, again, that's something that we don't have a lot of data on. But from a pharmacological perspective, barbiturates are similar to propofol. That's sort of an oversimplification, but basically they're similar in some respects.

1	Q. Are you aware of any death penalty
2	protocols that use inhaled drugs?
3	A. I am not.
4	Q. Okay. And when you talk about the
5	signs to look for, is there a sign or monitor that you
6	think is better than others?
7	A. Monitor to look for what?
8	Q. Meaning to look for consciousness.
9	I'm sorry, that was a poor question. Meaning, you
10	know, is the you described the BIS earlier. Do you
11	think the BIS is the best monitor you think a
12	consciousness check is the best monitor? In your
13	expert opinion, what do you think that best monitor is,
14	if there is one?
15	A. So I will use monitor, monitor to me
16	in a sense, in and of itself, I think of it as a
17	machine. But we certainly do use the word monitor in
18	terms of us looking at the patient. In my opinion, the
19	data suggests pretty strongly that the BIS is probably
20	the best monitor for the level of consciousness or the
21	depth of the anesthetic in the brain.
22	Now, some people disagree with that.
23	It's not certainly not a perfect monitor. I have
24	used the BIS quite a bit in my career, but it's not a
25	hundred percent, basically. So if you're going to put
	Page 51

my feet to the fire and say what's the best monitor out there, it would be the BIS or something -- there are other types of brain monitors that also work, but I think the BIS is probably -- they're all more or less, in my opinion, the data are about the same in terms of their effectiveness.

- Q. When using the BIS or these other monitors, are they monitoring the patient throughout the duration of the entire surgery?
- A. They are. Well, let me clarify that statement. In general, you would want to use it throughout. Now, some people will put the monitor on after a patient is asleep and maybe take it off before they wake up, but in general, I like to -- when I've used it, I like to have it on before they go to sleep and then leave it on until they're fully awake, but practices vary.

Q. Why?

A. Well, one of the nice things about the BIS monitor, again, within the context of it's not perfect, but one of the nice things about the BIS monitor is that you don't need a control measurement. That is, if you take -- so the BIS monitor gives you a number basically between zero and a hundred. And it arrives at that number through an algorithm and just

Page 52

2.3

looks at all the brainwaves and comes up with that number. And if I were to take the BIS --

Let me set up an experiment here for you or a hypothetical kind of demonstration. If I were to take you, Mr. Kursman, and I were to put a strip across your forehead and then gave you an anesthetic and measured the BIS, your BIS would, you know, maybe start around 95 and you go down to, let's say, 50 after I do that.

If I had instead anesthetized you and put the strip on after you're anesthetized, I should get about 50 on the BIS. So you don't need the control data basically to be able to arrive at that number. So, you know, some people say I'm going to induce the patient, I know these drugs work, you know, they have the intended effect, I'll just put the BIS monitor after they're anesthetized just because of, you know, there are a lot of things happening, it's just, you know, they don't have enough time to put it on. to put it on because I like to see that effect, but it's not necessary. And then some people take the strips off before the patient wakes up. In the past, I sort of like to leave it on because that's interesting to me to see those effects, but you don't have to do that.

Page 53

1

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	Q. What about after I reach 50, because
2	you used me as an example, what about after the patient
3	reaches 50? So you put the BIS monitor on, they're at
4	90, you give them the drugs, they go down to 50. Would
5	it be appropriate to take the BIS monitor off then
6	prior to surgery?
7	A. No. No, I mean, I don't well, I

don't think appropriate would be the best way. It doesn't seem to me that you would have a strong reason to remove it. If you're going to measure the BIS, you're going to be measuring it throughout the whole operation. The amount of anesthetic that you might be giving is going to vary, so that's the reason why you have the BIS monitor on there, is to measure the electroencephalogram, so you want to measure it throughout the whole course of the anesthetic and surgery. It wouldn't make much sense to me, I guess, to put it on and take it off because you've achieved that level because it's going to change potentially. It almost certainly will change somewhat.

Q. Why does it change?

A. Well, there are different levels of stimulation. There are different amounts of anesthetic that are being given. There are different things that are happening to the patient. So you would want to be

Page 54

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	able to monitor that.
2	Q. Just so I'm clear, so if a patient
3	if the stimulation goes up with a stronger stimulation,
4	then the BIS will go up and then you'll have to give
5	more anesthetic, is that what it's about?
6	A. Yeah, for the most part. I mean, the
7	BIS number is something that we would incorporate into
8	our decision about, you know, what to do in terms of
9	the anesthetic level. It's not the only thing that we
10	look at, but it's one thing that we would look at.
11	Q. I know we've been going for while and
12	you've given me initial admonishments, which I'll do
13	now, and I know you've taken a lot of depositions, so
14	you don't really need this, but you understand that
15	you're under oath, right?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And you understand that means you
18	need to tell the truth?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And is there any reason you can't
21	testify truthfully or accurately today?
22	A. There's no reason, except for there
23	have been if something of privileged information
24	were to come up, then I would have to I guess we
25	would have to work that out. I wouldn't answer
	Page 55

1	untruthfully. I may just not answer based on that,
2	so
3	Q. You're saying if your attorney
4	objects and instructs you not to answer?
5	A. Well, or if I feel as though it's
6	into an area of where there's attorney-client
7	privilege, I guess. I don't know. I mean, I think
8	I wouldn't wait for an objection, I guess. I might
9	bring up that issue myself.
10	Q. Okay. That's fair. Are you taking
11	any medication today?
12	A. Am I taking any medication?
13	Q. Today.
14	A. Yes. Well, I don't know what
15	MR. ATYIA: Let me object here.
16	Alex, this is his health information. I'm not
17	going to if you want to ask him if he's
18	taking medication that may change his
19	testimony. Can you respect his health privacy
20	and do that?
21	MR. KURSMAN: I think I'm allowed to
22	ask all that, but it's okay.
23	MR. ATYIA: Okay. I appreciate that.
24	Q. Are you taking any medication that
25	would affect your ability to recall facts today?
	Page 56

1	A. I don't think so, no. I take
2	medication for some problems that I have with
3	essentially migraines, but and some other
4	medications for my cholesterol, so I don't think any of
5	that is going to affect my ability to answer the
6	questions.
7	Q. The medication you're taking won't
8	affect your ability to give accurate testimony today?
9	A. I do not believe so, no.
10	Q. Okay. Does it affect your memory at
11	all?
12	A. I do not believe so, no. I don't
13	think so. I mean, that's something that the
14	obviously, maybe if several testing occurred, I don't
15	know, but I doubt it, so
16	Q. And are you represented by counsel
17	today?
18	A. I don't know if the Mr. Atyia is
19	representing me. I think I'm here as a consultant, so
20	I don't have a separate attorney that's representing
21	me, if I understand your question.
22	Q. Okay. And I think you've been doing
23	this a lot already, but just you understand that you
24	have to respond verbally rather than shaking your head?
25	A. Yes. Hopefully when I shake my head
	Page 57

1	I'm also talking and saying yes or no, something like
2	that. So, yes, I'm aware of that.
3	Q. And you understand you can't consult
4	with your with Mr. Atyia before you answer any of my
5	questions?
6	A. That is correct, I understand that.
7	Q. Okay. What did you do to prepare for
8	this deposition?
9	A. I reviewed the reports by Dr. Van
10	Norman and Dr. Stevens. I reviewed their deposition
11	transcripts. And I reviewed my own report. I had some
12	consultations via telephone or Zoom, I guess. It
13	wasn't Zoom, I know, it's internet consultations with
14	the attorneys from Tennessee, like Mr. Atyia and
15	Mr. Mitchell.
16	Q. Anybody else? I apologize. Who
17	else?
18	A. Mr. Sutherland was involved in that
19	as well.
20	Q. How many times did you talk either by
21	phone or via Zoom?
22	A. So in preparation for the deposition?
23	Q. In preparation for the deposition.
24	A. I would guess maybe four times, give
25	or take. I mean, there certainly were other phone
	Dage 58

www.veritext.com

1	calls. I might call to say I have a question about
2	something and all that and that would add you know,
3	that might be another four or five. But they were
4	usually pretty brief, so I don't I'm guessing four.
5	I could be off by that wrong about that, but it's
6	it's not like it was ten or 20 or anything like that.
7	I would say it's probably around four times, you know,
8	where we spent an hour or two.
9	Q. Well, how long were the meetings?
10	A. Yeah, about an hour or two. I think
11	the total amount of time my guess was maybe six to
12	eight hours, is my guess.
13	Q. All in preparation for this
14	deposition?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And was anyone else present at these
17	meetings?
18	A. I don't think so. I think it was
19	usually Mr. Atyia, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Sutherland.
20	Sometimes one of them might have gone off to do
21	something and so it was only two of them. And maybe
22	there was only one of them, you know, during these,
23	so but nobody else to my knowledge.
24	Q. And did you all review any documents
25	during the meetings?
	Page 59

1	A. We reviewed the reports by Dr. Van
2	well, let's see. For the actual for the preparation
3	of the deposition, I think we would have I think we
4	reviewed, maybe not in terms of having the actual
5	document in front us in terms of the Zoom session, but
6	we would have reviewed the reports by Dr. Stevens and
7	by Dr. Van Norman. We might have looked at the reports
8	for Dr. Williams and Blanke, I believe, early on. I
9	don't think I'm not sure that was part of the
10	deposition preparation that we would have looked at
11	those, maybe earlier. I don't recall with those. And
12	then you said other documents. There certainly were
13	probably some studies that I had cited or maybe Dr. Van
14	Norman had cited, someone else had cited that we might
15	have looked at. But that was not a huge part of what
16	we looked at.
17	Q. Did you look at any studies that
18	weren't cited?
19	A. So the only study that I looked at
20	that I did not cite but we had talked about in the
21	deposition discussion that I looked at again after we
22	finished, and it's a study by I can give you the
23	author's first name. I don't have it in front of me,
24	but I believe I have the correct selling of the author

Page 60

25

and the citation. The first author's last name is

Dhanani, and I'll spell it for you. It's D-h-a-n-a-n-i. And I'm pretty sure that's the spelling.

That was published in the New England Journal of Medicine last year. And the nature of the study and I'm -- despite the fact that I just reviewed it a few days ago, I might get a little bit of the facts mixed up here. But essentially what they were looking at -- these were patients that -- essentially these patients were, as we colloquially say, they pulled the plug. These were terminally ill patients that were going to have withdrawal of life support. And they were looking at the -- you know, what happens to the heartbeat basically after withdrawal of the life support.

And what they were primarily concerned with is how long does it take for the heart to slow and then stop, and then once the heart stops, you know -- so let me just stop there, no pun intended. But certainly, lay people may not quite understand this and even physicians I think hopefully will understand this issue about -- if you think about, you know, when do you know for sure the heart is stopped, right? You think, well, you know, here's a beat and then there's no further beats. And you wait a minute and you say,

Page 61

2.3

okay, well, after a minute, there's no -- there aren't any heartbeats, so, you know, the patient is dead, we're going to turn the monitor off or whatever or pull the strips off.

What if there was one more beat at a minute and one second? You would have missed that.

Okay. So this study basically was looking at what happens to the heartbeat, and it turns out that, you know, someone could have their heart can stop and then after two or three minutes, you see another beat. So the study had to do with when do you actually -- you feel that you can declare death if you use the heartbeat as a criteria.

And I was just talking about that study in relation to declaring death and declaring death in the execution chamber. So I didn't cite it in my report, I just brought it up because of this issue around, you know, when -- you know, the timing of events in the execution chamber. And so I did look at that study. I don't know whether it was going to come up in the context of this deposition, but, you know, it wasn't part of my report, but I thought about it after I think I submitted my report and started thinking more about the issue around the declaration of death.

Q. And did you review any materials on

Page 62

2.3

1	your own to prepare for the deposition?
2	A. Well, as I said, I looked at the
3	yesterday or maybe the day before, I looked at the
4	trial or the deposition transcripts of Dr. Stevens
5	and Dr. Van Norman and then their reports and my
6	report. Those are the ones I did on my own.
7	Q. Did anyone consult with you to
8	prepare for another deposition in this case, meaning
9	and what I mean by that is like the warden or the
L O	director, did anybody talk to you before any of their
11	depositions?
12	A. I don't think so. I don't I think
13	whatever the only thing I remember about another
14	deposition was the warden and it was after the
15	deposition was given and they said, you know, the
16	warden said such and such or well, I can't remember
17	the exact conversation, but it was, I think, after the
18	deposition. It wasn't before.
19	Q. I mean, did you talk to the warden
2 0	after the deposition?
21	A. No, no, no. This was a
22	discussion between the attorneys for the State of
23	Tennessee and me. I didn't I have not talked to the
24	warden. No, I have not talked to the warden, no, nor
) E	anyono olgo. Tivo not had any gontagt with anyono

1	else.
2	MR. ATYIA: I'm sorry, Alex. I'm
3	going to object to as privileged any
4	discussions between the State's counsel and
5	Dr. Antognini other than discussions giving him
6	information to rely on. You're free to get
7	into that, but
8	MR. KURSMAN: Sure. And I don't want
9	answers on that.
10	Q. My question was going to be, did you
11	talk to anybody at the Tennessee Department of
12	Corrections aside from the warden?
13	A. I didn't talk to the warden.
14	Q. I apologize. I just meant aside
15	not aside from you talking to him. Did you talk to
16	anyone at the Tennessee Department of Corrections?
17	A. No.
18	Q. Have you ever talked to anyone at the
19	Tennessee Department of Corrections?
20	A. I mean, I not as far as I recall,
21	not in relation to this case, and I don't think I would
22	have talked to them even before that. I don't have a
23	recollection of ever having any contact. To my
24	knowledge, I've never had any contact with the people
25	from the Department of Corrections in any of my cases
	Page 64

1	well, with the exception, I suppose, in some of
2	the maybe in some of the cases that I have been
3	involved with the general counsel, I guess, the term
4	general counsel for the Department of Corrections has
5	been present, but not in this case, as far as I can
6	recall.
7	Q. And did you review any of the papers
8	filed in the Court? And what I mean by that is the
9	complaint by the plaintiffs or anything else?
10	A. I did not do that in preparation for
11	the deposition. Early on, did I look at the complaint?
12	That's possible. I don't think so, though. I don't
13	recall that.
14	Q. And did you discuss this deposition
15	with anyone aside from your counsel or aside from the
16	Tennessee Attorney General's Office?
17	A. No.
18	Q. Did you do anything else to prepare
19	for the deposition aside from what we've already talked
20	about?
21	A. I'm going to try to give you a I'm
22	giving you a truthful answer, I just but it's going
23	to be full of a lot of questions. It's almost it's
24	quite likely that after one of our depositions, you
25	know, training sessions not training sessions, but
	Page 65

1 one of our deposition discussions session that we had 2 with the Tennessee attorneys and me, I might have gone back to an article that I cited, I suppose. I don't recall if I did what that article was, but it would have been one that I cited. Like I said, the only one 5 that comes off the top of my head that I looked at that 6 I didn't cite was the one I just talked about. I don't think that I've looked at anything else since -- you know, during that period. 9 10 And is eight hours a normal amount of time that you usually prepare for depositions? 11 12 I would say it's a little bit more Α. than -- well, first off, like I said, this, I believe, 13 14 may only be the second deposition I've given, so -maybe it's the third, but -- at least in relation to 15 lethal injection material. So my recollection is I 16 17 think I probably spent less time preparing in terms of 18 a -- sort of a discussion with the attorneys on the 19 prior deposition compared to this one. It seemed a little more than the other one. 20 How much money have you made so far 21 in this case, for your work on this case? 22 2.3 Α. Without reviewing my invoice

which would be -- and of course, I haven't been

24

25

material, I'm going to just have to give you a guess,

1	reimbursed on some of my time yet. So probably
2	\$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 maybe. It's a ball park
3	figure at this point. I'm not sure. It might be more
4	than that, I don't know.
5	Q. And have you submitted your invoices
6	yet?
7	A. I believe I have. I'm pretty sure I
8	have submitted time for Tennessee. Yeah, I'm pretty
9	sure and I might have been paid by them, I don't
L 0	know.
11	MR. ATYIA: I'm going to object.
12	This is that's a communication with us that
13	has that's privileged. He doesn't have to
14	answer that. If you want to ask him about what
15	he gets paid and things like that, but why is
16	his submission of invoices involved? I mean,
17	if you want to get in if there's a good
18	reason, I'll withdraw the privilege.
19	MR. KURSMAN: There is no privilege
20	to that. But if you're objecting to privilege,
21	are you instructing him not to answer?
22	MR. ATYIA: No. I mean, if you want
23	to ask him what he's submitted, go for it.
24	Q. So I think you answered it anyway.
25	How about in lethal injection cases in general, how
	Page 67

much would you say you've made in the last five years?

I'm not hesitating because I -- you

know, I want to give you an answer. And I -- you know, obviously there's a -- it's easy for me to look at the numbers because it's on my tax statements and all that kind of thing. But it might be close to \$150,000.00 over five years. It might be a little bit more than that. I haven't -- I'm not sure I've included the amount -- well, it's now over six years, I guess. I haven't included the amount that I would have made recently, so it's probably in that range.

- Q. And what percentage of your annual income would that be?
  - A. And I'm not going to answer that.
  - Q. You're in a deposition.
- Mell, why do I have to tell you what my annual -- I mean, you can -- by taking the \$150,000.00 and then asking what percentage, you can calculate my annual income and I don't think that's -- you know, what -- maybe I can answer it this way: If for whatever reason various states decided they didn't want me anymore and I stopped doing this work, I would not -- I would be pleased. You know, there have been many times I've said to myself, you know, why am I doing this? And I just -- you know, the amount of

Page 68

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	money that I make on this is not going to affect my
2	standard of living, so anyway. I don't you know,
3	I don't know why that is important to you, I guess. I
4	guess I can understand it if I need this to survive,
5	I'll just put it at that. I've been lucky enough and
6	blessed enough to have a very good income over the
7	years, have been very frugal, my wife and I, so not
8	having this income would not affect my standard of
9	living in any bit.
10	Q. So are you refusing to answer my
11	question?
12	A. I guess I am, yeah.
13	Q. So you're not going to answer the
14	question what percent
15	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form. He's
16	answered it. He hasn't been instructed. I
17	think he answered you. You're free to seek
18	relief
19	Q. Are you going to answer my question,
20	what percentage of your annual income has come from
21	these lethal injection cases in the last five years?
22	A. All right. Now, if you want to be
23	that much of a stickler about it, you know, I actually
24	have calculated that over the years and it's probably
25	around you know, I all right. It's about
	Page 69

1	ten percent. So now you can do the math obviously. So
2	thank you very much. You know, people now know
3	essentially of all my sources of income and like, you
4	know, whatever. There. You know, people can now do
5	that calculation over the last several years. So I
6	think that's just a very rude thing to ask for. I
7	understand why you're doing it, but I just don't I
8	don't see why that is so important to you that you have
9	to pull that out of me like that.
10	Q. So Dr. Antognini, I'm not trying to
11	be rude and I'm not doing this to be rude. It's for
12	the same reason that I'm asking
13	MR. ATYIA: Let's just ask a
14	question, Alex.
15	Q how much money you're being
16	made. One of the responses you said was you said a
17	lot of times you ask yourself why am I even doing this?
18	Why do you ask yourself that?
19	A. Well, this exchange is just a great
20	example, you know. You know, there's a lot of
21	unpleasantness involved around these types of issues.
22	And you know, this the way that we do things in the
23	legal system is very adversarial and I just don't
24	it's just not very pleasant, can be very unpleasant at
25	times.

Ο.	SO	whv	are	VO11	doing	thig?
Q.	50	WIIV	are	yOu	aoing	CIIID:

A. I explain it in the following way for
the most part: I'm going to ask some rhetorical
questions, because I know I'm the one being deposed and
you are not. But suppose I would ask you a question,
do you believe that it's a defendant's right to have
competent representation? And you would say presumably
yes. Do you believe it's a defendant's right to have
availability of an expert witness to testify on his or
her behalf? And you would say yes. I think that's a
fundamental right. Well, in these cases, the
defendant, or in this case, the State of Tennessee or
the people of the State of Tennessee or the State of
Arkansas or Oklahoma, so they are entitled to
representation and expert witnesses.

And the nature of these cases is such that it's very difficult for them to get people to testify, expert witnesses to testify, so I have taken that on. And sometimes I think to myself, you know, why do I continue to do this? So it's just -- it's very -- it's a very unpleasant process, but I feel obligated in the sense of the administration of justice to do this work. But I do it truthfully and offering my opinions about, you know, what these protocols involve.

Page 71

2.3

1	So, you know, that's the main reason
2	why I do it. You hire expert witnesses, the State
3	hires expert witnesses, so, you know, that's the basic
4	reason. I doubt that there's anybody on this call or
5	even for the State of Tennessee that, you know, relish,
6	thoroughly enjoy doing this type of work, but, you
7	know, here we are.
8	Q. Thank you for that, but let's get
9	do you have your report in front of you?
10	A. I do not.
11	Q. Are you able to pull it up?
12	A. I can. It's not on this particular
13	computer here, so I would have to get my thumb drive
14	and put it in there.
15	Q. That's okay. We'll e-mail it to the
16	Attorney General's Office right now and they can
17	forward that to you. You have access to e-mail, I
18	assume, because
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Okay.
21	MR. ATYIA: Alex, so for sharing
22	exhibits, I've told him not to look at anything
23	unless you know what he's looking at. So if
24	you want to however you want to do that, if
25	you want to screen share it, whatever. I'm
	Page 72

1	going to screen share.
2	MR. KURSMAN: I'm going to screen
3	share, but we'll send you the your report as
4	well.
5	MR. ATYIA: Okay. But one other
6	thing is that for some documents he may need to
7	look through the entirety of the document.
8	MR. KURSMAN: We can go off the
9	record if he needs to do that.
10	MR. ATYIA: Okay. Thank you.
11	MR. KURSMAN: Sure.
12	Q. So when you use did you receive
13	your report?
14	A. Oh, right now? I'm sorry. Let me
15	look and see here. Okay. Hold on just a moment. I
16	have not. Has it been sent?
17	Q. I'm not sure. Well, you don't
18	actually have to receive it yet. Let's
19	MR. ATYIA: I just got it now, Alex.
20	THE WITNESS: So you sent it to me.
21	I'm sorry, I didn't realize okay.
22	MR. ATYIA: If you'll just give us
23	one second, I'll forward it to him right now.
24	MR. KURSMAN: Okay.
25	Q. Well, what I can do anyway, I can
	Page 73

1	talk to you about your report and I'll screen share,
2	so when you use the term unconsciousness in your
3	report, what do you mean by that?
4	A. Okay. If I may, do you want me to
5	look at my report now or do you want me to answer the
6	question? What's your preference?
7	Q. No, my preference would be for you to
8	answer the question.
9	A. Okay. Repeat it then.
10	Q. Sure. When you use the term
11	unconsciousness in your report, what do you mean by
12	that term?
13	A. So unconsciousness basically, as I
14	use it there, means that a patient so
15	unconsciousness incorporates two basic phenomena, I
16	guess, for the lack of a better term, where a patient
17	is not responsive to various stimuli and they have
18	decreased or absence of awareness. So let me further
19	clarify that. Unconscious in terms of a response to
20	stimuli basically would be that you apply a variety of
21	different stimuli, including verbal communication, a
22	tactile stimulation, maybe a painful stimulus, and so
23	forth, and you look to see if the patient responds or
24	the person responds. That's sort of the objective
25	criteria that I would use or a person would use when
	Page 74

you're looking at somebody.

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

But the individual that you're examining has a subjective component of this -- the awareness part where they are -- basically have various levels of awareness, and by awareness I mean that they are incorporating the stimuli, the environment, and they have essentially in their mind a representation of what the world is like around them. And usually the subjective component, the response to stimuli, goes hand in hand with the awareness part. Not always, there's certainly conditions where they're sort of disconnected, but basically it's a combination of those two. Now, some people would say that, you know, awareness and consciousness are completely separate because, again, one is objective, one is subjective, and I'm not going to perhaps argue with anyone about that. I get that understanding. But in general, they go hand in hand. But, again, there are exceptions to that.

- Q. So if a patient responds to name calling, would that fall under your definition of unconsciousness?
- A. If a person responded to their name,

  I would not say that they are -- I would say that they

  are still conscious. They may have a depressed level

1 of consciousness, but they would still be conscious, I 2 think. What if they fail to respond to a 0. verbal command but they responded to mild prodding, would they still be conscious? 5 I believe that they would be, yes. 6 Q. And what if they fail to respond to mild prodding but then responded to like a trapezius squeeze, would they still be conscious? 9 10 I believe you're now getting, in my opinion, you're getting into the realm of 11 12 unconsciousness. Now, you have to understand, and I 13 didn't make this clear, that the -- you know, we talk 14 about unconsciousness, consciousness as an all or none phenomenon, and unfortunately, I certainly fall into 15 that trap, I guess, where sometimes I use them 16 17 basically as -- you know, conscious or unconscious. 18 But consciousness is really a spectrum, so when you 19 have somebody who responds only to a trapezius squeeze, then there are some scientists and physicians who would 20 say that they are unconscious, others would say, well, 21 22 they still have some level of consciousness. 2.3 think you're getting into the threshold part where --Your report when you use the term 24 unconsciousness, do you mean that the patient would 25 Page 76

1	still respond to a trapezius squeeze?
2	A. No, I don't. Well, they would not
3	respond to a painful stimulus.
4	Q. Okay. Would that painful stimulus
5	or not stimulus, I apologize. Would that painful
6	stimulus include a trapezius squeeze?
7	A. It could, yes.
8	Q. And how noxious, because you said a
9	painful stimulus, how noxious of a stimuli would you
10	say a trapezius squeeze is?
11	A. Well, it's if it's applied with,
12	you know, a strong pinch, it could be quite noxious,
13	you know.
14	Q. Is it as noxious as surgical stimuli,
15	would you say?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Okay. So it's not as noxious as
18	like, say, cutting a person, right?
19	A. It is not. And I base that answer on
20	the pharmacology or pharmacological effects of these
21	drugs, so because you look at how much anesthetic is
22	required to blunt or to oblate those types of
23	responses. You need less for a trapezius squeeze, in
24	general, you need less anesthetic for a trapezius
25	squeeze than you would for a surgical incision, which
	Page 77

is less than is required for endotracheal intubation, so you need more for endotracheal intubation than you need for surgical stimulation, which is more than you need for the trapezius squeeze.

- Q. And would you say a bolus dose of 240 milliequivalents of potassium chloride is more painful of a stimuli than a trapezius squeeze?
- I do not -- I have an opinion on Α. that, which is that I believe it is -- one of the things that's not really come up here very much, because unfortunately -- as I said to you earlier, I'm a very data driven person. And of course, you have to put all the data together. Now, we all agree that potassium chloride is painful on injection or can be painful on injection. But I don't know that we have a good answer to how much -- how painful is 240 milliequivalents of potassium chloride because, first off, there may -- you may reach a point which giving more potassium chloride is not any more painful. there are certainly studies out there looking at infusions of potassium chloride which show surprisingly that some of these infusions in terms of the pain are similar to the pain of, let's say, the insertion of an NG tube or something like that, and so -- but that's on lower doses of potassium. So I don't know that we have

Page 78

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	good data to say that the infusion of potassium
2	chloride is more painful than a trapezius squeeze. My
3	guess would be that it is more painful, but I don't
4	think it it may not be by a lot, I just don't know.
5	Q. You don't have an opinion as to
6	whether a bolus dose of 240 milliequivalents of
7	potassium chloride is more painful to an awake person
8	than a trapezius squeeze?
9	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
10	A. I think I at the end of my
11	discussion, I did say I think, in my opinion, it would
12	be more painful, but I can't give you a number saying
13	it's 50 percent more painful or anything like that. I
14	believe that it is more painful.
15	Q. Do you think it would be horribly
16	painful if given to a fully awake person?
17	A. The pain level would be on a scale of
18	1 to 10, it would be pretty high. I'm not sure
19	horribly is the best way of you know, the adjective
20	that you want to use, but, you know, it would be
21	definitely painful.
22	Q. Would it be close to a 10?
23	A. I don't know. Again, if you look at
24	the studies of the injection of potassium chloride that
25	I ever reviewed and I believe were cited in my report,
	Page 79

1 that, you know, some patients describe it as being a 10 out of 10 with potassium infusion and others describe 2 it as being I think maybe 4 out of 10. I can't remember the numbers off the top of my head. So, you know, the other thing that we 5 don't talk about here so much is that the infusion of 6 the potassium chloride, while initially painful, can affect the vein in a way that it will basically -- I'm not sure I'm going to use the right term here, but it 9 10 basically stops the nerves from being able to transmit signal, so it's unclear to me how -- essentially how 11 12 long that pain would last. And so I guess it's not 13 just the question of how painful it is, it's also a 14 question of how long it will last. And certainly, once the heart stops and there's no blood flow to the brain 15 and then -- even in an awake person, the amount of time 16 17 it would be painful, you're probably talking about 18 maybe a total of 20 seconds at most is my quess, again, dependent on the rate of infusion and so forth. 19 Are you describing potassium chloride 20 21 right now as having analgesic properties? No, I am not. 22 Α. 2.3 Ο. And when you say --I'm not sure why you would ask -- I'm 24 Α. not sure why you think that -- if I said something that 25

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

Τ	would even clarify what have I said that makes you
2	think that I described it as having analgesic
3	properties?
4	Q. You said at some point, the potassium
5	chloride may stop the nerve signals from sending the
6	pain up to the brain.
7	A. Yes. If I were to take one of the
8	nerves in your hand and (inaudible) you would not be
9	able to send signals from your hand up into your brain.
10	That's not really considered to be analgesic. That's
11	the destruction of tissue. Potassium chloride would do
12	a similar thing where it would destroy the nerve
13	endings, at least certainly make them not functional.
14	But I wouldn't describe it as being an analgesic
15	property at all.
16	Q. I just want to be clear right now.
17	Are you disputing at all that a bolus dose of 240
18	milliequivalents of potassium chloride would not be
19	painful to an awake person?
20	A. No, I'm not disputing that.
21	Q. Okay.
22	A. I'm not yeah, your question was,
23	is it more painful than a trapezius squeeze, which I
24	answered. I said, yes, I would believe it would be
25	more painful than a trapezius squeeze. And that in
	Page 81

1	some patients it could be a 10 out of 10. And that
2	what we don't know is what effect that would have on
3	the nerve endings and whether those nerves would be
4	able to transmit pain signals essentially to the brain
5	after the initial stimulation, which as I said, would
6	be painful. So putting that all together, I'm not sure
7	why you would ask you know, you would say am I
8	disputing the actions of potassium chloride in terms of
9	pain, so I hope I've summarized it enough for you to
10	understand my position.
11	Q. You have. Thank you.
12	MR. KURSMAN: I see that the
13	videographer is asking for a break. Do you all
14	mind taking a break right now?
15	THE WITNESS: It's fine with me.
16	MR. ATYIA: Alex, whatever you want.
17	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Can we go off
18	the record?
19	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
20	record. The time is 10:59.
21	(Brief recess.)
22	VIDEO OPERATOR: We're back on the
23	record. The time is 11:10.
24	Q. Do you have your report in front of
25	you now?
	Page 82

1	A. I did. Give me a moment here to
2	bring it up. Do I have it in front of me? Yes.
3	Q. Could you go to paragraph 11?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. I just want to know, here you have
6	the term deep unconsciousness in the second line.
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Is that different from the way you
9	use unconsciousness in the rest of your report?
10	A. I use that term to describe a level
11	of unconsciousness that I believe would render the a
12	subject incapable of perceiving pain, so deep enough
13	that they could not perceive pain. That's the way I
14	use that term or that word.
15	Q. Deep enough that they could not
16	perceive?
17	A. Pain from noxious stimulants.
18	Q. From any stimuli whatsoever, you're
19	saying?
20	A. In my opinion, yes.
21	Q. And what I'm going to do now is I'm
22	going to pull up the ASA chart. I will send that to
23	you as well. But let me see if I did that work? Do
24	you see the
25	A. I do see a hold on. I do see
	Page 83

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	that, yes.
2	Q. Okay. So when you say deep
3	unconsciousness, where in this ASA chart would that be?
4	A. Could you make that a little bit
5	larger?
6	Q. Oh, yeah. I apologize.
7	A. Yeah, that's fine. There you go.
8	Now scroll down. So I would say there would be
9	under well, going back to paragraph 11 as I anchor
10	on this question here, relative to my use of the word
11	deep unconsciousness, which I answer the same that deep
12	enough to not respond to not to perceive pain, would
13	put them under general anesthesia, basically.
14	Q. Now, I will stop this share. Can you
15	see me again?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And do you have your report still in
18	front of you?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. The term linear as you use in your
21	report, what does the term linear mean?
22	A. Can you show me where I use that
23	term?
24	Q. Sure. Before I show you, could you
25	define what you believe the term linear to mean?
	Page 84

www.veritext.com

1	A. Well, linear is a term obviously
2	describing a line or a line type of relationship where
3	the line, you know, either goes up or down. And in
4	science, basically, you look at the data points to see
5	whether it do the data points fit a line or a
6	different type of you know, maybe a curved line,
7	such as straight line versus curved line, so and you
8	also have to think about the confidence you have in
9	terms of saying it's either a linear a straight line
10	or a curved line, basically. And sometimes when you
11	have data points that are scattered, you may be able to
12	fit a curved line to those data points or you may be
13	able a linear line. And from a statistical
14	standpoint, you can't differentiate the two you
15	don't have enough confidence that the linear line is
16	better than the the straight line is better than the
17	curved line.
18	Q. Okay. So just so I'm clear, what
19	you're saying is a linear line is means a straight
20	line, right?
21	A. Yes, in that context. When I use the
22	term linear, I'm saying that it's going to be a
23	straight line for a particular set of data points
24	within a certain range. So as an example on it's
25	kind of hard to explain this without having sort of a

1	chalkboard in front of me, but on a certain part of
2	a if you have a curved line, you look at certain
3	data points, you can fit a straight line to that, so it
4	depends on the what data points that you're looking
5	at.
6	Q. Just so I understand, exponential
7	line, that would be a curved line, right?
8	A. That's correct, yes.
9	Q. So an exponential line is the
10	opposite of a linear line?
11	A. I wouldn't say opposite is not the
12	right the word. I'm just saying they're different.
13	Q. Okay. Okay.
14	A. They're different, they're not
15	opposite.
16	MR. KURSMAN: While we're here, I
17	just want to mark EXHIBIT 1, which was Dr.
18	Antognini's report.
19	(Thereupon, the Expert Report of
20	Joseph F. Antognini, M.D., M.B.A., was marked
21	and filed as EXHIBIT 1.)
22	MR. KURSMAN: And EXHIBIT 2, which is
23	the ASA chart that I just showed Dr. Antognini.
24	(Thereupon, the ASA chart was marked
25	and filed as EXHIBIT 2.)
	Page 86

1	Q. So I think you can close out of your
2	report for a second, but we'll get back to it. Have
3	you ever used vecuronium bromide?
4	A. Many times, yes.
5	Q. For what purpose?
6	A. To basically relax muscles. That's
7	its main effect is to block the transmission of nerve
8	signals essentially from the nerve to the muscle.
9	Q. And when was the last time you
10	administered vecuronium bromide on an individual?
11	A. It's hard to say for sure. It's been
12	years because they switched over to rocuronium, but
13	vecuronium I might have used within the last ten years,
14	it's possible I didn't.
15	Q. How about rocuronium, when was the
16	last time you used rocuronium?
17	A. That would probably be basically
18	maybe four or five years ago, is my guess.
19	Q. Do you always administer a different
20	drug before administering vecuronium bromide?
21	A. A different drug? I mean, I don't in
22	general we wouldn't in general administer vecuronium
23	as the first drug in an awake patient, I guess, so I'm
24	not sure what you mean.
25	Q. That is my question, if it was
	Page 87

unclear. In an awake patient, what would you administer before vecuronium bromide?

A. In general, you would administer a drug that is going to produce -- at least produce sedation or hopefully unconsciousness. Now, I offer the following caveat, which is that in some emergency situations, so I'm going to -- and I've said this before in testimony, in medicine, never say never and never say always.

So there have been sort of rare circumstances with somebody who has required emergent endotracheal intubation for airway protection essentially where I have given just a muscle relaxant. I don't know that it was vecuronium, but I didn't give anything else, and that was because the person's blood pressure and so forth was, you know, quite low and I was worried about lowering their blood pressure and they need to have a breathing tube and I basically have said to them, sorry, but we have to do this, but I can't give you any anesthesia and it's stimulating, but, you know, these drugs might lower your blood pressure too much. And so I have given vecuronium by itself to some patients, only a handful at the most in my career. So I have done that, now that I think about it.

Page 88

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	Q. And you've done it, you said, in	
2	emergency situations?	
3	A. That is correct, yes.	
4	Q. In situations where you're trying to	
5	save a patient's life, I assume?	
6	A. Yes, that's correct.	
7	Q. And in those emergency situations,	
8	there are times where painful procedures just have to	
9	happen to save a person's life, right?	
10	A. Yes, that is correct.	
11	Q. And you said at these times, you let	
12	the patient know, you know, I'm sorry, but you're going	
13	to feel this noxious stimuli because this is an	
14	emergency?	
15	A. Correct. Generally speaking, that's	
16	what I would say, yes.	
17	Q. And how painful is that noxious	
18	stimuli?	
19	A. The endotracheal intubation	
20	procedure?	
21	Q. The vecuronium bromide without an	
22	anesthetic?	
23	A. Well, the in awake patients, let's	
24	say we just took a young, healthy person and tried to	
25	do the endotracheal intubation without muscle relaxant,	
	Page 89	

www.veritext.com

1	just with nothing, I mean, you can't do it for the most
2	part. Unless somebody is almost hypnotized, I suppose,
3	but for the most part, people would not tolerate that.
4	They would gag and they would basically you couldn't
5	physically do it because they would close their mouth
6	and it's so stimulating and uncomfortable to do that.
7	So it is among the most stimulating procedures that we
8	can do. And if you look at the, you know, in terms of
9	the anesthetic requirements
10	Q. I don't mean to cut you off because
11	I'm just not talking about endotracheal intubation
12	here. I'm talking about I was asking about the
13	vecuronium bromide or rocuronium. How painful would
14	just receiving that be?
15	A. Oh, I see. I'm sorry. I thought you
16	meant in relation to the endotracheal intubation. So,
17	certainly, we do have fairly good data on people who
18	have been paralyzed with something like vecuronium and
19	there are various studies, you know, different
20	methodologies and, for the most part, it's very it's
21	uncomfortable or even horrifying, it's been described.
22	Now, having said that, interestingly
23	enough, and I think I mentioned this in my report, is
24	that, you know, some of these studies, I think this is
25	a volunteer study. They have volunteers say that they

1	would do it again. I thought, okay, well they
2	describe it some of them as being horrifying, but yet,
3	some of them would repeat the study. So it is not
4	something that you would want to subject a patient to
5	or anybody to if you could avoid it, if you could give
6	other drugs to try to prevent that, you know, the
7	consciousness part of it.
8	Q. Will a bolus dose of 100 milligrams
9	of vecuronium bromide be different well, have a
10	different effect than a clinical dose?
11	A. It would have a faster onset than a
12	clinical dose, but the end effect basically would be
13	the same, you would just get there more quickly. And
14	of course, if you kept the patient alive or the person
15	alive, it would last longer as well.
16	Q. The vecuronium bromide would last
17	longer, you say?
18	A. 100 milligrams compared to, you know,
19	10 milligrams.
20	Q. The person would essentially be
21	paralyzed longer?
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. Let's say you gave a person 100
24	milligrams of vecuronium bromide, how long do you think
25	they would be paralyzed for?
	Page 91

1	A. Oh, boy. Again, it could be easily a
2	couple of hours, maybe even longer, I guess, assuming
3	for the moment that you're keeping the person alive.
4	Q. Let's say you're not keeping the
5	person alive.
6	A. Yeah, okay.
7	Q. You're giving them 100 a bolus of
8	100 milligrams of vecuronium bromide, how long would
9	they be paralyzed for and then how long would it take
10	them to die?
11	A. Well, 100 milligrams of vecuronium
12	would have achieve what I would describe as complete
13	paralysis probably within again, you know, I have to
14	look at the data, but my guess would be within 45 to 60
15	seconds. I mean, that is a huge dose that would have a
16	fast effect because of the, you know, size of the dose,
17	so I'm guessing within a minute or it's my guess
18	that you would have complete paralysis. You would
19	probably, almost certainly would have you know, the
20	individual would feel the effects before that, but
21	probably within a minute, is my guess.
22	So let's now talk about, you know,
23	what happens between that point and the time of death
24	or when death occurs and the person being unable to
25	breathe will start to decrease their oxygen levels and

will become hypoxic, which means basically their oxygen levels are getting lower and lower, because they're not breathing. And then that hypoxia would eventually cause them to become unconscious because we all need oxygen to be able to -- for our brains to work.

And then effects on the heart or the heart starts to slow, maybe it goes up initially because of the stress, but it goes down, eventually the heart starts to beat irregularly and beat more slowly. And then the heart stops. And let's assume for the moment, notwithstanding our discussion earlier about that paper I had talked about, but let's say the heart stops and it -- you no longer have any further beats. So we'll say that's the time of death, when you have the last heartbeat. That could take, again, from individual to individual, it might take on average ten, 15 minutes. But in some individuals, depending on their co-morbidities and so forth, that amount of hypoxia could result in an arrhythmia that basically kills them much sooner than that. So in a normal individual, it might be ten or 15 minutes, but in some individuals, it might be a lot less if they have co-morbidities that would make them more susceptible to hypoxia.

Q. So let's go through that in a normal

Page 93

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

individual. So you said that they would feel the initial effects at first and it would take somewhere like 45 to 60 seconds to get the full effect. But what do you mean by the initial effects at first? Let's start there.

A. Yeah. Well, basically, you feel that you can't -- you know, you're not able to move your muscles, that you feel like you're very weak. And so when you see what we describe as being a partial paralysis from these drugs, we often use the term they look like a fish out of water where you just -- and I'm sorry, I know you admonished me earlier about don't use any verbal types of -- I'm sorry, any visual signs on this, but I'll do it visually and then maybe the court reporter with my help will be able to put this into words. But basically, you know, a fish out of water.

So let me just stand back here where, you know, you're trying to lift your hand up and, you know, you can't keep your hand elevated, right? So you're trying to lift your arm up, whatever, and it just falls back down onto the table. And that's what we call a fish out of water, and that's a partial paralysis. And that will start to occur probably within -- with that dose, again, patient-dependent, but it could occur maybe within 30 seconds or so, is my

Page 94

2.3

1	guess. I have to be honest in terms of my review of
2	the pharmacokinetics and dynamics of these drugs, but I
3	think with that dose, you certainly would probably see
4	if not complete paralysis, near complete within a
5	minute, is my guess, but it might be longer, but
6	probably not.
7	Q. So at about a minute, we're at full
8	paralysis. Then you describe at some point that the
9	patient will begin to suffocate; is that right?
10	A. I did not use the word suffocate.
11	Q. I apologize. What word did you use?
12	A. Well, I just said that they're not
13	able to breathe so their oxygen level is going to start
14	to decrease.
15	Q. Okay. And if they are awake, if
16	you're just giving them the vecuronium bromide, they
17	will have that feeling of trying to breathe, but not
18	being able to, right?
19	A. If they're awake, yes, that's
20	correct.
21	Q. And they would have the feeling of
22	the air hunger, right?
23	A. Air hunger is one term that is used,
24	yes. I think that would be an appropriate way of
25	putting it.
	Dage 95

1	Q. At what point do you think that would
2	be where they start to begin experiencing air hunger,
3	meaning at what minute?
4	A. I'm sorry, I thought I saw Dean raise
5	his hand for something.
6	Q. Answer my question before we get to
7	that.
8	A. Okay. Sure. And your question was
9	when would they start experiencing air hunger?
10	Q. Yes. I mean, when in your expert
11	opinion?
12	A. Probably at that dose pretty close to
13	the dose of the at the time when they're fully
14	paralyzed, because the muscles in the body differ in
15	terms of their sort of sensitivity to these drugs and
16	the diaphram itself is actually a little bit more, as I
17	recall, a little bit more resistant than other muscles.
18	But that difference is going to be pretty small at this
19	dose. So if I say that it's a minute when you're fully
20	paralyzed, maybe it's a minute and ten seconds when
21	their diaphragm is fully paralyzed. You know, the
22	difference there, although there might be one, it's
23	very slight. I would imagine it's going to be very
24	slight.
25	MR. KURSMAN: Can we go off the
	Page 96

1	record?
2	VIDEO OPERATOR: Off the record. The
3	time is 11:30.
4	(Lunch recess.)
5	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going back on the
6	record. The time is 12:04.
7	Q. Dr. Antognini, we just went on a 30
8	minute break. During that break, did you talk to
9	anybody?
10	A. I talked to my wife. You know, I
11	talked not about the deposition, but I locked her
12	out accidentally and she gave me an earful.
13	Q. Okay. Okay. Hopefully she's back in
14	there. Before we were leaving or before we took the
15	break, we were talking about vecuronium bromide and you
16	were describing the effects of vecuronium bromide upon
17	an awake person. If that awake person received a 100
18	milligram bolus dose of vecuronium bromide and
19	eventually died like you said, what would the cause of
20	death be?
21	A. Okay. I will answer the question. I
22	want to clarify an answer you to one of my earlier
23	questions.
24	Q. Go ahead.
25	A. That is the medications that I took
	Page 97

this morning. During the break when I went into the bathroom, I looked at my pills and realized, oh, I didn't take my medicines today. So during the break, I did take my medications, so I want you to be aware of that. I thought I had, but I did not.

Q. Okay.

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

Α. But I have taken them now, so -okay. So what would be the mechanism of death from the vecuronium. As I discussed, you know, the low oxygen level is going to be occurring throughout the body affecting the various organs, including the heart and brain, and as I just summarized, I mentioned the brain will become depressed essentially to the point that the person would be unconscious. The heart, however, is a bit more resistant basically in general and the heart would continue to beat for a while longer until eventually the heart stops beating, and that would be the mechanism of death, that the heart stops. Obviously, you cannot declare death in those types of circumstances until the heart stops. That's the usual -- one of the criteria that are used. But you know, essentially the heart has to stop beating in order for you to say, okay, the person has died. And once the vecuronium bromide is

Page 98

given to an inmate be it a 100 milligram bolus dose,

1	would a consciousness check be possible after they
2	received the potassium chloride?
3	A. After the potassium chloride or after
4	the vecuronium?
5	Q. After the vecuronium bromide.
6	A. Yes. After the vecuronium bromide is
7	administered, a consciousness check would not be able
8	to elicit any type of response because of the muscles
9	being paralyzed.
10	Q. Okay. So let's move to potassium
11	chloride, which is the third drug in the lethal
12	injection protocol. Have you ever given potassium
13	chloride to a patient?
14	A. Yes, I have.
15	Q. Can you tell me why?
16	A. Actually, two ways essentially.
17	Again, this is a bit of an oversimplification.
18	Actually, I guess, it's more than two ways. But in
19	normal clinical practice, you would give potassium
20	chloride in essentially two different ways. One of
21	them I could discount more or less, which is that one
22	of the IV fluids that we give to patients is what's
23	called lactated rings solution. And that actually has
24	a small amount of potassium in it, but it's not enough
25	to cause you know, patients as far as I know of
	Page 99

	never described to me that that particular solution is
2	painful. The electrolytes that are in it are at
3	least the ones that might cause pain are low enough,
4	such as potassium chloride, that you wouldn't normally
5	perceive pain. But we use that solution quite a bit,
6	so but, again, it's a pretty low concentration.
7	The other circumstance in which we
8	would give potassium would be as an actual infusion of
9	the potassium chloride through the IV for conditions
10	primarily what's called hypokalemia,
11	h-y-p-o-k-a-l-e-m-i-a, hypokalemia, which just
12	basically means a low potassium concentration in the
13	blood. And because that can have an effect on
14	primarily the heart, what we would be focused on, it
15	can have effects elsewhere, but we want to increase the
16	potassium in the blood, so we would give potassium
17	chloride for that purpose.
18	Q. What's the maximum amount of
19	potassium chloride that you have ever given to a
20	patient?
21	A. Probably maybe 40 milliequivalents,
22	is my guess.
23	Q. And what dose do you think would be
24	required for an individual to die from the potassium
25	chloride?
	Page 100

1	A. It's a very good question in a sense
2	it's a obviously, understanding the context of
3	you're serious, you know, what dose would kill
4	somebody, but just from a physiological and
5	pharmacological perspective, it's a very interesting
6	question to work out. And I don't know that we know an
7	exact answer to that. I can go into the details of why
8	it's kind of interesting, but, you know, we don't know
9	for sure the exact dose, I think, that would kill
10	anybody for
11	So let's sort of walk through what

happens when you increase the potassium concentration in the blood. As you get into higher and higher levels of potassium chloride in the -- or potassium in the blood, you know, instead of being let's say around 4, you go over the 5 and 6 and 7, you start to -- you can begin to see effects on the heart rhythm and actually going into what's called ventricular tachycardia or even ventricular fibrillation, and both of those, especially the ventricular fibrillation are lethal heart rhythms. And that amount of -- or that level of potassium in the blood that would cause that is going to vary from individual to individual.

So let's assume for the moment that it's 10 milliequivalents per liter -- or 10

Page 101

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

milliequivalents basically a concentration in the
blood, and that's the level. How much do you need to
give intravenously in order to achieve that level? It
depends on how fast you give it and it depends on
the amount. So if you gave a small dose or bolus of
the potassium, but you gave it rapidly and that sort of
bolus of the drug went through the bloodstream into the
heart and into the lungs and back into the heart, you
may momentarily achieve a concentration that is
sufficient to stop the heart. If you gave that same
dose more slowly, you might not achieve a high enough
concentration to be able to stop the heart. So there
are a lot of factors that are involved about what dose
might be fatal. I mean so it's for obvious
reasons, no one has ever certainly, no one has ever
studied this in humans.

- Q. That makes sense. A bolus dose, though, of 240 milliequivalents, that will cause death, right?
- A. Yes, that's my opinion. As it turns out, I do have some I would call qualitative experience with this in animals. So I did a lot of animal work and I used goats as my model. And goats, as it turns out, are on average about the same size as a human more or less, 50, 60, 70 kilograms. And at the end of these

Page 102

2.3

experiments, I would have to -- we would basically euthanize the animal, they're anesthetized, so these are not awake animals, they're anesthetized. And generally speaking, what we would do as part of that protocol, we would inject concentrated potassium chloride.

And at the time we were doing this, I never really thought too much about, well, how much potassium chloride am I injecting. But subsequent to my starting to do this work with these protocols, I sort of thought, well, let me go back and think about, you know, how much drug was I injecting, how much potassium chloride was I injecting. And I think, based on my recollection and my calculations, it turned out to be around 240 milliequivalents. I mean, it wasn't exactly that, but just the amount -- when you look, I think, the concentration of the potassium in a saturated solution of potassium chloride which is what we use in the volume, I think it turned out to be that. And when you inject that intravenously, the heart stopped probably within five to ten seconds, it seemed like. It was very, very fast.

- Q. In a goat, you're saying?
- A. In a goat, yeah.
- Q. How long after an inmate receives 240

Page 103

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

milliequivalents of potassium chloride do you believe that they will die?

A. My guess, based on the -- my understanding of how fast the injection would go, my guess, it would probably stop the heart within 30 to 60 seconds, is my guess. But I don't know. I mean, I guess -- you know, some of these hearts -- again, I'm basing some of my experience on some of my animal studies because I don't -- you know, for obvious reasons, we don't really have that in humans. That is a very difficult question to answer because, again, it depends on the rapidity or how fast it's being given and so forth, so --

- Q. If it's given like it's given in a protocol, just a fast injection, bolus dose of 240 milliequivalents?
- A. I would say probably within 30 to 60 seconds, is my guess. Again, we have to be a little bit -- at least I think I have to be careful about, you know, when does death occur. So this is an issue that I think is -- you know, at least in my mind, is something that's come up is that if you go into an execution chamber, if you're looking at a protocol or an execution in one state, what criteria do they use to declare death compared to another state? And you might

Page 104

2.3

1	think, oh, it should be the same. Well, I don't know.
2	I mean, it's the death is declared by the
3	presumably by a physician there and I don't know what
4	criteria one physician would use in one state compared
5	to a criteria used in another state, so maybe
6	Q. I'm not trying to trick you up here
7	at all. If you want to define your definition of death
8	first and then you can talk about the 30, 60 seconds
9	what you mean by death.
10	A. Yeah, sure. So, again, yeah, I feel
11	like I need to elaborate a little more about it
12	because, again, it gets down to the timing of things.
13	Suppose you give the potassium chloride and the heart
14	stops. And just basically, there's a beat and there's
15	no more beat, there's not a beat to follow. And you
16	wait a minute and the physician comes in, examines the
17	inmate, and says, you know, the inmate is dead. So
18	let's say that the heart the last heartbeat is at
19	10:15. Let's pick a number, 10:15. And then at 10:16,
20	there's no heartbeat, the physician comes in and
21	declares the inmate dead at 10:16. That's the time of
22	death, 10:16.
23	But maybe in another state a
24	physician is a little bit more conservative and says
25	I'm going to wait two minutes. So at 10:15 we see the
	Page 105

	last heartbeat, they come in at 10.17, examine the
2	inmate, and said, you know, now the time of death is
3	10:17, even though in both instances the last heartbeat
4	was at 10:15. So that's why these timing issues about
5	when is the time of death, I'm kind of giving you the
6	context here about why it depends a bit on criteria.
7	Q. Sure. So let's forget about when the
8	doctor comes in and just talk about that last heartbeat
9	that you're talking about, like not when they're
10	declared dead by the physician, but when their heart
11	stops and they are dead, right? Let's talk about that.
12	So if an inmate received a 500 milligram bolus dose of
13	midazolam and then was followed by 240 milliequivalents
14	of potassium chloride, how long after the 240
15	milliequivalents of potassium chloride do you believe
16	the inmate would be dead?
17	A. So there's no vecuronium being given?
18	Q. There's no vecuronium.
19	A. Okay. So midazolam and then the
20	so the inmate, I believe, would be dead in general, in
21	general
22	Q. Yes.
23	A. The inmate, the last heartbeat would
24	probably be about 30 to 60 seconds after the injection
25	of the potassium chloride. And I'm kind of hedging,
	Page 106

waffling, hedging my bets here because I'm a little bit not sure about -- now, when we talk about these issues, we sometimes talk about, you know, the injection of this drug. Well, are we talking about the beginning of the injection, are we talking about when it's all fully injected?

- Q. Sorry, and I apologize. Let's say
  Tennessee, and this will be very simple math, okay?
  Let's say Tennessee took one minute to inject the 500
  milligrams of midazolam. So you're at one minute.
  Then the warden waited two minutes to do the
  consciousness check. One minute to inject the
  potassium chloride immediately after the consciousness
  check, so that's four minutes. How long after that do
  you think the inmate would be dead?
- A. Probably by minute five, you know, I would say by minute five. You know, it might be four minutes and 30 seconds or five minutes, but somewhere around minute five is -- you know, is my guess.
- Q. Now, let's say that that same scenario where Tennessee took one minute to inject the bolus dose of midazolam. Then it injected -- then there was a two minute consciousness check, again, so we're at three minutes again. And it took one minute to inject the vecuronium bromide. And after the

Page 107

2.3

vecuronium bromide, it took another minute to inject the potassium chloride. What is your opinion on when the inmate would die, at what point?

A. In general, the -- I'm sorry, I sort of lost track of the minutes, but -- whether you use vecuronium in general, and I'm going to qualify my answer. I know where you're going with this. But in general, as I said, 30 to 60 seconds depending on the rapidity of the injection, the heart would stop, I would think, after injection of the potassium chloride.

Now, never say never, never say There are circumstances under which there can always. be problems. So let's take the scenario perhaps that could happen and so you give somebody 500 milligrams of midazolam and they start to have an obstructed airway. They start to have hypoxia. Maybe there is somebody who is very obese and they can develop hypoxia very, very quickly. And maybe they have heart disease, which a lot of people have heart disease. And that level of hypoxia and that level of heart disease and so forth is a very tenuous situation for that individual. And you know, maybe they're just barely getting by in terms of their breathing and then you give the vecuronium and they stop breathing and they have a fatal arrhythmia. And not only that, the hypoxia, what it does to the

Page 108

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

heart, is that it can affect not the rhythm, but can affect the function of the heart, so the function -- the heart is not beating nearly as strongly as it was.

so at that point, you've given the vecuronium. The heart is really beating weakly and you give the potassium chloride, well, there's not enough heart function around it to efficiently pump that potassium chloride. That potassium chloride goes through the vein into the right ventricle -- or the right atrium of the heart, the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery to the lungs. It has to come down, back into the heart and out the aorta to eventually get into the heart muscle itself to cause the -- you know, to have its effect. So in that scenario, it would be possible for someone to die from the vecuronium before the potassium chloride even hits the heart.

- Q. I got that. But in your scenario, the potassium is being injected. So how long after the potassium is injected would that patient die, in that scenario?
- A. I don't know I can give you a number. I can just give you a situation where there would be a delay in the administration -- there would be a delay in the action of the potassium chloride because of the failure of the -- you know, the heart is failing,

Page 109

2.0

2.3

1	you're not getting enough blood flow to really
2	Q. Even in that scenario, that uncommon
3	scenario that you just mentioned, even in that scenario
4	where the potassium bromide is injected immediately
5	after the vecuronium bromide, how long after the
6	potassium chloride is injected, whether the potassium
7	chloride kills the inmate or the vecuronium bromide
8	kills the inmate, how long after will it take them to
9	die after the potassium chloride is injected even in
10	that scenario?
11	A. Well, in that scenario, suppose that
12	the heart is pumping so poorly that, you know, it might
13	take two minutes, let's say, theoretically I get I'm
14	just theorizing here, it might take, you know, two
15	minutes for the potassium chloride to eventually get
16	into the heart, the heart is pumping so slowly and so
17	miserably. You know, I can see a scenario where that
18	might occur, so and maybe the heart stops from the
19	vecuronium I mean from the hypoxia before the
20	potassium chloride actually hits the heart.
21	Q. And when you say two minutes, you're
22	talking about two minutes after the potassium chloride,
23	right?
24	A. That is correct, yeah.
25	Q. Okay. So I just want to go back to
	Page 110
	75

1	where we were before. So you testified that in
2	Tennessee, if they gave the 500 milligrams of midazolam
3	followed by a consciousness check followed by potassium
4	chloride, it's your opinion, just tell me if I'm right
5	here, it's your opinion that the inmate would likely
6	die, meaning their heart would stop beating, somewhere
7	between 30 and 60 seconds after they received the
8	potassium chloride, right?
9	A. That would be my guess, yes. Again,
10	based on my experience, my animal experience, which,
11	you know, I'm sort of extrapolating here a little bit,
12	but that would be that would be my guess, but
13	Q. And if instead Tennessee gave 500
14	milligrams of midazolam followed by a two minute
15	consciousness check followed by a bolus dose of
16	vecuronium bromide followed by potassium chloride, it's
17	your opinion that the inmate would die still 30 to 60
18	seconds after a bolus dose of potassium chloride,
19	right, in the general in a general case?
20	A. Yeah, I would say that generally
21	speaking. You know, and that's a big waffle word,
22	isn't it? To speak generally. So let me just clarify.
23	I know this line of questioning has to do with, you
24	know, does vecuronium hasten death. I get that, I know
25	that's where you're getting at. I know this is an

issue that came up. And I absolutely concede, if you		
want to use that, I'm sure you're just rubbing your		
hands when someone like me says uses the word		
concede. I concede that in most cases vecuronium in		
this situation would not hasten death. I absolutely		
agree with that. In most situations, vecuronium as		
administered in this Tennessee protocol and in other		
protocols similar to it will not hasten death. What I		
am saying is that there are circumstances in which		
potassium where vecuronium would hasten death.		

Q. Right. I actually think you described, and tell me if I'm wrong, you described a circumstance where vecuronium would actually make death take longer, right? You said because the heart would stop beating, the potassium chloride would be administered, and then it would take two minutes after the potassium chloride to effectuate death; is that right?

A. That is one scenario. But the other scenario I said was that the potassium chloride would not get to the heart before the heart stopped because of severe hypoxia. So what if the heart stopped because of the severe hypoxia before the potassium chloride gets to the heart? Well, we have -- you know, the heart is stopped, the inmate is dead, you can

Page 112

2.0

2.3

2.5

1	declare death. But the potassium chloride didn't get
2	into the heart. Under that circumstance, vecuronium
3	hastened death. The death was the primary one of
4	the primary causes of the death. Now, does that
5	scenario happen in all executions? No. And it doesn't
6	happen in most of them I imagine. But the question
7	really to me was, is, you know, can it hasten death?
8	And I think that in some situations it can.
9	Q. You're talking about very rare
10	situations here, right?
11	A. I would not say very rare.
12	Q. No, I'm talking about here's my
13	question.
14	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
15	Sorry, objection.
16	Q. Here's my question: Would it be very
17	rare that potassium chloride would kill a patient
18	within 30 to 60 seconds after being administered?
19	A. Would it be very rare for potassium
20	chloride to get no, it would be very common for it
21	to kill somebody within 30 to 60 seconds.
22	Q. I apologize. Would it be
23	MR. ATYIA: Sorry. Sorry. I know
24	you're having a discussion, but there is a lot
25	of talking over. Can we just take a little
	Page 113

1 more time to make sure that Alex's question is finished, Dr. Antognini, and similarly that 2 Dr. Antoqnini has finished --THE WITNESS: Yes. 4 MR. ATYIA: No, no. I appreciate it. 5 6 Q. Would it be very rare that the bolus dose of vecuronium bromide would cause death within 30 to 60 seconds after being administered? I do not like the use of the term 9 Α. 10 very rare. I prefer to have numbers. But I concede it would be a small minority of situations, I think. 11 12 would be -- you know, would it be five percent of the 13 Maybe. I don't know an exact number. 14 providing to you a -- you know, basically a situation about that. 15 16 Let me, to try to help you understand 17 how some of this material informs my discussion around 18 this. So I'm going to tell you about a clinical case that we had at the U.C. Davis Medical Center. 19 20 these things happen unfortunately quite -- or more commonly than you would think. And what happens in 21 22 these cases is basically -- I think it informs our 2.3 understanding of this area. So this is a patient that was going 24 25 to have a kidney transplant and during the preparation, Page 114

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

the patient is anesthetized and during the -- when they're placing a catheter into the neck vein, there are problems. The patient had a cardiac arrest. They did resuscitation, couldn't get his heart back starting and declared him dead. And then sometime later -- I'm talking, again, I don't know the exact timing, but, you know, five minutes, ten minutes later, somebody comes into the operating room to, you know, do whatever they needed to do and they notice the patient either had a heartbeat or was breathing, I don't remember. Well, they came back and resuscitated this guy. The guy left the hospital intact with no neurologic problems.

So, you know, this thing about how slowly it can take for drugs to take effect and all that and at the extremes, you know, at the point of death, you know, sometimes these things can take a long time, sometimes they don't. I mean, it just -- you know, what happens with these drugs when you have a really poorly functioning heart and cardiovascular system, you know, strange things can happen. Are these things rare? Yeah, they're rare, stuff like that I just described. But there are certainly other patients that have been declared and then have been resuscitated. So, likewise, when you give these drugs, they can take a long time to circulate. That's a

Page 115

2.3

1	scenario I'm trying to present here.
2	Q. What do you think the point is of
3	vecuronium bromide in this protocol?
4	A. I would defer that to the State of
5	Tennessee in this specific case. All I can say is, you
6	know, what the effects of the drug are. I don't know
7	what why they include it. I don't know why they
8	don't include it.
9	Q. Well, in your expert
10	A. All I can tell you is that, you know,
11	if you give vecuronium, this is the effect that you
12	would expect to see.
13	Q. In your expert opinion, what is the
14	purpose of the vecuronium bromide in this protocol?
15	A. Well, again, I think you're just
16	asking the same question in a slightly different way,
L 7	which is what is the purpose. I don't know what the
18	purpose of the drug is as far as Tennessee is
19	concerned. As I said, I know what the effect will be.
20	And you know, would vecuronium by itself kill somebody,
21	especially at this dose? And the answer is, yes, it
22	would.
23	So maybe their intent is to you
24	know, the analogy that I use and I'm not sure it's the
25	best analogy, but when you have a firing squad,
	Page 116

1	sometimes you're going to have, I guess, depending on
2	the protocol, you might have six shooters, you might
3	have eight. When you ask yourself, well, why would one
4	have six, why one have eight? Well, it's because, you
5	know, if you only had three, maybe three is not enough.
6	Maybe six is better, maybe you know, whatever number
7	you choose
8	Q. Doctor, I mean, you and I both
9	know
10	MR. ATYIA: Hold on, Alex.
11	THE WITNESS: I'm not finished.
12	MR. ATYIA: Please respect the
13	witness in answering your question and allow
14	him to finish. You can ask all your questions,
15	but he has to be allowed to finish.
16	A. So if you think of the analogy of
17	these drugs being like bullets, they're just using more
18	bullets, I guess.
19	Q. Dr. Antognini, we talked awhile ago
20	and you said the bolus dose of potassium chloride on
21	its own was sure to cause death. So thinking back on
22	that analogy that you just gave to me, after thinking
23	about your prior testimony, do you believe that analogy
24	is a bit inappropriate?
25	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
	Page 117

1	A. I'm not sure you sort of broke up
2	there. Could you repeat that again? I think I lost
3	part of it.
4	Q. Sure. So you testified earlier under
5	oath that the bolus dose of potassium chloride as used
6	in this protocol was sure to cause death, right? You
7	were sure that that bolus dose of potassium chloride
8	would cause death; am I right?
9	A. That is correct, in the vast majority
10	of circumstances, yes.
11	Q. Is there any circumstance as used in
12	this protocol where a bolus dose of 240
13	milliequivalents of potassium chloride would not cause
14	death, in your expert opinion?
15	A. Well, as I described to you just a
16	moment ago, there's a scenario where the inmate might
17	die before the potassium chloride has its effect, so
18	Q. If they don't die before the
19	potassium chloride has its effect, the potassium
20	chloride will kill them, right?
21	A. That is correct. I think it would be
22	highly it would. So even in the scenario where I
23	talked about where there's very slow circulation, if
24	the heart is very, very you know, it stops, the
25	potassium chloride has gone into the vein, and then,
	Page 118

1	you know, you wait a minute, the heart doesn't you
2	know, at a minute, the heart starts beating again,
3	well, then it's going to beat and then that potassium
4	chloride is going to get into the heart. So, you know,
5	at some point if the heart continues to beat, it's
6	the potassium chloride is going to kill the inmate.
7	Q. If you were advising a state on how
8	to how to how to make a protocol, and a state
9	said to you, we want we have two options and we want
L O	death to occur as quickly as possible. The one option
11	is midazolam followed by potassium chloride. The other
12	option is midazolam followed by vecuronium bromide
13	followed by potassium chloride. Which option would you
14	tell them to select?
15	MR. ATYIA: Object to form.
16	A. I do not advise states in that
17	regard. I do not help states develop protocols.
18	Q. Yeah, this is a hypothetical
19	question.
20	A. Well, even hypothetically, I'm not
21	going to provide advice to that. I would just say if
22	you had a protocol where you gave midazolam and then
23	potassium chloride and you had another protocol where
24	you gave midazolam followed by vecuronium followed by
25	potassium chloride, in general, as I we use that

1	term, you're going to have a faster death with the
2	midazolam and potassium chloride protocol because
3	you've basically removed a step. So, by definition,
4	you're going to have a faster death with that protocol.
5	Q. Okay. Let's switch gears a bit and
6	talk about midazolam. When was the last time you used
7	midazolam?
8	A. It's probably three years, four years
9	is my guess.
10	Q. Have you ever used it as a solo drug,
11	meaning without other drugs?
12	A. I probably I probably have.
13	Earlier in my career, I might have for some procedures
14	like cardioversion, something like that, I might have
15	given it as a solo drug, so
16	Q. If you gave it as a solo drug, what
17	level of anesthetic depth were you trying to achieve?
18	A. As a solo drug, I was achieving
19	basically deep sedation. I wasn't trying for general
20	anesthesia. There are other instances where I gave it
21	for induction, but I think in those cases I also used
22	an opiate for induction. I'm not sure I ever used it
23	by itself.
24	Q. So I just want to make sure I
25	understand your testimony. You're saying that you gave
	Page 120

1	midazolam as a solo drug in clinical practice for deep
2	sedation, not minimal sedation, not moderate sedation,
3	but deep sedation?
4	A. I think so. I mean, again, I think
5	of the scenario of a cardioversion when so just to
6	make sure that people understand what that is. That's
7	when you have to shock the heart basically to get
8	somebody to come out of a particular rhythm. It's very
9	painful if done awake and it's one of those
10	scenarios or one of those clinical situations where
11	you give the drug, but you want the person to wake up
12	quickly. And given the different types of drugs that
13	we had at the time, it's possible that I would have
14	given midazolam. I cannot recall as I sit here today
15	that, oh, yeah, I remember I did it on this particular
16	patient, but I can imagine myself doing that back when
17	midazolam first came out.
18	Q. If you did do it, would it have been
19	an emergency situation?
20	A. No. No, sometimes these
21	cardioversions are elective and sometimes they come
22	patients come in and they have elective cardioversions
23	so it's not an emergency.
24	Q. And do you think that was the last
25	time you used it as a solo drug?
	Page 121

1	A. That would be it. I don't think I
2	would have used it there might have been some
3	scenarios where I did, but I don't think so.
4	Q. And have you ever used it as a solo
5	drug for a surgical procedure?
6	A. I have not used it as a solo drug for
7	a procedure that involved a skin incision, I don't
8	think. I don't think that again, the only time I've
9	ever used it as a solo drug is basically in the
10	scenario that I think I've used it for cardioversions,
11	but I've never used it for a procedure by itself
12	because that's not really what midazolam is generally
13	used for.
14	Q. And you as you were speaking, you
15	received a text message. Was that a personal message?
16	A. I don't know. It's from my Terminix
17	person that's saying, you know, thank you for being a
18	customer for Terminix, one of the pest control people,
19	SO
20	Q. And what drugs do you use with
21	midazolam in surgeries?
22	A. So are you talking about okay,
23	SO
24	Q. I think you said, just so I can be a
25	little more clear, I think you said I've never used
	Page 122

midazolam as a solo drug when making a skin incision. So what drugs were used -- well, first, did you ever use midazolam with any other drugs when making a skin incision?

- A. So, yes. So midazolam -- sometimes what we would do is I would give midazolam up front with the induction. And then if it was a very short procedure, the skin incision might have occurred right after the -- near the induction period or right afterwards, so it would have been part of the mix essentially, so -- and that would have been given -- the midazolam would have been given with an opiate like fentanyl and possibly and then maybe something like propofol or thiopental back in the early days. So it would have been in conjunction with other drugs.
- Q. And why in a surgical procedure would you use those other drugs with midazolam?
- A. Because the kinetics of midazolam are such that you wouldn't -- at those low, relatively low doses, and higher doses, I should say, higher doses -- that's my Terminix thing again because I didn't answer a few minutes ago. But anyway, in order to achieve sort of the same levels of deep sedation, or unconsciousness, or whatever your goal is, you would have to give a lot of midazolam. And so in medicine,

Page 123

2.3

1	we often give polypharmacy where we give a little bit
2	of this and a little bit of that and you continue to
3	reduce the side effects from the drugs, so we just do
4	that in general.
5	Q. What is the highest dose of midazolam
6	that you've ever given?
7	A. I would say maybe between 20 and
8	30 milligrams, is my guess.
9	Q. And at 20 to 30 milligrams, what
10	level of sedation are you trying to achieve on that
11	patient?
12	A. General anesthesia basically. You
13	know, I would say it was during for an induction of
14	general anesthesia.
15	Q. So it's for induction of general
16	anesthesia?
17	A. Correct.
18	Q. Was it for maintenance of general
19	anesthesia?
20	A. No, the drug will that dose of
21	drug will last a little bit. Basically it will last
22	for ten minutes, 15 minutes, or something, you know,
23	depending on the dose and all that. So if it was a
24	very short procedure, you could rely on midazolam quite
25	a bit, but in general, you wouldn't give it as an
	Page 124

1	infusion for general anesthesia.
2	Q. Even in a very short procedure where
3	you made a surgical incision?
4	A. Well, in a very short procedure,
5	excuse me, like if it was an abscess that needed to be
6	incised, it would be possible to give midazolam and
7	nothing else, and I think be able to incise the
8	abscess, but
9	Q. But say it was heart surgery, if you
10	could complete heart surgery in 20 to 30 minutes?
11	A. You could not complete heart surgery
12	in 20 to 30 minutes. But I would not do it for a
13	procedure that, you know, basically midazolam is
14	such that in order to really get to the effect that you
15	want, you need to give a pretty large dose. So the
16	induction dose, as I mentioned, is .2 to .3, even
17	higher, milligrams per kilogram. And if you try to
18	keep giving more and more, you're just going to have
19	that drug sticking around a long time and that's not
20	beneficial for the patient.
21	Q. And what do you mean by sticking
22	around a long time?
23	A. Well, that just means that it's not
24	being cleared out of the blood. I mean, it is being
25	cleared out of the blood, but it's just it's just,
	Page 125

1	you know, common sense, if you give more of a drug, for
2	most drugs, the longer it's going to the drug is
3	going to last because you've achieved much higher
4	levels.
5	Q. And how about a deeper level of
6	sedation, is it your belief that midazolam will do that
7	as well?
8	A. It will give that it will last
9	longer to achieve deeper levels of sedation?
10	Q. Yes.
11	A. Yeah, if you have so if you give
12	midazolam at a sufficient dose to induce general
13	anesthesia, you know, the drug concentration goes up
14	and then it starts to come down. And if you think
15	about, you know, what's the minimum level of the drug
16	that you need to have around, if you have a higher peak
17	and it starts to come down, it's just going to it's
18	going to take longer to get to that minimum level and
19	so
20	Q. I'm just so you said at .2, .3
21	milligrams per kilogram, it gets you to a level of
22	anesthetic depth, right?
23	A. It induces general anesthesia at that
24	point, yes.
25	Q. Okay. And then you said if you give
	Page 126

more, it lengthens that period whatever anesthetic depth you are under, right?

A. That is correct. That's my opinion.

Q. Okay. Is it your opinion that it also increases the level of anesthetic depth or only that it lengthens the time that you are under that level of anesthetic depth?

A. Again, we're sort of talking about a dose response effect here, so I -- if you give more of the midazolam, you would achieve a deeper level of anesthesia or sedation. I realize that it doesn't cause the amount of brain suppression or brain depression, or whatever term you want to use, similar to -- or like compared to other drugs that we use, such as a barbiturate. So I do not disagree with the idea that you can achieve deeper levels of anesthesia with phenobarbital, for example, or with isoflurane. You absolutely will achieve deeper levels of anesthesia or brain suppression with those drugs as compared to midazolam.

Now, the caveat there, of course, is that that has not been studied at these super maximal doses in humans, first off. But I believe that the other data -- or just that you do reach a point at which giving more of the midazolam will have maybe a

Page 127

2.0

2.3

minimal effect on the depth of anesthesia but it certainly lasts longer. Now, having said that, I do believe that the depth that you do achieve is sufficient to do surgical or noxious procedures.

Q. Go back to surgical procedures.

Let's say you gave a patient 500 milligrams of midazolam because you said that would last a long time.

Do you believe that would be sufficient to perform heart surgery?

All right. So I will answer your question, but I want to do the -- give you some context there. You know, would it be sufficient to do heart surgery? Quite possibly. But it would be what I would say a woefully inadequate approach to doing anesthesia. For some reason, and maybe I'm at fault here along with other experts in this long saga of the battle of the experts related to lethal injection, but there's a comparison -- you know, you can't do surgery with this, right? A heart surgery and so on and so forth, you know, these surgeries that we're talking about, heart surgery, brain, whatever it is, you know, these take a long time to do, hours. And of course, you can't give a drug like midazolam for hours, because the patient -it would take a long time to wake them. We have much better drugs to do that.

Page 128

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	Q. But let's
2	A. I'm not done.
3	Q. Go ahead. Go ahead.
4	A. Thank you very much. But also
5	the amount of the time that an inmate might be
6	theoretically subjected to a noxious stimulus is much,
7	much shorter than that. I mean, we have to all, I
8	hope, maybe not, concede that the time frame is much,
9	much shorter. So to do this comparison to heart
10	surgery, because now you want people to think, oh, my
11	God, you know, you can't do heart surgery with this.
12	Well, we're not doing heart surgery. You know, they're
13	not doing heart surgery in the execution chamber, so I
14	think it's a bit fluff kind of question to make that
15	kind of comparison.
16	Q. Let me ask you my question because
17	I'm not making a comparison here, you are. So let me
18	ask you my question again. It's a very straightforward
19	question. It's not a comparison at all. It's a
20	straightforward question, and all it needs is a yes or
21	no answer. Would you feel comfortable using
22	500 milligrams of midazolam on a patient to perform
23	heart surgery?
24	A. No. But if I may clarify my answer,
25	not because I wouldn't achieve the level that would be
	Page 129

1 sufficient, it's because there -- we have better drugs than that. 2 And would you feel comfortable using 500 milligrams of midazolam on a patient as the solo drug for brain surgery? 5 6 Let me go back to your earlier question and -- because you asked would I feel comfortable with heart surgery. I would not feel -- I would feel very uncomfortable using 500 milligrams of 9 10 midazolam by itself for heart surgery, for brain 11 surgery, for a long orthopedic case, whatever the case, 12 whatever it may be. Given, you know, where we are in 13 2022, or even in 1990, if I said, oh, I'm going to use 14 500 milligrams of midazolam for the sole anesthetic for this long procedure, I would lose my license. 15 right. Not because the drug wouldn't have its intended 16 17 effect. Because I have much better choices. 18 Now, in a prior deposition about a year ago, similar line of questioning, and my answer I 19 20 think sort of gets to this point, if I was on a deserted island with -- you know, with you, or anyone, 21 22 or my family member and they needed surgery and that's 2.3 all I had, by God, I would use it. What if all you had was a bottle of 24 25 alcohol, would you use that?

1	A. Alcohol, as it turns out, is a
2	general anesthetic, so, yes.
3	Q. Okay.
4	A. So yes, because you know, but the
5	problem, of course, is that with alcohol, it's going to
6	last a long time, similar to midazolam, it's going to
7	last a long time.
8	Q. You brought up a prior deposition
9	from a year ago and you seem to have a memory of it.
10	Did you review that deposition in anticipation for this
11	deposition today?
12	A. No. But it's one of the questions
13	that sort of stuck out in my mind because it was a
14	similar line of questioning.
15	Q. Okay.
16	A. So I guess I know I'm not allowed to
17	ask questions, but if you were my on that desert
18	island and I said to you, you know, you need this
19	surgery and this is all either it's bite the bullet
20	or you can have midazolam, what choice would you make?
21	I know that's rhetorical, but anyway.
22	Q. Do you know of a drug called
23	atropine?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. What does atropine do?
	Dage 131

1	A. So atropine has several effects
2	and on primarily on the heart. It has other
3	effects. It can dry the mouth out and so forth. But
4	essentially, it has effects that it would basically
5	increase the heart rate.
6	Q. Do you know
7	A. As a primary effect.
8	Q. Do you know if it passes through the
9	blood brain barrier?
10	A. It has some passage into the blood
11	brain barrier, yes. There is and we talk about
12	historically what's called mad hatter and all that
13	where you get these effects in the brain from it, so,
14	yes, it can pass into the brain.
15	Q. When you're saying mad hatter and
16	you're moving your hand by your brain, do you mean to
17	say that it scatters perception?
18	A. It can have that effect, yes.
19	Q. And do you know whether atropine used
20	to be used in heart surgery?
21	A. Atropine has been used as in heart
22	surgery. I mean, we use it for other surgeries where
23	there are problems with the heart rate. Sometimes it's
24	been used as a premedicant in the past. So it's not
25	just heart surgery, but it's other surgeries as well.
	Page 132

1	Q. What about I'm going to have a
2	hard time pronouncing this so you're welcome to correct
3	me, succinylcholine. And I spell it for you. It's
4	A. Succinylcholine?
5	Q. Exactly.
6	A. Succinylcholine, yes. You might want
7	to spell that for the court reporter.
8	Q. So it's and Dr. Antognini, tell me
9	if I'm spelling it right. It's
10	s-u-c-c-i-n-y-l-o-c-h-o-l-i-n-e.
11	A. I think you had one too many O's in
12	it. It should be n-y-l, succinyl then choline. I
13	don't think there's an O in there.
14	Q. Okay.
15	A. Yeah.
16	Q. And is that a paralytic?
17	A. Yes. It's different sort of action,
18	but, yes, it paralyzes the muscle.
19	Q. And if you administer that to a
20	patient at a normal dose, will they be paralyzed?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Will they be able to talk?
23	A. No.
24	Q. And what about I'm going to botch
25	this as well, glycopyrrolate?
	Page 133

1	Α.	Yes,	that's	the	way	you	pronounce	it.

- Q. And what type of drug is that?
- A. That's a drug that's, for all intents and purposes, similar to atropine in terms of its effect on the heart and other -- so, for example, when we give atropine, also with drying out the mouth, glycopyrrolate can have that same effect.

  Glycopyrrolate, however, doesn't go into the brain nearly as much as something like atropine does.
- Q. What's the point of giving glycopyrrolate?
- Α. Basically sometimes people have used it for I think pre-medication. Back in the old days, we used to want to have a dry mouth. I don't think people use that any -- at all anymore. It's very, very unusual. It's primarily given -- when you give a muscle relaxant like vecuronium or rocuronium and you want to reverse the effects of that, it was common -we commonly give a reversal drug, something like what's called neostigmine, n-e-o-s-t-i-g-m-i-n, neostigmine, and then you would also give something like atropine or glycopyrrolate with that, and the reason why is because the neostigmine has one effect to reverse the muscle relaxant, but it also has a side effect of slowing the heart rate and other effects like that. So you want to

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	prevent that if possible, so you would give the
2	glycopyrrolate with the neostigmine or another drug
3	like entroferium (phonetic) that would be and so
4	it's used in that way. I think that's probably the
5	most common usage in anesthesiology.
6	Q. So I understand, glycopyrrolate, it
7	can increase the heart rate, right?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And it can the MAC also?
10	A. The minimum alveolar concentration?
11	Q. Yes.
12	A. Glycopyrrolate?
13	Q. Yes.
14	A. I am not aware of glycopyrrolate
15	having that effect. It might. I would imagine it's a
16	pretty small effect if it's there. I don't remember
17	that you know, one of my proud achievements in my
18	area of research has been to know what affects MAC and
19	I don't recall glycopyrrolate having a big effect on
20	that. I could be wrong. I don't know everything.
21	Q. Okay. Does it have an effect on the
22	EEG?
23	A. Glycopyrrolate?
24	Q. Yes.
25	A. In awake humans without any other
	Page 135

drugs, I would probably say no, because, again, it doesn't get across very easily. So even in anesthetized humans, I don't think so. I mean, if there was an effect I would have to say it would probably be pretty minimal. But, again, I'm not familiar that literature and so I could be wrong about that. There may be something out there that I don't know about.

Q. Okay. And when looking at an EEG when you're determining a patient's depth of sedation, what are you looking for?

A. In normal clinical practice, quite frankly, most -- the vast majority of anesthesiologists I don't think know how to interpret the raw, what we call the raw EEG. If they use EEG at all, it's going to be a processed EEG like the BIS monitor. You know, it's very easy to read a number between 0 and 100. But in general, with an EEG, if you're using it in anesthesia is that you would be looking at -- so when we are awake, our EEG's have a -- what's called a fast frequency low amplitude pattern, so basically it's a squiggly line that goes very fast basically up and down. But the up and down, how far up and down it goes is pretty -- is low, it's a low amplitude. And then when you into sedation and deep sedation and

Page 136

2.3

1	anesthesia, general anesthesia, that EEG wave becomes
2	higher in amplitude and slower. The waves per second
3	basically become less, so it's a slow high amplitude
4	wave.
5	Q. Just so I understand, because this is
6	a bit confusing. What you're talking about is that
7	burst suppression?
8	A. No. You can achieve burst
9	suppression until you increase the dose, but I'm not
10	talking about burst suppression, no.
11	Q. Okay. So what is burst suppression
12	on an EEG?
13	A. So burst suppression occurs when an
14	individual, and it can be due to anesthesia or drugs or
15	it can be due to brain trauma of some sort, but
16	basically you have these periods of where the EEG is
17	flat or isoelectric as we call it. And then you have a
18	burst of electrical activity, so you would see this
19	burst of activity on the EEG. And then you go flat
20	again. And you can measure the amounts you know,
21	the time that you have a flat line basically compared
22	to the amount of time you have a burst activity and it
23	can give you a number to that and that gives you the
24	amount of burst suppression.
25	Q. So does burst suppression indicate
	Page 137

1 something to you as an anesthesiologist when you're 2 looking at an EEG? It indicates to me that the -- in Α. general, that's too deep of a level of anesthesia. You don't want too deep. You don't want to achieve, in the 5 average individual coming into the operating room, you 6 do not want to be at burst suppression during the anesthetic. 9 Ο. What do you mean by in the average individual? 10 11 Well, there are some types of brain 12 surgeries, for example, where basically you would want to achieve burst suppression for the purposes of what 13 14 we call brain protection. But for somebody coming in for just your average, you know, gallbladder being 15 taken out or an orthopedic procedure, you wouldn't want 16 17 to be at burst suppression. You don't achieve --18 you've already achieved general anesthesia, the patient is unconscious, they're not going to have any memory. 19 If you try to go to burst suppression, you're just 20 giving too much anesthetic and potentially going to 21 22 lower the blood pressure more and it's just -- that's 2.3 not something that you would want to do. 24 MR. KURSMAN: I think now is a good 2.5 time for a break. Can we go off the record?

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
2	record. The time is the 1:06.
3	(Brief recess.)
4	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
5	The time is 1:23.
6	Q. We just got back from a break.
7	During the break, Dr. Antognini, did you talk with
8	anyone?
9	A. I talked to my wife and her friend
10	who came for their to go out, but not about the
11	deposition. It was just about dog things mostly.
12	Q. And I notice you were talking to
13	Mr. Atyia as well. Was that only about dog things as
14	well?
15	A. Yes, I showed him my he asked what
16	kind of dog it is and I showed him. And I showed him
17	the skin disorder that she has.
18	Q. Sorry to hear that. Do you have your
19	report in front of you?
20	A. I will bring it up. Yes, I have it
21	in front of me now.
22	Q. Can you go to paragraph 8 of your
23	report?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Okay. And do you see where you say
	Page 139

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	the exact relationship between midazolam concentrations
2	that produce unconsciousness and immobility is unknown?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Is it your opinion that midazolam can
5	produce immobility?
6	A. I believe, based on the immobility
7	to response to a noxious stimulus, I believe that it
8	can. So has it been studied at the doses, for example,
9	contemplated in the protocol? I would say no. So I do
LO	agree that the that's why it's unknown, because of
11	the our lack of understanding or lack of data about
12	what dose or what concentration of midazolam in the
13	blood would be sufficient to produce immobility.
14	Q. And in this article, you cite Glass.
15	Do you see Glass, et al.?
16	A. Yes.
17	MR. KURSMAN: And Mr. Atyia, what
18	we're going to do is send you that Glass
19	article right now as well. But I assume you
20	have it because this is one of the articles you
21	cited.
22	MR. ATYIA: Alex, if you want, I know
23	that Dr. Antognini has all of his report
24	documents, so if you want to not send those and
25	just tell him to pull it up, either that or you
	Page 140

1	have a copy that you particularly want him to
2	see, you can do that.
3	MR. KURSMAN: Oh, sure. We're just
4	using the copies that you sent us, so if you
5	want to pull it up, that would be great.
6	MR. ATYIA: Dr. Antognini, go ahead
7	and just pull Glass up. And then if you need
8	to look at something else, make sure you tell
9	Mr. Kursman what you pulled up and what you're
10	looking at.
11	THE WITNESS: Of course.
12	MR. ATYIA: And if you don't have it,
13	ask us. I'm sure Mr. Kursman will help us.
14	THE WITNESS: I have it on my thumb
15	drive, which is on a different computer.
16	MR. ATYIA: We'll e-mail it to you.
17	MR. KURSMAN: I'll share my screen.
18	THE WITNESS: Would it be it would
19	just take me 30 seconds to get the thumb drive
20	and if you're going to pull up other articles,
21	that way we can save time in terms of the
22	getting the other articles.
23	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Let's go off the
24	record then.
25	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
	Page 141

1	record. The time is 1:26.
2	(Brief recess.)
3	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
4	The time is 1:27.
5	A. Okay. So let me pull up the
6	Q. Well, before you get there, let me
7	ask you this: In paragraph E, it says, in the middle
8	of the paragraph, Glass, et al., determined that the
9	midazolam plasma concentration to produce
10	unconsciousness in 50 percent of individuals was 270
11	nanograms per milliliter, right?
12	A. Yes, that's what I wrote.
13	Q. Okay. What level of sedation are you
14	talking about when you use the term unconsciousness?
15	A. I would defer to the Glass people
16	because they used the term unconsciousness, and I
17	believe it was to achieves on the sedation scale
18	maybe a scale of 0 to 5, I believe it might have
19	been 1 or 2, but they didn't but I'm not sure.
20	Q. Would that include not responding to
21	mild stimulus?
22	A. I really would refer to the paper to
23	make sure I'm using they use the term or the word
24	unconsciousness and I'm using it here in the way that
25	they did.

1	Q. The way that you use it here, though,
2	respond to a mild stimulus, would you be conscious or
3	unconscious?
4	A. Probably a mild stimulus would be
5	still conscious, in my opinion.
6	Q. And 50 percent of the individuals
7	with a plasma concentration of 270 nanograms per
8	milliliter were at least conscious, according to their
9	study, too, right?
10	A. Correct. That's absolutely, yeah,
11	that's the way that we would define that.
12	Q. Now, are you aware that in the Glass
13	study the authors use the term consciousness only to
14	refer to whether the subject responded to a verbal
15	command?
16	A. I probably was aware at the time when
17	I read it. I don't remember what the you know, at
18	what point they said that, you know, when they when
19	the investigators considered the subjects to be
20	unconscious, so I would have to look at the paper.
21	Q. And that's different than your
22	definition of consciousness, right?
23	A. That is correct, yes.
24	Q. Let's go to the paper. Do you have
25	the paper?
	Page 143

1	Α.	Yes. Let's see here. I have it up.
2	Actually I didn't l	have it up yet, so let me go to it.
3	Q.	I can share my screen as well.
4	Α.	I have it here. Okay. It's coming
5	up. It's coming up	o. And yes, I have it in front of
6	me.	
7	Q	And can you see my screen as well?
8	Α.	Yes, I can.
9	Q.	Okay. So let's go to Table 1 on page
10	3.	
11	Α.	Yes.
12	Q.	Do you see if you don't respond to a
13	noxious stimuli, yo	our score is a 0?
14	Α.	Correct.
15	Q. 2	And if you do respond to noxious
16	stimulus but don't	respond to mild prodding, then your
17	score would be 1, :	right?
18	Α.	Correct.
19	Q. 2	And if you respond only after mild
20	prodding or shaking	g, your score would be 2, right?
21	Α.	Yes, correct.
22	Q. 1	Now, if we go down to page 840, and
23	let me know when yo	ou get there.
24	Α.	Yes, I see it.
25	Q.	Do you see this table that has
		Page 144

1	midazolam concentration mg per ml?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. And do you see the sedation scores on
4	the side?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. You see no one in the study had a
7	sedation score of 0, right?
8	A. That is correct.
9	Q. And that means every participant in
10	this study who received midazolam responded to a
11	noxious stimuli?
12	A. That is correct.
13	Q. Even the subject who had a blood
14	level of 800 nanograms per milliliter of midazolam?
15	A. That is correct. At some point I
16	want to bring some context into this, but you can
17	continue.
18	Q. Go ahead.
19	A. First off, the highest level that was
20	achieved here with midazolam, as you see there, is
21	about 800 nanograms per ml. That's the one that's at
22	the far right there. And then the rest of them, as you
23	can see, were in the levels of around 550 or less.
24	There have been other more recent studies indicating
25	that benzodiazepines, and I cite them specifically
	Page 145

using remimazolam, can produce sedation scores of 0.
And remimazolam is going to behave like any other
benzodiazepine, so the nice thing about that drug is
that you can give much higher doses and not worry about
how long it takes to wear off because it wears off
quickly relative to midazolam.
Q. Okay. But right now I'm only talking
about the Glass scores.
A. I understand. I just want you to
Q. And I just want to we will talk
about those other studies later.
A. Okay.
Q. Right now we're talking about Glass
here. And I think, you know, you just said not one
subject didn't respond to the noxious stimuli. And the
noxious stimuli in this study was a trapezius squeeze,
right?
A. That is correct. I'm pretty sure
that's what they used.
Q. Okay. And if you look at the other
four graphs on this page, we have isoflurane, we
have or the other two graphs and propofol, you see
these two?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. You see there's a lot of
Page 146

1	sedation scores of 0, right?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. So subjects who received propofol and
4	isoflurane, many of those subjects did not respond to a
5	trapezius squeeze, right?
6	A. That is correct.
7	Q. And then if you look at figure 3 on
8	this same page
9	MR. KURSMAN: And I'm going to mark
10	this as EXHIBIT 3.
11	(Thereupon, the Glass, et al., study
12	was marked and filed as EXHIBIT 3.)
13	Q. Do you see it says open circles
14	represent observations classified as conscious, do you
15	see that?
16	A. Yes.
L 7	Q. And then it says, response to verbal
18	commands. That's what they're defining as conscious.
19	A. Correct.
20	Q. Okay. So if you look at even around
21	almost 600 nanograms per milliliter, you still have at
22	least one subject responding to verbal commands, right?
23	A. Let's see. Yes, I see that. That's
24	the open circle that you're talking about.
25	Q. Right.
	Page 147

1	A. Yeah. Yes, I see that.
2	Q. And at 425 as well, we see another
3	A. Correct.
4	Q subject responding to verbal
5	command. And at 270, right, you have half of the
6	subjects responding to verbal command and then many of
7	the subjects responding to mild prodding or shaking,
8	right?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. Now, if we go to table 5, which is on
11	page 843 let me know when you get there.
12	A. I'm sorry, figure 5 or oh, sorry,
13	table 5. Yes, I see it there.
14	Q. And do you see it says for
15	consciousness for midazolam, do you see that? It says
16	BIS 3.0 consciousness.
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. And then it says midazolam.
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Then it says on average you need a
21	BIS score of 49 to 70, right, to be unconscious?
22	A. The BIS 3.0, so you're talking about
23	the top yes, I see the number. It says midazolam
24	49, and then in parentheses 37 to 62, and then 70, in
25	parentheses 65 to 75, is that what you're referring to?
	Page 148

1	Q. That is.
2	A. Okay. I see that.
3	Q. And when they're talking about
4	consciousness like we talked about before, they're only
5	talking about whether they're responding to a verbal
6	command, right, in this study?
7	A. That is again, I'm not having
8	referred or looked at that part of that paper, I
9	believe you're correct on that. Again, I would have to
10	maybe clarify that and read it, but I believe that's
11	correct.
12	Q. Okay. So when they use the term
13	unconsciousness, aren't they actually talking about
14	responsiveness?
15	A. They are talking about responsiveness
16	because that's what they tested, that is correct. And
17	a lot of investigators and a lot of anesthesiologists
18	would use responsiveness as a measure of consciousness.
19	Q. So let's go to page 841 now.
20	A. Okay.
21	Q. And do you see the chart with the
22	midazolam and the propofol, the probability of
23	consciousness, that chart at the bottom of figure 5?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. And do you see when you get to
	Page 149

A. That is probability I'm sorry.  This is for consciousness? Yes. Figure 5, looking at midazolam, the X there, so at a probability of consciousness is 50 percent at a BIS of around 65 or so, that is that's correct.  Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes. Q. Now, let's go to page 844. A. Okay. Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do. Q. What does that mean to you? A. What it means, which is a very	1	probability of consciousness at about 50, you have a
This is for consciousness? Yes. Figure 5, looking at midazolam, the X there, so at a probability of consciousness is 50 percent at a BIS of around 65 or so, that is that's correct.  Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes. Q. Now, let's go to page 844. A. Okay. Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do. Q. What does that mean to you? A. What it means, which is a very	2	BIS score at around 65 for midazolam. Do you see that?
midazolam, the X there, so at a probability of consciousness is 50 percent at a BIS of around 65 or so, that is that's correct.  Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes. Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay. Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do. Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	3	A. That is probability I'm sorry.
consciousness is 50 percent at a BIS of around 65 or so, that is that's correct.  Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	4	This is for consciousness? Yes. Figure 5, looking at
go, that is that's correct.  Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	5	midazolam, the X there, so at a probability of
Q. And all when all they're talking about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes. Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay. Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do. Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	6	consciousness is 50 percent at a BIS of around 65 or
about is a probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	7	so, that is that's correct.
command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent probability of responding to a verbal command when your BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	8	Q. And all when all they're talking
probability of responding to a verbal command when your  BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full  paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	9	about is a probability of responding to a verbal
BIS is 65 with midazolam?  A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full  paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	10	command when your BIS is 65, you have 50 percent
A. That is correct, yes.  Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full  paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	11	probability of responding to a verbal command when your
Q. Now, let's go to page 844.  A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full  paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	12	BIS is 65 with midazolam?
A. Okay.  Q. And do you see in that first full  paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	13	A. That is correct, yes.
A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  And do you see in that first full paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite anintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	14	Q. Now, let's go to page 844.
paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this  trial, we noted that increasing intensity of  stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	15	A. Okay.
trial, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation applied during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do. Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	16	Q. And do you see in that first full
stimulation applied during this clinical assessment  process can lead to participant arousal thereby  resulting in a variable clinical state despite  maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	17	paragraph it says, in a preliminary report from this
process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	18	trial, we noted that increasing intensity of
resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	19	stimulation applied during this clinical assessment
maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?  A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	20	process can lead to participant arousal thereby
A. I do.  Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	21	resulting in a variable clinical state despite
Q. What does that mean to you?  A. What it means, which is a very	22	maintenance of constant drug levels. Do you see that?
5 A. What it means, which is a very	23	A. I do.
	24	Q. What does that mean to you?
Page 150	25	A. What it means, which is a very
i age 150		Page 150

1	common what should be commonly understood, I hope,
2	among anesthesiologists, but also the broader audience,
3	is that if you have if you maintain a certain level
4	of an anesthetic, that the stimulating that person
5	would increase their arousal. If they are in a range
6	where what I would call light anesthesia, and we use
7	that term quite a bit, but you know, when you're at
8	a light level of anesthesia, you can stimulate somebody
9	and that will cause them to become aroused or to go
10	closer to basically waking up essentially. But when
11	you have deep levels of anesthesia, that response is
12	going to be blunted, you know, stimulus is not going to
13	cause as much brain arousal basically.
14	Q. But that's not what this says. That
15	last clause is not what this says, right?
16	A. No, it does not, but I just wanted to
17	give you the context there.
18	Q. Right. But in this paper, they had
19	scores of 0 for propofol and isoflurane, right, meaning

Q. Right. But in this paper, they had scores of 0 for propofol and isoflurane, right, meaning they didn't respond to noxious stimuli; am I right? Subjects who received propofol and isoflurane, and we talked about this before, and I can take you back to it if you want, received scores of 0. Do you recall us talking about that?

A. Yes, but that's -- I do.

Page 151

20

21

22

2.3

24

- Q. Okay. They were part of this study, right?
  - A. Propofol and -- yes.
  - Q. Okay. And then this sentence says, we noted that increasing intensity of stimulation during this clinical assessment process can lead to participant arousal thereby resulting in a variable clinical state despite maintenance of constant drug levels, right? And they don't -- they didn't put here we're only talking about people who received a 3, 4, or 5 on the scale. We're talking about everybody here, right?
  - A. I would not agree with that assumption, and I'll tell you why. And that's simply because having written many papers in my career and reviewed many papers, if I was studying different drugs and I might have seen an effect such as described here primarily with one drug as opposed to another, I might have made a -- sort of a general statement like this. I'm not sure that you can conclude that this statement applied to all drugs studied and all the levels at which the participant started at. Now, could it, could this apply to all of them? Yes. But I'm not going to say that it absolutely -- unless they were explicit in here about that. But I think you're reading too much

Page 152

2.3

1	or somebody is reading a little bit too much in that
2	sentence to jump to that conclusion.
3	Q. Do you agree that it would apply to
4	all the subjects who received midazolam?
5	A. Well, I don't know. It just says a
6	maintenance despite maintenance of constant drug
7	levels. They don't specify what the drug levels
8	were or what the drugs were in that sentence, so I
9	don't know.
10	Q. Let's go back to that initial chart
11	on page figure 3. Let me know when you get there.
12	A. Which figure?
13	Q. Figure 3.
14	A. Okay. Hold on, I'm almost there.
15	Q. Page 840. I have it up on the screen
16	as well.
L 7	A. Yes, I have it here.
18	Q. So even at 800 nanograms per
19	milliliter, every subject responded to noxious stimuli
20	who received midazolam, right?
21	A. That is correct.
22	Q. Let's stop looking at this here.
23	Now, what I want to do is I want to show you I'm
24	going to show you let me show you an autopsy report
25	if we can send that to Dean. And I can share my screen
	Page 153

1	as well.
2	MR. ATYIA: Can I take a second to
3	look at it once you send it?
4	MR. KURSMAN: Sure.
5	Q. Can you see this autopsy report that
6	I have up?
7	MR. ATYIA: I'm sorry, can we hold
8	on, Alex? I just need to take a second to just
9	look. It's hard for me to see on the screen
10	and I just want to take a look.
11	MR. KURSMAN: Sure. Let's go off the
12	record while Mr. Atyia is taking a look at
13	this.
14	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
15	record. The time is 1:46.
16	(Brief recess.)
17	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
18	The time is 1:47.
19	Q. Okay. So we are back on the record.
20	And I was showing you the autopsy report of Billy Ray
21	Irick. Have you ever seen this autopsy report before,
22	Dr. Antognini?
23	A. I have seen autopsy reports, a number
24	of them, and I'm not sure if this is one of them. I
25	really don't remember.
	Page 154

1	Q. Okay. And do you see it says his
2	place of death was where my pointer is?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. August 9th, 2018?
5	A. Yes, I see that.
6	Q. And if you scroll down, you see it
7	says the cause of death, lethal injection?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. If we go down to page 2, do you see
10	it says positive findings?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And it says midazolam, do you see
13	that?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And then it says result 390 nanograms
16	per milliliter, do you see that?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Now, in the Glass study that we just
19	talked about, 390 nanograms per milliliter in those
20	subjects, that would correlate with scores of about 1,
21	2, and 3, right?
22	A. I would have to look at the you
23	know, based on what I my recollection of that paper,
24	that would be about right. But of course, making this
25	leap from a postmortem concentration to that is
	Page 155

1	that's a leap that I don't think is is fraught with
2	error, so but, you know, it is what it is. 390 is
3	what was measured. Whether that reflected what the
4	concentration was at the time of death or whatever is a
5	different story.
6	Q. And why do you say it's fraught with
7	error?
8	A. Well, I am not a forensic pathologist
9	or a forensic toxicologist. But I do, as a physician,
10	especially doing work in this area, know enough about
11	the drawing of tissue samples including blood
12	postmortem can be prone to error in terms of, you know,
13	you make a measurement of the drug and at that point in
14	time, it doesn't necessarily reflect what may have been
15	circulating at the time that it was time of death,
16	basically when the inmate was unconscious because drug
17	concentrations change, to my knowledge, postmortem, so
18	
19	Q. Are you aware that there are studies
20	that show midazolam drug concentrations do not change
21	postmortem?
22	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
23	A. I am not aware of those studies. If
24	you have them, show them to me. I would be very
25	interested in seeing them.
	Page 156

		1
1	Q.	And are you aware of any studies that
2	say that midazola	m concentration in the blood does
3	change postmortem	?
4		MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
5	Α.	I do not know if midazolam has been
6	studied specifica	lly postmortem, but
7	Q.	If we scroll down to page what
8	would be page 5,	you see it's a new autopsy report.
9	And it says at the	e top Donnie Edward Johnson.
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q.	And do you see the date of death
12	5/16/2019?	
13	Α.	Correct. Yes, I see that.
14	Q.	And then do you see it says cause of
15	death, lethal inj	ection?
16	A.	I see that, yes.
17	Q.	And here, if you go down to page
18	10	
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	do you see the midazolam result
21	930 nanograms per	milliliter?
22	A.	Yes.
23	Q.	And this is more than anyone in the
24	Glass study, righ	t?
25	Α.	That is correct. It was 930, yeah.
		Page 157

www.veritext.com

1	I think it was around 800 was more in the Glass
2	Q. Even in the Glass study, we had
3	someone at we only had someone at 800 nanograms per
4	milliliter, right?
5	A. That is correct.
6	Q. But even then, they were responding,
7	at 800, they were responding to noxious stimuli, right?
8	A. That is correct, yes.
9	Q. And when you were talking before
10	about how injectable drugs may circulate differently in
11	different individual's bodies. Did you believe that's
12	why this report, Donnie Johnson, could have had 930
13	nanograms per milliliter while if we go to the Billy
14	Ray Irick may have only had 390 nanograms per
15	milliliter?
16	A. So those various factors that I
17	discussed earlier to the variability could play a role
18	in that. But, again, I would say I would be more
19	concerned about postmortem changes.
20	Q. Okay. So if you gave two people the
21	same amount of midazolam, is it your opinion that they
22	would have a different amount of midazolam in their
23	blood in terms of nanograms per milliliter?
24	A. Well, there's no question that they
25	would have a different amount because I mean, it
	Dage 158

	depends on what you mean by differenc. Too know,
2	simply because the you know, it's only by chance
3	that you would have the exact same amount measured in
4	blood because there is variability. Even given that,
5	you know, there is absolutely some variability among
6	individuals in terms of the concentration that you
7	achieve.
8	Q. Okay. Now, let's look at another
9	study. And if we could send this study, Divoll. I'm
10	going to share again. Have you ever seen this study
11	before? And we're sending it to you now, but I believe
12	you've seen it before. This is a study by Marcia
13	Divoll, Benzodiazepine Overdosage, Plasma
14	Concentrations and Critical Outcome.
15	A. Yes, I am familiar with that study,
16	and I've seen it before. I don't think I used it in
17	my I could have, I don't remember actually, but I
18	know that I have it's come up before, so I am aware
19	of the study in terms of the overdoses and all that,
20	yeah.
21	Q. And this is a
22	MR. ATYIA: Let's hold for a second,
23	Alex. I don't this isn't in his materials.
24	I need a copy.
25	MR. KURSMAN: Sure. I think we are
	Page 159

1	sending you a copy right now. Do you have it?
2	MR. ATYIA: Well, I'll update my
3	e-mail. I just want to wait one second. I
4	want Dr. Antognini to have the full document.
5	MR. KURSMAN: Let's go off the record
6	and wait until he gets it.
7	VIDEO OPERATOR: Off the record. The
8	time is 1:55.
9	(Brief recess.)
10	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going back on the
11	record. The time is 1:56.
12	Q. Before we left, I was asking you
13	about the Divoll study, so I want to take you to I
14	have it up on the screen. And under results where it's
15	highlighted, do you see where it says, in four cases,
16	diazepam alone was injected. Although plasma
17	concentrations of diazepam and its major metabolite,
18	and I can spell this, but desmethyldiazepam were as
19	high as 4,792 and 2,266 nanograms per milligram (as
20	read) respectively, none of the four patients displayed
21	any clinically important signs of excessive sedation.
22	A. I see that, yes.
23	Q. And how much more potent is midazolam
24	than diazepam?
25	A. It kind of varies when you sort of
	Page 160

1	look through the literature, but it's probably
2	midazolam is probably two to three times more potent
3	than diazepam, approximately.
4	Q. So at even if we use the higher
5	end at three times as potent, that would be equivalent
6	to around 1,600 nanograms per milligram of midazolam
7	and 900 nanograms per milligram of midazolam, right,
8	for these two patients?
9	A. Approximately, yes, that's correct.
10	Now, may I answer more fully? I don't know where I
11	mean, I know where you're going with this, but I do
12	have a point that I want to make about it, but
13	Q. Sure. We'll get to that in a second.
14	A. Yeah, okay.
15	Q. So if you go to the next page, page
16	2.
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Do you see it says under discussion
19	where I've highlighted again, high plasma
20	concentrations of diazepam did not necessarily predict
21	serious CNS depression?
22	A. I'm sorry, is that in the written
23	in the paper?
24	Q. In the paper itself. Yeah, I have it
25	highlighted on the screen.
	Page 161

1	A. Where are we?
2	Q. So it's on page 2 under discussion.
3	A. Oh, yes, I see. I have to apologize.
4	For some reason, when I pulled this up, I'm not seeing
5	your screen and my screen at the same time for some
6	reason. Usually in Zoom, you know, I can see both of
7	them. For some reason, it's not happening. I can't
8	something is not right about the way I can't all of
9	a sudden there's something wrong here and I can't see
10	your screen and my screen paper or that paper at the
11	same time, so but I am I know that I see the
12	highlighted portion here, which says high plasma
13	concentrations of diazepam.
14	Q. Did not necessarily predict serious
15	CNS depression.
16	A. Yes, I see that.
17	MR. ATYIA: Objection. Is he going
18	to be allowed to explain his answers, or do you
19	just want him to and I don't mean to make an
20	out of form objection here. I just mean to
21	say I think before we keep going, we're
22	going to lose sight of whatever he wants to say
23	in
24	MR. KURSMAN: Mr. Atyia, one, the
25	first thing is with these speaking objections,
	Page 162

1 you're taking my time. But the second and more 2 important thing, you're more than able to continue this deposition when I am done and ask him follow-up questions. 4 So back to this discussion, do you 5 6

have any reason to disagree with this highlighted portion?

> MR. ATYIA: Dr. Antognini, you're free to explain your answers if you feel that is necessary.

So I think I disagree with the way in which this information is being used. I don't disagree with the -- you know, there just basically it's stating what the data that they reported. But I think you have to be careful about extrapolating from midazolam doses in the Glass study to here because we're talking about -- we're not just -- the Glass study. But just what is known about midazolam, the acute administration, IV administration of midazolam and achieving a particular drug level is not -- you know, you can't equate that to a situation where you've given a different drug, in this case diazepam, that has been ingested over a longer period of time basically because it was taken orally, and people that may be tolerant to the drug because some of these -- even though, you

Page 163

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	know, some of these patients may have been already on
2	benzodiazepines, and therefore, tolerant. So I think
3	it's a bit of an apples to oranges comparison.
4	Q. You think comparing midazolam to
5	diazepam is an apples to orange comparison?
6	A. I think comparing the ingestion of
7	diazepam in these types of patients in the Divoll study
8	and looking at their blood levels and their level of
9	consciousness and comparing that to the acute
10	administration of midazolam in naive subjects, that is
11	the apples to oranges comparison.
12	Q. So my question, though, is different.
13	It's just a yes or no question. Do you think comparing
14	midazolam to diazepam is an apples to orange
15	comparison?
16	A. By them you know, just
17	comparing
18	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
19	A. You know, maybe you're trying to get
20	me in one of these gotcha moments so that you can
21	disclose it to the transcript and say, hey,
22	Dr. Antognini says that, you know, midazolam and
23	diazepam are basically the same except for a slight,
24	you know, difference in potency. But by itself, based
25	on the characteristics of the drugs in the acute
	Page 164

administration, diazepam and benzodiazepine given
intravenously, there is, as I said, a slight difference
in potency or a difference in potency between the two.
And benzodiazepines, for the most part, all work the
same way, pretty much I should say they almost all
work the same way. So in that sense, it is an apples
to apples comparison. But what's the apples to orange
comparison here is the way in which these drugs were
given and in the patients that received them, so
anyway, I don't know whether you think that's a gotcha
or not, but that's my answer.
Q. And do you have any reason to believe
or do you strike that. Do you know whether the
patients in the Divoll built up any tolerance to
diazepam?
A. I do not know that.
Q. Okay. Now, let's go back to your
report. Do you have your report still?
A. Yes.
MR. KURSMAN: Before we do, I'll mark
the Divoll exhibit as EXHIBIT 4.
(Thereupon, the Divoll study was
marked and filed as EXHIBIT 4.)
Q. Back to your report. And we're still
on paragraph 8. And do you see you cite Inagaki?
Page 165

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Inagaki, et al., reported that
3	midazolam at 539 nanograms per milliliter reduced
4	halothane requirements for immobility by 70 percent.
5	If midazolam reduced halothane in a strict linear
6	manner beyond the 539 nanograms per milliliter, a
7	midazolam concentration of about 770 nanograms per
8	milliliter would produce immobility, right?
9	A. Correct.
10	Q. Now, if it didn't, if it did not
11	reduce halothane in a strict linear manner, all of your
12	math would be incorrect, right?
13	A. That is correct, yes. Well, yes,
14	that is correct. As you can see, I qualify it and say
15	it would be the the ratio basically would be
16	different in terms of the amount produced the
17	unconsciousness versus the amount that would produce
18	immobility.
19	Q. Are you aware of any studies that say
20	midazolam reduces halothane in a strict linear manner?
21	A. So I think I would have to look at
22	the Inagaki study
23	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form on
24	that.
25	A. Because I may be mixing that study up
	Page 166

www.veritext.com

1	with others. And this, again, gets into the issue
2	around what is linear and what is maybe an exponential
3	set
4	Q. Why don't we look at the Inagaki
5	study, perhaps on your flash drive?
6	A. Probably, I do. So let's bring that
7	up here. Yes, it's coming up now. Yes, I have it
8	here. One second so I can
9	Q. Can you see it on my screen? If you
10	could go to page 615.
11	A. Okay.
12	Q. Let me know when you get there.
13	A. 615, yes, there it is.
14	MR. KURSMAN: I'm going to mark this
15	exhibit as EXHIBIT 5.
16	(Thereupon, the Inagaki study was
17	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 5.)
18	Q. Okay. So 615, if you go to that last
19	full paragraph.
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Do you see at the very end, it says,
22	the most dramatic MAC reduction of halothane was seen
23	as the midazolam concentration increased from 0 to 134
24	nanograms per milliliter. Further increases in
25	midazolam concentration continued to reduce the MAC of
	Page 167

1	halothane but to a lesser degree. Do you see that?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Doesn't that mean that midazolam does
4	not reduce halothane in a strict linear manner?
5	A. That is the an interpretation of
6	that sentence that most people would say, but so
7	just sort of to answer your question here, so on page
8	616, where they have figure 3, if you go to figure 3
9	yes, figure 3, it basically would be figure 3 and
10	figure 4. So you see figure 3 where it starts at .8,
11	it goes from 0 and then the highest dose of around .55,
12	you now have a MAC of basically, you know, 3 it looks
13	like. Do you see that?
14	Q. Yeah, I do.
15	A. Okay. All right. So you look at
16	that curve and you say to yourself, oh, that looks like
L 7	an exponential curve.
18	Q. Uh-huh.
19	A. All right. But then you say to
20	yourself, well, what if I don't look and this is a
21	better way of just looking at this data.
22	Q. Uh-huh.
23	A. What if I look at the I ignore the
24	data point at .8 and I look at the other three. And I
25	say to myself, well, that's the line. Now, together it
	Page 168

looks exponential, but the three data points to the right there basically excluding the far left one, that is a line. And most importantly is that they didn't study doses of .55. So to say that it is a -- not a linear relationship, yes, in total looking at that line you see, it's exponential, you don't know what might be happening beyond that line. 0. So when you --We have not studied -- I'm not done Α. We haven't studied doses beyond that. So, you know, that's why I -- from a statistical standpoint, I think we have to be careful about, you know, how we look at these data. And then if we go to figure 4, you see the actual data points there and you realize -well, they did put a curved line in there and that was a fit, but, you know, what would be the best fit if you tried a linear line there? And you know, the correlation might be a little bit lower, but it still

Q. So when you look at these graphs, are you seeing a linear line, is that what you're saying?

wouldn't -- I'm not sure that the statistical -- there

would be a statistically significant difference between

a straight line and a curved line.

A. I'm saying that you could fit a linear and a straight line to those data, especially as

Page 169

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	I look at the middle figure or the top part of figure
2	4 .
3	Q. Do you see an exponential line when
4	you look at these graphs?
5	A. I see an exponential line as well. I
6	should say a I'm not sure exponential is the term,
7	because it's probably not you know, it's a curved
8	line, so I guess, technically speaking, it would be
9	considered exponential.
10	Q. Well, why don't we look to see what
11	the authors of the study say?
12	A. Of course.
13	Q. Let's go to where you took me to
14	figure 3.
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Do you see it says the relationship
17	showed not a linear but an exponential curve. Do you
18	see that?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And are you saying you disagree with
21	the author's interpretation of this graph?
22	A. I don't think I would disagree with
23	that, because I it does, the relationship shows from
24	all those data a nonlinear one but an exponential
25	curve. But that doesn't mean that the data, especially
	Page 170

1	if you had studied at higher doses, would continue to
2	be exponential or follow that an exponential, I
3	guess, curve.
4	Q. And then if we go to the other graph
5	you showed me on figure 4. Do you see that?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Do you see it says the relationship
8	showed an exponential correlation. Do you disagree
9	with the authors that figure 4 shows an exponential
10	correlation?
11	A. I do not disagree with what the
12	authors have stated there. But, again, I say that
13	you you know, they didn't study larger doses and
14	that a linear a straight line could fit those data
15	as well. So I'll just leave it at that. That's
16	basically what I've said before, is that a straight
17	line is possible. I'm just going to just say this.
18	I'm not trying to I guess I do sound like quibbling
19	about this and it really gets down into the
20	nitty-gritty details of statistical analysis. But you
21	have to be very careful when you are extrapolating
22	beyond data points that you did not collect.
23	Q. The authors collected these data
24	points, right?
25	A. That is correct, yes.
	Page 171

- Q. And the authors are saying these data points establish an exponential curve, right?
  - A. That is correct. But what they didn't say, however, is that what was the set with the linear curve and maybe the linear curve, statistically speaking, is no different from an exponential curve, the exponential curve seemed better.
  - Q. So it's your expert opinion that figure 4 and figure 3 in the Inagaki study support the finding of a linear line?

MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.

A. So let me -- I want to make sure that you understand where I'm coming from. And believe me, you know, I don't think this is -- you know, you obviously got some instruction from your experts about this, so -- unless you've had a lot of training in these statistical analyses and all that. But I'm going to focus on the top figure of figure 4, which shows the individual data points. And look how much variability there is. That is that at, for example, just at a concentration of 0 midazolam, there's a lot of variability of end-tidal halothane. And then when you go up to about like, I guess it's around like 150 or so, the first sort of large set of data points, there's a lot of variability. So there's just a lot of

Page 172

2.3

1	variability in those data. And when you have that much
2	variability saying that a fit of an exponential curve
3	is better than the fit of just a straight line, I don't
4	know that the that would be true.
5	Q. You're aware
6	A. If I may finish my answer. From a
7	statistical
8	MR. ATYIA: Please allow him to,
9	Alex. That's not a speaking objection. That's
10	a request to you, please allow him to finish.
11	A. So basically you would have those
12	data points and you may not achieve I mean,
13	basically you can't from a statistical standpoint say
14	that an exponential curve is a better fit than a linear
15	curve. So that's why I do say that it's possible that
16	this could be a linear relationship.
17	Q. This is a study that you cited,
18	right?
19	A. That is correct.
20	Q. Okay. And the authors of this study
21	are saying this data supports an exponential curve,
22	right?
23	A. That's correct, that's what they say.
24	Q. And the authors of this study also
25	say not a linear curve, right?
	Page 173

1	A. That is correct.
2	Q. And this is a study that you cited to
3	support your position in your report, right?
4	A. That is correct.
5	Q. Okay. And I believe you just
6	testified, well, they didn't they didn't get data
7	points for the increased amount of midazolam, meaning
8	they stopped at some point, so they don't know what
9	will happen next, right?
10	A. That is correct.
11	Q. And this is a study that you cited,
12	so I assume you think this study is legitimate, right?
13	A. Every study that is, you know, that
14	we cite is legitimate. I guess that would be okay to
15	say that. But no matter whether it's studies that I
16	cite or it's studies that your experts cite, no study
17	answers, you know, the question at hand directly and/or
18	conclusively. And every study is going to have
19	something in it, for the most part, that basically is
20	going to perhaps be doesn't support your position.
21	So, you know, if we had a study or group of studies
22	that answered all these questions, we wouldn't be here.
23	Q. I'm just asking you this: Do you
24	trust the opinions of the authors of this study in this
25	report?
	Page 174

1	A. I trust their opinion. I'm not sure
2	I would use the word trust, but I would I do not, I
3	do not disagree with their interpretation. I have
4	other interpretations that are possible, but I don't
5	disagree with their interpretation of the data.
6	Q. Do you defer to their opinions in
7	this report?
8	A. I wouldn't say I would defer to their
9	opinions. I would just you know, when we, as
10	physicians especially, someone like myself that's been
11	involved in a lot of research and all that, I don't
12	necessarily use the word defer. I look at a paper and
13	I say, well, you know, I say and I've said this
14	about my own papers, every paper, every study has
15	limitations, and I'm just pointing out some of the
16	limitations of this particular paper.
17	Q. Do you think this paper is accurate?
18	A. I don't I have nothing I agree
19	that in a sense that I have nothing to say that the
20	data that they reported is inaccurate. The
21	interpretation, however, is a slightly different
22	subject, I think.
23	Q. Okay. Well, let's stay on this page,
24	page 4, the first full paragraph on the left side.
25	A. What's the page number?
	Page 175

1	Q. I apologize. It's page 616. And I
2	am right here. Do you see the little hand I'm putting
3	over it? Do you see it says midazolam acts at the
4	specific receptors in the central nervous system, and
5	the number of benzodiazepine receptors is limited.
6	Therefore, benzodiazepine receptors will become
7	saturated at a sufficient level of serum midazolam
8	concentration. The present results indicate clearly
9	that the midazolam action to potentiate the anesthetic
L O	action of halothane has a saturable nature. Do you see
11	that?
12	A. I do.
13	Q. Doesn't that mean that the authors of
14	this study believe that midazolam has a ceiling effect?
15	A. I do not know if they use that term
16	ceiling effect, but I would say that they you could
17	interpret that from that paragraph. That's what they
18	are inferring.
19	Q. And if you go to the next sentence,
20	it says, the present results indicate clearly that the
21	midazolam action to potentiate the anesthetic action of
22	halothane has a saturable nature, right? Do you see
23	that?
24	A. I see that, yes.
25	Q. So are the authors saying that the
	Page 176

1	GABA receptors can become saturated by the midazolam?
2	A. That is yes, I guess saturated is
3	a bit of a I'm not sure that's a pharmacologically
4	accurate way of saying it, but it's I agree that
5	that word would be acceptable.
6	Q. And they're saying at some point no
7	matter how much more midazolam you give to a patient,
8	the effects won't increase because the receptors will
9	be saturated, right?
10	A. That is yes, that is the
11	interpretation of that. And we've already discussed
12	about issues around when ceiling effect occurs and all
13	that, but so, I can say, yes, that's that is
14	the one interpretation of that, yes.
15	Q. And do you disagree with that?
16	A. I don't disagree with the statement
17	that the data does show that midazolam action to
18	potentiate the anesthetic action of halothane has a
19	saturable nature. But again, that's one interpretation
20	of their data.
21	Q. And you're not disagreeing with that
22	interpretation, right?
23	A. I am again, I'm not disagreeing
24	with it. I'm just saying that their the data are
25	limited. They didn't study higher doses, and
	Page 177

1	therefore, you don't know what might be occurring at
2	higher doses.
3	Q. Well, let's go to page 5.
4	A. Okay. Is that the next page, I
5	guess?
6	Q. That's the next page. That's page
7	617. And do you see it says at the bottom, in
8	conclusion, midazolam produced marked reduction of
9	halothane MAC in humans at the serum concentration
10	lower than that required to cause sleep. It appears
11	difficult to determine the type of interaction between
12	halothane and midazolam in the anesthetic efficacy
13	because their relationship shows an exponential fit,
14	indicating the saturated nature of midazolam action to
15	potentiate the anesthetic action of halothane. Do you
16	see that?
17	A. Uh-huh. Yes.
18	Q. So, again, here they're talking about
19	the same ceiling effect again, right?
20	A. Yes. They don't use that term, but
21	that's what they're implying, I think.
22	Q. Okay. So we can close this. Let's
23	go back to your report on paragraph 8. Can you give me
24	a number that you believe a midazolam concentration
25	would cause would produce immobility?
	Page 178

1	A. I cannot. And I'll tell you why,
2	because the I have cited studies, animal studies
3	where and this is the mouse study where midazolam
4	produced immobility. They did not study drug
5	concentrations in those animals, and even if they did,
6	those are in animals. And I've already said more than
7	once that we don't know what happens we don't have
8	data, I should say, with midazolam beyond what has been
9	purported in some of these studies that you've pulled
10	up. We don't know the drug concentrations at, you
11	know, these massive doses, so
12	I could cobble together, I suppose, I
13	haven't, I could cobble together what might be
14	an amount, but I would be you know, I would be
15	hesitant to do that. I know Dr. Stevens has done a
16	similar analysis for midazolam in terms of the ceiling
17	effect and so forth and I think that analysis he has
18	abandoned, at least I think based on his testimony,
19	because it's very difficult to extrapolate from animals
20	and humans, to humans, and there are a lot of moving
21	parts. It's just I wouldn't have confidence in a
22	number basically based on that type of analysis.
23	Q. So if you don't have confidence in a
24	number, can you give a number of the amount of
25	midazolam it would take to produce unconsciousness as

Page 179

1	you define it in the report?
2	A. Well, those data I think are a little
3	bit more amenable to that type of analysis. So first
4	we can look at we could look at the Glass study and
5	look at those concentrations of midazolam. We have the
6	remimazolam papers that I cited where immobility was
7	produced at least immobility to, I believe it was
8	trapezius squeeze. So we know that with
9	benzodiazepines, based on those studies, can produce
10	immobility to at least to a trapezius squeeze. So
11	it's possible to take some of the pharmacokinetic data
12	that we have and put that together, but so a little
13	bit easier to do, but it still would be quite a bit of
14	extrapolation.
15	Q. Let's go to paragraph 10.
16	A. And that's of my
17	Q. Of your report. You see you give a
18	definition of pain?
19	A. Hold on just one moment, please.
20	Q. Sure.
21	A. Paragraph 10?
22	Q. Yes.
23	A. Yes, I see it, yes.
24	Q. Do you agree that an inability to
25	communicate does not negate the possibility that a
	Page 180

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	human experiences pain?
2	A. I'm not sure I agree with the
3	statement that if you are unable to communicate doesn't
4	necessarily mean that you are not having pain. Even if
5	you cannot communicate, you can still have pain.
6	Q. Do you think that should be in your
7	definition as well in paragraph 10?
8	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
9	A. Let's see. So if what you could do
10	is maybe give me an explicit statement that you would
11	think I should include in that.
12	Q. Sure. The inability to communicate
13	does not negate the possibility that a human
14	experiences pain.
15	A. That is actually, I believe that
16	might even be on the ISP web site, so I agree with that
17	statement.
18	Q. So why didn't you include it in
19	paragraph 10?
20	A. Because I don't think that the
21	it's pertinent, in my opinion, it's pertinent to these
22	discussions. Now, obviously, you do, as well as the
23	experts, because you're coming from the perspective of
24	that, you know, these individuals are awake, the
25	midazolam doesn't produce unconsciousness, and that
	Dage 181

1	when you get the vecuronium, they're unable to
2	communicate it, and therefore, they're in pain. And I
3	just I obviously disagree with that. I think they
4	are unconscious and that they don't perceive pain
5	because of the fact that they're unconscious. So
6	that's the reason why I don't think it's particularly
7	important to state that in my definition of pain.
8	Q. If you know it's a relevant point of
9	this case, why did you decide to leave it out of your
10	definition if the IASP defines it as such?
11	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
12	A. I just again, I don't think
13	it's I'm not disagreeing with the statement. I'm
14	just saying that I don't think it applies, based on my
15	opinion of what midazolam does. So you can say
16	anything, basically, about general anesthesia, right?
17	I mean, you can say that, you know, the person is
18	unable to communicate, and therefore, we don't know
19	whether they're having pain or not, so
20	Q. Or an individual who is doing a
21	consciousness check in a hospital setting, would you
22	want them to know that the inability to communicate
23	pain does not mean that the person is not feeling pain?
24	A. Yes. You know, in certain
25	circumstances, you know, obviously, especially if
	Page 182

Т	you're using a neuromuscular blocking drug, then, you
2	know, that person is unable to communicate that.
3	Q. And in the lethal injection context,
4	we're using a neuromuscular blocking drug, right?
5	A. That is correct, yes.
6	Q. So if you would want a person in a
7	hospital setting knowing that definition, why wouldn't
8	you want the Court to know that definition?
9	A. I'm not saying that the Court can't
10	know that definition. I just did not include it in
11	that paragraph, so I'm not hiding that. I didn't
12	say otherwise. I didn't, you know, say that
13	contrary to that statement, so
14	Q. Well, while we were talking before,
15	you mentioned that that was part of the IASP pain
16	definition, right?
17	A. Well, it's not part of the pain
18	you know, the pain definition, as I've written there, I
19	think it's based on when I was at the web site. And
20	that statement that you've made there is a disclaimer.
21	Maybe disclaimer is not quite the right word. But it's
22	a caution that just because somebody is not responsive
23	because of a variety of different clinical scenarios
24	doesn't mean that they're not having pain.
25	Q. Are you aware that the footnote on
	Page 183

1	the bottom of your report is in a bold definition from
2	the IASP and the IASP has a revised definition of pain?
3	A. I was not aware of that because I
4	is this something that happened since I accessed it on
5	12/8/21?
6	Q. That I don't know. But you were
7	aware of the other portion that I mentioned, so I am
8	just wondering why it wasn't included in here, but we
9	can move on. Let's go to paragraph 13 of your report.
10	A. Okay. I'm there. Are you
11	Q. Do you see the very bottom? It says,
12	doses above 5 milligrams must be used with extreme
13	caution because of the well-known risks of
14	unconsciousness, respiratory depression, apnea, and
15	death. And then you have, see package insert.
16	A. Yes, I see that.
L 7	Q. When you use the term unconsciousness
18	here, what are you referring to?
19	A. I am referring to the same way I
20	think I previously defined it as being unresponsive to
21	various stimuli and a decreased awareness of your
22	environment. So that is the and I'm using that sort
23	of from sort of the average physician's perspective
24	of unconsciousness.
25	Q. Are you aware that the black box does
	Page 184

1	not use the term unconsciousness?
2	A. Well, I don't believe that the black
3	box does, but I believe that the package insert, I
4	would have to review it again, but I believe that the
5	package insert certainly talks about the effects of
6	midazolam on consciousness, so maybe not all the
7	things that I've written there are part of the black
8	box warning, but in total, the package insert does
9	support the idea that midazolam is a very dangerous
10	drug.
11	Q. Why don't we pull up the package
12	insert?
13	A. Okay. I'm pulling it up on my end.
14	Q. Do you see it says on my midazolam
15	hydrochloride, Hospira, Inc.?
16	A. If you can so there's some
17	again, I apologize. Somehow when I start to bring
18	things up, it makes the Zoom meeting window really
19	small and I can't seem to increase it. Maybe if I
20	can no, that's not it. I'm sorry, it just
21	doesn't I can't oh, wait. I think I've figured
22	it out. My apologies. So I see that now. I see your
23	screen much larger now.
24	Q. Okay. So do you see it says
25	midazolam has been associated with respiratory
	Page 185

1	depression, arrest, especially when used for sedation
2	in non-critical care settings?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. It doesn't say anything about
5	unconsciousness, does it?
6	A. No, I'm not there, I guess. Does it
7	say it anywhere else? Why don't you tell us? Is it
8	anywhere else in the package insert?
9	Q. So now do you see are you aware
10	that one-third of all drugs have a black box warning?
11	A. I have heard that amount, yes, that
12	is correct. I mean, I shouldn't say it's correct. I'm
13	not I don't have any direct knowledge, but I know
14	that it's probably a large number of drugs that have a
15	black box warning.
16	Q. And do you know what the dose of
17	midazolam is that would cause a fatal reaction in a
18	patient?
19	A. Well, again, even a low dose of
20	midazolam can kill a patient, so I've heard this
21	before. You know, you say, you know, midazolam is a
22	safe drug, it doesn't kill people. Then I would
23	challenge your expert witnesses, particularly Dr. Van
24	Norman, to give midazolam willy-nilly to patients who
25	walk away and, oh, just don't worry about it. It's not
	Dage 186

1	a lethal drug. I mean, that's ridiculous. It's
2	absolutely ridiculous to say that midazolam is not a
3	dangerous drug. By itself, midazolam has killed
4	patients.
5	Q. What is the mechanism of the action
6	at which it kills patients?
7	A. By itself, it would be the production
8	of unconsciousness and whatever amount of
9	unconsciousness you want to define, but it's enough
10	that the patients have airway obstruction and they
11	basically stop breathing because of an airway
12	obstruction and they become hypoxic and they die.
13	Q. So it's respiratory depression,
14	airway obstruction, hypoxia?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And those aren't the intended actions
17	of midazolam, right?
18	A. They are not. Side effects, but not
19	intended.
20	Q. And what is the can a barbiturate,
21	an overdose of a barbiturate kill somebody?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. And what would be the mechanism of
24	action that would kill a person in the course of in
25	the case of a barbiturate?
	Page 187

1	A. Depending on the amount and the speed
2	with which it was administered, you would get an airway
3	obstruction. You would also potentially get apnea
4	where you basically stop the respiratory drive. With
5	midazolam, you may not stop the respiratory drive, per
6	se, but you get an obstructed airway. Whereas with a
7	barbiturate of a high enough dose, you would not only
8	get potentially an airway obstruction, you would
9	actually stop the attempts at breathing as well. And
10	then at even higher doses, you can get profound
11	cardiovascular depression where the heart and blood
12	pressure, you know, function goes down very low and
13	then death ensues.
14	Q. And they would still be producing
15	lower levels of sedation to kill an individual, right?
16	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
17	A. Lower levels of sedation?
18	Q. Meaning a barbiturate could kill an
19	individual just by its mechanism action, by its
20	intended effect, if you give enough of it?
21	A. Yeah, I'm not sure that I would say
22	by its intended effect. I mean, obviously you don't
23	intend to, you know, give these drugs to produce blood
24	pressure decreases and all that. If you use a
25	barbiturate in, in a typical way in which you would use

Page 188

1	a barbiturate, at least nowadays, which of course even
2	now it's very rare, but you use a barbiturate to
3	induce, let's say, a coma which is going to be profound
4	brain depression, you get, unfortunately, as a side
5	effect the effects on breathing and the blood pressure.
6	So you have to support the breathing, but sometimes the
7	blood pressure, even with support, the blood pressure
8	gets very low. So, yeah, I'm not sure that that
9	question was worded in a way that I feel comfortable
10	answering, so
11	Q. Well, let me ask you this, because
12	you talked about side effects. With midazolam,
13	midazolam can kill a patient based on its side effects,
14	right? Is that right?
15	A. That is correct, yes.
16	Q. Now, a barbiturate, on the other
17	hand, could kill a person not based on its side effects
18	but based on its method of action, what it's used to
19	do, right?
20	A. I'm having a you're getting me
21	there. I understand where you're going with that. I
22	think what I'm a little bit about here is that, you
23	know, midazolam kills because of the side effects,
24	basically, and you're saying that kind of you know,

Page 189

25

a barbiturates kills because of the intended effect.

And I don't think that's the right -- it's necessarily the right way to look at it.

And basically, my point is that with midazolam, you give higher and higher doses of it and you'll begin to see more of these effects. Your therapeutic goal here is to cause brain depression with midazolam. And I use that term broadly speaking, brain depression in a sense that you're going to produce amnesia, you're going to produce unconsciousness, and so forth. So that is the intended effect of using midazolam at higher and higher doses, so, for example, with the induction of general anesthesia with midazolam. And all drugs like that, midazolam, whatever, phenobarbital, fentanyl, they also cause airway obstruction that can also affect the breathing.

So, you know, the side effects and the intended effects sort of go hand in hand with these drugs. So I'm not sure that you can make that kind of separation, is my point. Except to say -- and again, I'm not trying to agree -- I mean, I more or less agree with what you're trying to get to, the phenobarbital in terms like it's so powerful, you get to these unintended or the side effects much more quickly and much more easily than you would with midazolam.

Q. And is that a result of brain

Page 190

2.3

depression	for	а	barbiturate?
------------	-----	---	--------------

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

- A. Barbiturates also can cause a direct vasodilation, as I recall, a direct peripheral vasodilation and a depression of the heart that you wouldn't see really I think as much with midazolam, I believe. So it's not just the brain depression, but also some of these peripheral effects as well.
  - Q. Does midazolam have a fatal dose?
- various drugs about, you know, the toxic dose, the lethal dose, and so forth. Trying to figure out what that dose is, is obviously a little bit difficult with a drug like midazolam because you can't -- I mean, you don't want to obviously study that. You would have to kill patients, so obviously you're not going to do that type of study, and you have to put those together. All I can say is that there are doses in humans that have died from the dose, some of them a relatively small dose.
- Q. I'm talking about a toxic dose. I'm talking about a fatal dose. Does midazolam have a fatal dose?
- A. Well, let me answer that question in the following way, which is that there are -- if you take a patient and you give them 5 milligrams or 3

Page 191

1	milligrams of midazolam and nothing else and you come
2	back and they're dead, then that was a fatal dose for
3	that patient. For someone else, maybe it would take
4	20 milligrams or 30 milligrams. You know, we don't
5	have those types of data, so I cannot tell you with
6	midazolam if there was a you know, what that fatal
7	dose is.
8	MR. KURSMAN: Let me mark the black
9	box as EXHIBIT 6.
10	(Thereupon, the midazolam black box
11	warning was marked and filed as EXHIBIT 6.)
12	Q. I assume you're aware that drugs
13	MR. ATYIA: Alex, we only saw it on
14	the screen. I need to get a copy of that.
15	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Hayden, could
16	you send a copy of that, the black box?
17	MR. ATYIA: Can we go off the record
18	on that for one second?
19	MR. KURSMAN: Sure.
20	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
21	record. The time is 2:45.
22	(Brief recess.)
23	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
24	The time is 3:00.
25	Q. We just went on break for about 15
	Page 192

1	minutes. During the break, did you talk to anybody,
2	Dr. Antognini?
3	A. I called my vet's office because I
4	got a message that they have contacted me about our
5	dog, but I'm not sure who it was. But anyway, that's
6	the only person I've spoken to.
7	Q. Okay. And did you have a chance to
8	review the black box label that was sent?
9	A. Actually, I did not do that. I'm
10	sorry, I didn't know I apologize. I was told I
11	wasn't supposed to look at any material during breaks,
12	so I did not do that.
13	Q. Okay. Well, let's go to we were
14	talking a minute ago about the fatal dose of midazolam,
15	and I asked you if you knew whether there was a fatal
16	dose of midazolam. Do you know whether there is a
17	well, let me ask this first: Do you know the
18	difference between a toxic dose and a fatal dose?
19	A. A toxic dose, I mean, I get the
20	definitions correctly, but when we think about a toxic
21	dose or a toxic effect when we're looking at a
22	particular adverse outcome of some sort, that it
23	causes, let's say liver damage or something like that,
24	causes toxicity, whereas as a fatal dose actually kills
25	somebody, a lethal dose. So usually the toxic dose
	Page 193

1	would be less than the fatal dose usually.
2	Q. And are you aware that midazolam does
3	not have a fatal dose?
4	A. You would have to show me where that
5	comes from, because, as I say, if you give, you know,
6	midazolam by itself, you know, it will kill you
7	know, some people die, so I don't know how you can say
8	that it does not have a fatal dose.
9	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Let me show you
10	what I will mark as, I believe, EXHIBIT 7
11	maybe. And this will be a study by Schultz.
12	(Thereupon, the Schultz study was
13	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 7.)
14	MR. KURSMAN: I believe we sent it to
15	you, Dean.
16	MR. ATYIA: I'm sending it to
17	Dr. Antognini. I'll let you know when he gets
18	it and we have time to be ready for it, I
19	guess.
20	Q. And offer just, Dr. Antognini, look
21	at my screen and see, have you let me take you to
22	the top. Have you seen this article before? Martin
23	Schultz, Therapeutic and Toxic Blood Concentrations
24	A. Yes, I believe I have, yeah. And I
25	believe Dr. Stevens has produced this before, I
	Page 194

1	believe, but I'm not sure. But anyway, I think I'm
2	pretty sure I've seen this before.
3	Q. Okay. So if I take you to page 65,
4	you see it has substance, midazolam?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. And do you see it has a therapeutic
7	dose?
8	A. That's milligrams per liter, yes.
9	Q. And do you see there's a toxic dose?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. But do you see it does not have a
12	fatal dose?
13	A. I see that. Okay. So let's talk a
14	little bit about that. So you asked me earlier, you
15	know, is there a fatal dose? Do we know a fatal dose?
16	And again, I think that comes from some of your expert
17	witnesses. So imagine your grandmother is in the
18	hospital, going to have a procedure, and I say to you,
19	I'm going to give your grandmother 10 milligrams of
20	midazolam, or 20 milligrams of midazolam, or 5, or
21	whatever, I'm going to walk away and I'm not going to
22	monitor the patient. And you're going to say, well,
23	wait a minute. That's should you be shouldn't
24	you be monitoring? Oh, no, I don't have to monitor.
25	There's no fatal dose. The fatal dose has not been
	Page 195

Т	determined, so don't worry about it. I mean, that is
2	an absolutely ridiculous approach to try to claim that
3	there's no fatal dose of midazolam by showing me a
4	paper that has a blank box in it. I mean, that's
5	getting down to I won't make any comments about the
6	utility of this type of paper, but I think you get my
7	point.
8	Q. No, I don't actually. Do you know
9	the fatal dose of midazolam?
10	A. The fatal dose, you do not maybe I
11	don't know what your understanding is or anyone else's
12	understanding is about establishing a fatal dose like
13	this. In order to know the fatal dose, you have to
14	kill people. People have to die as a result of it.
15	And you know, we don't know what that dose is because,
16	thankfully, we haven't had enough people die from it to
17	be able to establish that with confidence. But if
18	midazolam did not kill people by itself, we wouldn't
19	have all this black box warning and these precautions
20	in hospitals and so forth.
21	Q. As you can see from this table, other
22	drugs have fatal doses, right?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And are you aware that other
25	anesthetics have fatal doses?
	Page 196

1	A. Yes. Now, let's take a look I
2	didn't realize this, but the drug fourth down,
3	metocurine, do you see that drug there?
4	Q. I do.
5	A. Do you know what metocurine is?
6	Q. I do not.
7	A. Metocurine is a drug like vecuronium.
8	It's a muscle relaxant. If you give metocurine to
9	somebody, they will become paralyzed and they will die,
10	just like with vecuronium. But wait a minute. There's
11	no there's a blank box in toxic and there's a blank
12	box in comatose-fatal. All right. So let's go once
13	you scroll down and let's see what it says about
14	vecuronium. Can you go down to vecuronium, please, if
15	they have it? Scroll up. All right. Let's try oh,
16	there it, vecuronium. Look, vecuronium, the block that
17	that box is empty. So using your own analysis of
18	this paper, vecuronium, it can't cause death.
19	Q. That's not my analysis of the paper.
20	A. Wait a minute, sir.
21	Q. I'm asking
22	A. What you're saying is that there's no
23	established dose of fatal dose of midazolam because
24	there's nothing in that box, and you can make the same
25	assumption based on the absence of vecuronium, but we
	Page 197

1	all have agreed the vecuronium can kill somebody, so
2	Q. What's the fatal dose for vecuronium?
3	A. Probably in the range of maybe
4	well, basically it's going to be less than the
5	therapeutic dose probably. I'm not sure what the
6	they say milligrams per liter in terms of blood
7	concentration. The fatal dose would probably be quite
8	similar to that because the intended effect of a
9	therapeutic dose of vecuronium is to produce muscle
10	relaxation and muscle relaxation, of course, is going
11	to stop the breathing, so
12	Q. Let's go to page 72. And I'm going
13	to take you to page 72. Do you see pentobarbital?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Do you see it has a fatal dose?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. Why do you think pentobarbital has a
18	fatal dose but midazolam does not?
19	A. All right. You're obviously going
20	along a script here because you want to get to your
21	questions without realizing what I just pointed out.
22	This table and this paper obviously is going to be
23	incomplete because some of those data are not either
24	known or shouldn't be known because you don't want to
25	kill people. So let's go back to the vecuronium
	Page 198

1	example. There is no dose noted there, fatal dose of
2	vecuronium, but we've all agreed that it can kill
3	patients. So how would you propose that we establish
4	the fatal dose of vecuronium?
5	Q. I'm sorry. I'm just asking you why
6	do you believe pentobarbital has a fatal dose but
7	midazolam does not?
8	A. Because the sufficient data on the
9	doses of pentobarbital that caused those blood levels,
10	and therefore, has been associated or has caused death,
11	because those data have been obtained not because of
12	some, you know, study. That would be obviously
13	unethical. But because of patients that had been
14	overdosed on pentobarbital either many years ago when
15	pentobarbital was commonly available but, you know,
16	it's based on studies like that.
17	Q. And they don't have that data for
18	midazolam, right?
19	A. Yeah. You are barking up this
20	tree I mean, I have to admire that. You are right.
21	Let's go back to the midazolam if we could.
22	Q. Sure.
23	A. Okay. In the box for midazolam, it
24	says comatose or fatal, that box is empty. There is
25	not a dose there. I agree with that.
	Page 199

1	Q. Right. So
2	A. But what's your point about all this?
3	I've already shown you that there's no such data for
4	vecuronium or for some of the other drugs, so
5	anyway, go ahead.
6	Q. So for vecuronium, for instance,
7	right, a hospital wouldn't have data on patients
8	overdosing on vecuronium, right? That's just not
9	something you would overdose on, right?
10	A. Hopefully not, no.
11	Q. Right. But the hospital does have
12	data on people overdosing on barbiturates, right?
13	A. There's published literature that
14	supports that level of blood level for a fatal dose
15	of pentobarbital, that is correct.
16	Q. And that's how the fatal dose was
17	determined, right?
18	A. That is I think. I'm not sure how
19	they determined it in that particular for this
20	paper, but that would be about right, I think. That's
21	how they would do that.
22	Q. But there is no data relating to
23	midazolam overdoses being fatal, right? They don't
24	have that data and that's why it's left blank?
25	A. They do not have that data.
	Page 200

1	Q.	Okay. Even though midazolam has been
2	in existence for d	ecades?
3	Α.	Even though it's been in existence
4	for decades.	
5	Q.	And I showed you a study earlier
6	where patients have	e come into the hospital with very
7	high levels of ben	zodiazepines in their system, right?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	Now, let's go back to your report.
10	Α.	Okay.
11	Q.	And do you see that in you cite in
12	this same paragrap	h that we were just talking about,
13	you cite this Vuyk	, et al., 2019?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	Do you see that? Okay. Do you have
16	Vuyk in front of y	ou? Do you have that in your
17	Α.	Actually, I'm not sure if I have the
18	full chapter here.	If you want to bring it up
19	1	MR. ATYIA: Alex, could you send it?
20	1	MR. KURSMAN: I'll bring it up as
21	well.	
22	Q.	So this is the Vuyk article that
23	you	
24	Α.	Yes.
25	Q.	So we go down to page 654 tell me
		Page 201

www.veritext.com

1	if you can see the screen or if you want it
2	A. No, that's pretty good right there.
3	Q. 654. And you see this is the section
4	on benzodiazepines?
5	A. Yes, I see that.
6	Q. If I scroll down. Do you agree that
7	in clinical practice midazolam is often used
8	immediately before induction of anesthesia?
9	A. That is it's most common use, that is
10	correct, in a clinical setting.
11	Q. And if we go to page 656, do you see
12	it says all benzodiazepines have hypnotic, sedative,
13	anxiolytic, amnesic, anticonvulsant, and centrally
14	produced muscle relaxant properties?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Why do you think it doesn't say
17	anesthetic properties?
18	A. I would say that's because of the
19	fact that, especially in 2020 when this book was
20	published, which was just a couple years ago, that we
21	would not use midazolam for an induction of general
22	anesthesia because we have such better drugs now. So
23	it would be very you know, I certainly don't fault
24	somebody for leaving that off the list there,
25	especially since it says all benzodiazepines and we
	Page 202

1	wouldn't use all benzodiazepines for the induction of
2	anesthesia. If we were to use one, it would be
3	basically midazolam, if we did it. So the absence of
4	that doesn't mean that it doesn't you know, that it
5	doesn't exist.
6	Q. And if we go to page 659
7	MR. KURSMAN: And I will mark this as
8	EXHIBIT 8, I believe.
9	(Thereupon, the Vuyk study was marked
10	and filed as EXHIBIT 8.)
11	Q. Do you see it says at the very
12	bottom, benzodiazepines lack analgesic properties and
13	must be used with other anesthetic drugs to provide
14	sufficient analgesic?
15	A. I see that, yes.
16	Q. Do you agree with that?
17	A. I disagree with that. Let me say
18	this: I disagree basically what that sentence said,
19	you know, it lacks analgesic properties. I think
20	there's sufficient data out there to suggest that it
21	has some analgesic properties, not nearly as much as
22	opiates, for example, but some.
23	Q. Not nearly as much as opiates but
24	some. How much?
25	A. Well, you cannot very easily make a
	Page 203

1 comparison and say, you know, it's a tenth of the analgesic potency of fentanyl, or morphine, or 2 something like that. All I can tell you is that at some doses, relatively low doses, there are studies suggesting that or indicating that midazolam reduces 5 pain levels, and so -- but I can't give you, you know, 6 an exact number, like it's, you know, ten percent of what fentanyl would do or something like that. 9 So just so I'm clear, this study that Q. 10 you cited in your report, you disagree with a 11 conclusion? 12 Α. I disagree with that. I disagree with that. I know this has been an issue. You know, 13 14 there's several issues in these cases. They're very contentious and there's disagreement and I know this is 15 one of them. But, again, the context here is that I 16 17 would never use midazolam as an analgesic in clinical 18 practice because we have much better drugs to use. would never use 500 milligrams of midazolam. 19

midazolam doesn't have these other effects.

Q. That article that we just looked at was in Miller's?

wouldn't use midazolam as the only induction drug

because we have much better drugs to use, but that

doesn't mean that they don't have these -- the

Page 204

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	A. That is correct.
2	Q. Is that the preeminent textbook for
3	anesthesia?
4	A. It is probably, if I were to say the
5	most eminent book, it would be Miller. I have actually
6	been an author on some chapter I mean some editions
7	ago, but, yes. It doesn't mean I agree with everything
8	that's in there, that everything is right, but it is a
9	preeminent. So now you can say even Dr. Antognini says
10	the book is you know, it has a statement in it, so
11	you can put that in your whatever you use it for, you
12	know, your statements and so forth.
13	Q. What should I put it in?
14	A. Whatever, you know, your complaints
15	that you write and all that and so forth, so
16	Q. Okay. Let's go to paragraph 14 in
17	your report.
18	A. Okay. All right. Let's see, where
19	should you put it? I think I just got your joke. I'm
20	a little bit slow on the take here. Sorry, gentlemen
21	and ladies. Okay. So my report. What paragraph?
22	Q. 14.
23	A. Yes, I see it.
24	Q. Do you see it says, finally, the
25	package insert clearly states that midazolam is
	Page 205

1	indicated for induction of general anesthesia?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Okay. So let's look back at the
4	package insert again.
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Pull that up. I'm going to share my
7	screen. So is this what you're talking about under
8	indications and usage where it says intravenously for
9	induction of general anesthesia?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. And then it says, though, before
12	administration of other anesthetic agents?
13	A. Yes, I see that.
14	Q. Why didn't you include that second
15	clause in your report?
16	A. So I probably should have. I have in
17	the past. And so let's talk a little bit about that
18	sentence there. It says intravenously for induction of
19	general anesthesia before administration of other
20	anesthetic agents. And I so I want to just go back
21	to something here about the package insert and then
22	we'll get back to that sentence. I was under the
23	impression that the package inserts for a drug, whether
24	it's made by one company or another, they all have to
25	be the same, I thought. It said maybe prior to the
	Page 206

administration of other anesthetic agents. This says before. But anyway, that's a minor point because it says before.

that -- it's not a full sentence there, but not so much from the scientific standpoint but just from the English language standpoint. So as indicated, intravenously for induction of general anesthesia. So what does induction mean? It means to start the process, to achieve the process of something, basically to induce sleep, et cetera. So the package insert says induction of general anesthesia. They're basically saying you can use this to induce general anesthesia, to achieve the state of general anesthesia. And then it says before administration of other anesthetic agents.

Now, if midazolam only produced sedation and deep sedation, did not produce anesthesia, it makes sense to me that the sentence would read something like intravenously for the induction of sedation before administration of anesthetic agents.

The word other in this context means that midazolam is in a group of other anesthetic agents. If it wasn't an anesthetic agent, they wouldn't have used the word other. So, to me, the common interpretation of that

Page 207

2.3

2.5

1	sentence is that they are including midazolam as
2	another anesthetic agent, so
3	Q. That's interesting. So you believe
4	that because they use the term of other anesthetic
5	agents, they are saying to you as an anesthesiologist
6	that midazolam is an anesthetic, is that your
7	testimony?
8	A. That is an interpretation of that
9	sentence.
10	Q. You're an anesthesiologist. Do you
11	know what midazolam is classified as?
12	A. It is classified as a sedative
13	hypnotic.
14	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
15	Q. It's not classified as an anesthetic,
16	is it?
17	A. It is not, to my knowledge. When I
18	look at the package insert, I do not see it as that
19	classification, but
20	Q. Propofol, is propofol
21	A. I'm not done yet. I'm not done yet.
22	Q. Go ahead.
23	A. Despite that, it basically can be
24	used to induce general anesthesia and it has, you know,
25	that word other in there. So, again, I don't you
	Page 208

know, in a clinical context, you wouldn't use midazolam by itself for a prolonged procedure, and we've already talked about previously, but -- and it's classification is it's not classified in the same class as maybe isoflurane, or propofol, or something like that. But that doesn't say anything about what the FDA believes, you know, in terms of you normally would use it for, and if they thought that it couldn't induce general anesthesia, then they probably would not have put that in there.

Q. I would like to continue on this because I find your reading of this interesting. So a second ago, you said to me that under indications and usages, because it says before administration of other anesthetic agents, that signals to you as an anesthesiologist that midazolam in and of itself is an anesthetic, right? Is that what you just said?

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

A. That would be one interpretation of that sentence. And I have said in my report and I've said in deposition before, I don't -- I think I've said it here today and certainly in testimony, you can give midazolam for the induction of general anesthesia. You follow that by a muscle relaxant and you can intubate somebody, and that's a very stimulating procedure. And

Page 209

2.3

so in that setting, it is used basically as a general anesthetic to do that type of procedure. That's my opinion, that I've said that many, many times.

Q. I'm just asking you about this sentence. This is all I'm asking you about, this sentence without a filibuster, this sentence. When you see before administration of other anesthetics, are you telling me that that signals to you as an anesthesiologist that midazolam is an anesthetic?

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

That sentence by itself taken out of Α. context may not signal to me as an anesthesiologist that the primary effect of midazolam at these doses is to be a general anesthetic, but, you know, based on the data that produced this and the data that produced the package insert, I should say, and the studies that were done with the use of midazolam as an induction of general anesthesia, then I believe that that statement says -- is correct that you give it for the induction for general anesthesia before the administration of other anesthetic agents. It's just that we wouldn't in the clinical setting use midazolam as a, quote, sole anesthetic for the, you know, reasons that we've just There's a difference between, you know, what a drug could do and what a drug -- you should be

Page 210

1

2

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	using the drug for. You know, some drugs have effects
2	that you don't want to use it for that particular
3	effect, but you use it for a different effect. It
4	doesn't negate the possibility that it has these other
5	effects.
6	Q. Are you aware that there are other
7	drugs that are labeled anesthetics, classified as
8	anesthetics?
9	A. Yes.
L O	Q. And are you aware that midazolam is
L1	not one those drugs?
L2	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
L3	A. I don't know that I would have to,
L4	I guess, when you say that midazolam is not classified
L 5	like that, I suppose you would have to produce to me
L 6	a you know, what source you're looking at. I don't
L 7	know off the top of my head and I suppose if we go to
L 8	the FDA you could look up, you know, what anesthetic
L 9	what drugs are considered to be anesthetic or
2 0	classified as anesthetics, I suppose, so
21	Q. But let me understand this right.
22	You wrote a report in this case on the use of midazolam
23	and you don't know what midazolam is classified as?
24	A. No, I do. I said
25	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
	Page 211

1	A. It's classified as a sedative
2	hypnotic, I believe would probably be the best term
3	there. And I'm a little bit unclear about that simply
4	because how it's classified by, say, the FDA, the exact
5	wording I may not have right, but it would be something
6	similar to that. It would be an anxiolytic to stop
7	anxiety and a sedative hypnotic.
8	Q. So are you unaware of whether it's
9	classified as an anesthetic?
10	MR. ATYIA: Objection.
11	A. I don't think it's classified an
12	anesthetic.
13	Q. Okay. Now, let's look at indications
14	and usages again, which is up on my screen. It doesn't
15	say that midazolam is indicated for the maintenance of
16	general anesthesia, right?
17	A. It does not, no.
18	Q. There are other drugs, though, right,
19	other drugs that have an indication and usages and some
20	of those drugs are indicated for the maintenance of
21	general anesthesia, right?
22	A. As a general topic, yes, general
23	statement, that is correct. I'm not sure it says that
24	specifically in here, but that's true, yeah, there are
25	other drugs we would use for maintenance.

Page 212

1	Q. Drugs such as halothane?
2	A. Halothane, yes.
3	Q. We can stop this. Let's go back to
4	your report. Let's go to paragraph 16. And do you see
5	you cite Bailey, et al.?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And what is the point of you citing
8	Bailey, et al., in this paragraph?
9	A. Well, related to our earlier
10	discussion around whether midazolam is can be fatal,
11	this was a study that was done. It was a two-part kind
12	of study. They were interested in the respiratory
13	depression component of this discussion, this issue
14	around does midazolam cause respiratory depression.
15	And I believe they studied this in volunteers. And
16	then collated or had data from the well, it says
17	Department of Health and Human Services where there had
18	been deaths in the United States that were reported to
19	DHS and described circumstances where patients died as
20	a result of midazolam administration.
21	Q. Why don't we take a look at Bailey.
22	Do you have that in your
23	A. I almost certainly do, so let me pull
24	that up here. What page are you wanting to go to?
25	MR. KURSMAN: And we'll mark this as
	Page 213

1	EXHIBIT 9.
2	(Thereupon, the Bailey study was
3	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 9.)
4	Q. Let's go to page 830.
5	A. 830, okay.
6	Q. Do you see that very final paragraph?
7	A. Yes. The concluding paragraph? Yes.
8	Q. You see it says, our results
9	demonstrate that midazolam when combined with an opioid
10	is likely to place patients at high risk for hypoxemia
11	and apnea, correct?
12	A. Yes, that's correct, that's what it
13	says.
14	Q. This study is saying midazolam when
15	combined with an opioid can cause death, right?
16	A. That's what the sentence says, but
17	look at the data. Look at the data reported where they
18	said some of these patients did not receive other
19	drugs, which is what I said in my report.
20	Q. Now, let's take this down and let me
21	ask you this: We were talking about fatal doses
22	before. Do you think all drugs have a fatal dose?
23	A. I've already said never say never and
24	never say always. But I am reminded of Paracelsus, who
25	was a, you know, famous philosopher/scientist back in
	Page 214

the 1500's, whatever it said. It's the dose that makes the poison. And you know, one dose of almost anything can kill you. So I would say, yes, there are drugs that, you know, very safe in general, but you can get a high enough dose and it can kill you. So can all drugs kill you? I would say probably, yes. I mean, I guess -- I mean, off the top of my head, I'm sure there are going to be some examples of maybe I'm a little bit off by that. But in general, if you give enough of a drug, it's going to have some effect of some sort that would kill a patient eventually.

- Q. Well, I'm talking about fatal dose, because in your expertise, does the term fatal dose have a recognized definition in the medical community that you're aware of?
- A. So, in general, a fatal dose would be one in which you would -- it's a dose that, you know, you would say on average or at this point you start to see people dying from it. You know, you have to be careful about how you define that. I mean, I have a general sense of a fatal dose. I have more of a sense of what's called lethal -- an LD50 or a lethal dose 50 than a fatal dose. But I certainly have this understanding of fatal dose. It's not quite as, I think, well-defined, I suppose, as a lethal dose 50.

Page 215

2.3

1	Q. And what is that definition that you
2	believe it to be for a fatal dose?
3	A. For midazolam?
4	Q. No, just in general. What does the
5	term fatal dose mean in the medical community?
6	A. It means a dose of a drug that would
7	kill a patient, basically. But, again, it's you can
8	take a drug and give it to 100 people and maybe at that
9	dose it kills two people out of 100. Now, is that a
10	fatal dose? Well, it certainly was for those two
11	patients. What's your cutoff, you know, level here? A
12	fatal dose is sort of a qualitative term because it's
13	not quite as precise as LD50. So if I understand
14	now, maybe, you know, if you could elaborate about
15	where you're leading with this, but I guess like I
16	said, a fatal dose in the general medical community is
17	going to be one where most physicians, I suppose, would
18	recognize that at this dose, some people are going to
19	die.
20	Q. And pentobarbital has a fatal dose,
21	right?
22	A. The fatal dose is known.
23	Q. Right, the fatal dose is known. And
24	the fatal dose of thiopental is known, right?
25	A. I would say probably yes. You know,
	Page 216

1	again, you have to I'm going back to the paper that
2	you brought up. You have to understand where those
3	numbers come from. It's not so easy to say that, you
4	know, it's known for thiopental, so I would concede or
5	I would guess that, yes, it's probably known for
6	thiopental as well.
7	Q. But it's not known for midazolam?
8	A. It is not, to my knowledge, it is not
9	known for midazolam.
10	Q. Let's move to paragraph 18 in your
11	report.
12	A. Okay.
13	Q. And do you see it says midazolam can
14	clearly produce unconsciousness as defined by multiple
15	investigators?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And you cite Glass, which we already
18	talked about. And then you cite Kuizenga and Reves
19	from 1978?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Do you have Kuizenga in your
22	A. Yes. I'll pull it up real quick.
23	Q. And I'll share my screen in a second.
24	MR. KURSMAN: Mark this as EXHIBIT
25	10.
	Page 217

1	(Thereupon, the Kuizenga study was
2	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 10.)
3	Q. Do you see it up on my screen?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. So let's go to page 355.
6	A. Yes, I see it here.
7	Q. And if you go down to the last
8	paragraph, do you see that?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. It says, responsiveness was
11	determined by testing the response of the patient to
12	simple commands from a pre-recorded tape. And then in
13	parentheses, raise your thumb, spread your fingers, and
14	clench your fist, given by headphones every 30 seconds.
15	The first time that the patient did not respond to a
16	verbal command was registered. Do you see that?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. At the time of loss of
19	responsiveness. Do you see that?
20	A. Yes. Yes.
21	Q. So what Kuizenga is actually studying
22	is responsiveness, not consciousness, right?
23	A. They are studying loss of
24	responsiveness, as stated there, and they also say loss
25	of consciousness elsewhere in their paper, but they are
	Page 218

1	studying there or what they recorded, I guess, and
2	reported would be the loss of responsiveness, which
3	they define as being the loss of consciousness.
4	Q. And in Kuizenga, the subjects were
5	not stimulated, right?
6	A. I do not believe they were. I do
7	not I don't think so. I'm not sure about that,
8	because it let's see. Give me a moment to see
9	what's going on here. All right. I don't believe that
LO	they were being stimulated. It looks they had not
11	received I don't think you're right, I don't
12	think they were stimulated.
13	Q. They're just listening to the
14	pre-recorded tape?
15	A. I believe that's correct, yes.
16	Q. Okay. Let's go to page 358.
L 7	A. Okay.
18	Q. And do you see under discussion, do
19	you see where it says discussion?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. You see it says, in this study, we
22	demonstrated biphasic EEG effects for all the induction
23	agents except midazolam.
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. And then if we go to 359.
	Page 219

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Very last paragraph beginning with we
3	conclude.
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. It says, we conclude that thiopental,
6	propofol, etomidate, and sevoflurane, but not midazolam
7	induced biphasic EEG effects during the transition from
8	consciousness to unconsciousness. Do you see that?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. So are they saying that subjects who
11	received midazolam, the EEG doesn't give them an
12	accurate reading when the subject moves from responsive
13	to unresponsive?
14	A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
15	I'm just scanning the rest of that part of that page
16	there.
17	Q. Sure.
18	A. Could you repeat that?
19	Q. Are the authors saying that the EEG,
20	at least when used with subjects who receive midazolam
21	doesn't accurately reflect when they go from responsive
22	to unresponsive?
23	A. I'm not sure that they say that
24	because so that biphasic effect, and again, I
25	probably should take some time to read this a little
	Page 220

1	bit more thoroughly, but the biphasic effect is I
2	believe they're defining it as being where there's, and
3	I could be wrong, but let's see where there is
4	basically, what you do is you see this so going back
5	to the discussion here, the beginning, it says,
6	biphasic effects and so I'm at the beginning of the
7	discussion at page 358 is an increase in alpha
8	activity and beta activity followed by a decrease in
9	alpha and beta activity and then simultaneously
10	increase simultaneous increase in delta activity.
11	So basically, when they use the term biphasic, it means
12	that you see this sort of activation occurring and then
13	this depression occurring. So that's biphasic effect
L 4	is what they found with thiopental, propofol, and
15	etomidate and sevoflurane, but not midazolam. That
16	says nothing about whether, you know, midazolam
17	produces unconsciousness or whatever. You know
18	Q. Dr. Antognini, that wasn't
19	A. I'm not done yet. Drugs, you know,
2 0	differ in terms of effect one parameter but not
21	another, so they're different EEG effects of these
22	drugs. And so just because midazolam doesn't induce
23	the biphasic effect says nothing about what it does for
24	unconsciousness and so forth. And so, yeah, I mean,
25	that's true what they say, I guess. You know, I

1	believe their interpretation, but it doesn't say
2	anything about what midazolam does for unconsciousness.
3	Q. And I wasn't asking you about
4	unconsciousness. All I was asking you about was its
5	effects on the EEG.
6	A. Yeah.
7	Q. So you're saying you agree with that
8	conclusion or have no reason to disagree with that,
9	right?
10	A. I have no reason to disagree with
11	that based on what I've seen.
12	Q. Okay. And you talked about
13	consciousness. Do you agree that the authors didn't
14	draw any conclusions as to whether midazolam can
15	maintain anesthesia?
16	A. I do not remember. You know, I would
17	have to look at their methods about what they did here.
18	They obviously, if you look at just the figure, it
19	looks like they used I'm guessing they used
20	midazolam or they gave these drugs as an infusion, but
21	I don't know for sure.
22	Q. Well, we just talked about the fact
23	that they were measuring responsiveness and you agreed
24	that's what this study was doing, measuring
25	responsiveness to a pre-recorded tape, right?
	Page 222

1	A. Well, that was one way that was
2	just part of the study where they were looking at
3	the they had to have some measure of the transition
4	from consciousness to unconsciousness, so that's
5	they used that tape and those commands to do that.
6	Q. And where midazolam was administered,
7	could they draw any correlations on what the BIS score
8	would be required to assume somebody was not

Α. So let's look at that data here. in figure 3, they have -- what you see there basically are, I believe, individual -- yeah, these are individual patients. I'm focusing now on figure 3 at the bottom, the middle figure of that where it says midazolam and you -- what you see there are the lines basically representing the BIS number. And as time went on, these individuals became -- or lost responsiveness, and that's what the circles signify, although in the figure legend it says the moment of loss of consciousness, but they determine consciousness by the loss of responsiveness. So you asked about the BIS number. I think that's the data that you're -- I don't know. There might be other BIS data here, but that's the one that shows the BIS data basically relative to the loss of consciousness.

Page 223

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

responsive?

1	Q. Let's go to let me stop this. And
2	let's go to Reves, the other study that you cited for
3	your proposition that midazolam can clearly produce
4	unconsciousness. Do you have Reves, a 1978 article?
5	A. I'm pulling it up now. Yes, I have
6	it.
7	MR. ATYIA: May I ask, Videographer,
8	how much time or where we are on the time?
9	VIDEO OPERATOR: Hold on one moment.
10	MR. KURSMAN: Well, while you're
11	doing that, let's go to I'm going to share
12	my screen and let's go to
13	VIDEO OPERATOR: About five and a
14	half hours.
15	Q. Go to table do you see page 1,
16	under table 1, do you see where my
17	A. Yes, I see it. I have it pulled up
18	here, too.
19	Q. Do you see it says, induction of
20	anesthesia was defined as complete loss of lid reflex
21	and failure to respond to oral commands?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. So, again, this study is looking at
24	nonresponsiveness, right?
25	A. That is correct, yes.
	Page 224

1	Q. And there was no painful stimuli
2	applied, right?
3	A. To my knowledge, no, not in this
4	particular study.
5	Q. And do you recall that there was, as
6	part of this study, there was a post-visit follow-up
7	where they discussed pain?
8	A. Yes, I well, I shouldn't say yes.
9	I don't doubt you and we can look at that, but I
10	don't I know that some of these studies had that, so
11	we can look at that.
12	Q. Do you agree that midazolam is an
13	amnestic?
14	A. Yes, it has that property.
15	Q. So if the subject was to receive
16	midazolam and then have a post-visit follow-up to
17	discuss pain, would they be able to recall that pain?
18	A. If they had an amnestic drug like
19	midazolam, it's quite possible they would not recall
20	that pain.
21	Q. We can take this down.
22	MR. KURSMAN: And that will be
23	EXHIBIT 11.
24	(Thereupon, the Reves study was
25	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 11.)
	Page 225

1	Q. And then at the end of paragraph 18,
2	you cite Nishikawa. Do you have Nishikawa?
3	A. Yeah. Let me just make sure. You
4	mean Nishikawa?
5	Q. Nishikawa. I apologize.
6	A. That's fine. Sure. Okay. It's
7	coming up. Yes, I have it here.
8	Q. This is a study on mice, right?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. And it's a study about immobilizing
11	the mice?
12	A. That is only one part of it, but
13	you know, it's about more than that, but that's one
14	part of it.
15	Q. Well, let's go to the conclusion of
16	this study on page 179.
17	A. Okay.
18	Q. Make sure I'm on the right page. Do
19	you see, the present study provided in vivo evidence
20	that genetic and pharmacological manipulations to alter
21	ambient GABA concentrations have significant effects on
22	the hypnotic and immobilizing actions of propofol and
23	midazolam.
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. It does not say on the amnestic
	Page 226

1	effects of midazolam, right? Or, I mean, anesthetic
2	effects, I apologize.
3	A. Yeah. It does not. But it says
4	immobilizing actions of propofol and midazolam, so
5	that's immobility.
6	Q. Are you aware of studies on any other
7	animals that show midazolam can produce complete
8	anesthesia?
9	A. I do not I have not found any
10	other studies aside from this particular one. I'm sure
11	if I had, I would remember, so I just don't know at
12	this point. I don't recall.
13	Q. Have you seen studies that show
14	midazolam actually cannot produce complete anesthesia
15	on rats?
16	A. I have seen studies that have used
17	midazolam, and again, you go up to a certain dose and
18	you stop and say we didn't, you know, produce complete
19	immobility at that dose. But again, it's a question
20	of, well, if you had gone further, what would you have
21	seen? So there are studies out there where they look
22	at midazolam and I can't give them to you right now,
23	but I'm pretty sure I've seen them where they give
24	midazolam to look at the effects and at the highest
25	dose that they study they did not produce complete, you
	Page 227

1	know, immobility based just solely on midazolam.
2	Q. And there are limitations to studies
3	on mice, right?
4	A. Yes. There are limitations to all
5	studies. I'm sorry, I keep on interrupting you, I
6	apologize.
7	Q. Oh, no, that's okay.
8	MR. KURSMAN: And I'm going to mark
9	this as EXHIBIT 12.
10	(Thereupon, the Nishikawa study was
11	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 12.)
12	Q. So let's go back to your report and
13	let's go now to paragraph 19. So we talked about
14	Glass. Now let's talk about Antonik, which you cite in
15	paragraph 19. Do you have Antonik?
16	A. Yes. So go ahead and tell me where
17	you want to go with that one and let me just pull it up
18	while you're doing that.
19	Q. Take your time.
20	A. It's coming up now. Okay. I have it
21	here, so
22	Q. Let me pull it up and I will share my
23	screen.
24	A. Okay.
25	Q. Do you see it on my screen?
	Page 228

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Now, if we go to page the second
3	page of Antonik, which would be
4	MR. KURSMAN: And this is EXHIBIT 13.
5	(Thereupon, the Antonik study was
6	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 13.)
7	Q. Which would be page 275. Do you see
8	table 2? They're using the MOAA/S scores.
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. And so for a score of 2, it says,
11	responds only after mild prodding or shaking, right?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And you would get a 1 if you
14	responded after a trapezius squeeze.
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. So let's go to page 278.
17	A. Okay. Okay.
18	Q. And do you see it says, in this
19	cohort experienced six of ten subjects in this
20	cohort experienced loss of consciousness, and they have
21	MOAA/S scores of less than 2.
22	A. I'm sorry, could you show me oh,
23	yes, I see it here. Yeah, I see it here.
24	Q. Do you see it?
25	A. Yes.
	Page 229

1	Q.	Okay. So if you respond to a painful
2	trapezius squeeze	, according to this study, you are
3	unconscious, right	t?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	And now let's go to table 4, which is
6	right at the top.	Do you see it?
7	Α.	Table 4, I see it, yes.
8	Q.	And do you see it says, the mean, the
9	mean blood levels	right here, nanograms per milliliter,
10	the second column	over?
11	Α.	Yes. Yes.
12	Q.	And you see for midazolam, it says
13	1,554 nanograms pe	er milliliter, do you see that?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	And now if we go to figure 4, so the
16	mean amount of mid	dazolam in the subject's blood were
17	1,554 nanograms pe	er milliliter, right?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	Now, let's go to figure 4, and that
20	will be on page 28	80.
21	Α.	2-8? What?
22	Q.	280.
23	Α.	280, okay. All right.
24	Q.	And do you see this midazolam?
25	Α.	Yes.
		Page 230

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	Q. And do you see the chart at the
2	bottom?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Okay. So even though the mean levels
5	of blood in the subjects of midazolam, the mean
6	midazolam in the blood was 1,554 nanograms per
7	milliliter, many of the subjects responded to a
8	trapezius squeeze, right?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. And for BIS levels, I think you said
11	at the beginning you thought the BIS was the most
12	important mechanism to look at consciousness. What do
13	you think is sufficient in terms of a BIS reading to
14	ensure that a person is unconscious who has received
15	midazolam?
16	A. Generally, the range for
17	unconsciousness is going to be I know you have
18	quibbled about what unconsciousness means, but for the
19	lack of a trapezius squeeze, we're probably talking of
20	a, my guess, of a BIS number of maybe 60 to 70, I
21	suppose. I don't know off the top of my head.
22	Q. And what about when you use the term
23	deeply unconscious? I'm not sure that I could
24	A. I used the term what?
25	Q. Deeply unconscious.
	Page 231

1	A. Deeply unconscious. It's probably
2	lower than it's going to be a BIS of maybe 40 to 60.
3	That's the general range that we would attempt to
4	achieve with the general range we attempt to achieve
5	for general anesthesia during a clinical case.
6	Q. Okay. So let's go to page 282 now.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. Which is
9	A. Okay.
10	Q. And do you see at the bottom the
11	midazolam BIS scores?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Do you see that no subject who
14	received midazolam had anywhere close to a BIS score of
15	60?
16	A. So you're looking at the figure there
17	of midazolam?
18	Q. Do you see where it says BIS scores
19	on the side?
20	A. Yeah. You're looking at figure 5,
21	correct?
22	Q. Figure 5, that's right.
23	A. Yes. So the lower portion of figure
24	5.
25	Q. Yes.
	Page 232

1	A. Lower right, I should say.
2	Q. Midazolam.
3	A. Okay. Well, these are data reported
4	as the medians plus or minus interquartile range of
5	n = 18 for midazolam. So these don't represent all the
6	individuals. So if you look at some of those bars,
7	basically, especially at the lowest point, which is
8	maybe a few minutes after the midazolam has been given,
9	the lowest bar there, the error bar, basically, is at
10	around 68, maybe 67. That doesn't represent all
11	patients. There's going to be some variations. So
12	some patients some of these individuals probably
13	were below 60 just based on the amount of spread of
14	that error bar.
15	Q. Okay. And we know the mean in
16	nanograms per milliliter for these subjects was 1,554
17	nanograms per milliliter of midazolam in their blood,
18	right?
19	A. So I'm going to I have to admit
20	maybe a little bit of egg on my face that that 1,554
21	number, I'm surprised it's that high, I really am,
22	based on the dose of the drug that was given. But
23	that, you know, may be a correct number, but I'm
24	surprised it's that high. But I don't deny the fact
25	that it says 1,554.
	Page 233

1	Q. Would that be a high level of
2	midazolam to have in your blood?
3	A. It would, yes.
4	Q. And do you see that in this same
5	figure, figure 5, the mean of the BIS score is still
6	well above 70, even at its lowest point?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And these were subjects who received
9	no stimulation whatsoever?
10	A. I do not believe that they did,
11	except for the
12	Q. Except for the tape?
13	A. No. Well, no, because remember these
14	are individuals that were given the sedation scale. I
15	mean, they were subjected to the sedation scale. So,
16	you know, at some point, they had to be you know, a
17	name called out, they had to be, you know, prodded or
18	shaked, some of them received a trapezius squeeze, so
19	they did receive some stimulation by virtue of the fact
20	that they had to measure the sedation score.
21	Q. So, in your opinion, is the
22	stimulation that they received was was at the time
23	they were assessing the sedation score, right?
24	A. Yeah. As far as the BIS number is
25	concerned, my guess is that they probably recorded the
	Page 234

1	BIS number before stimulation. That's usually the way
2	that these types of studies are done. But I don't know
3	for sure, I would have to look at the study.
4	Q. Well, I do, so we can go to that. So
5	let's go to page 275.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. It says, during this study, sedation
8	was measured by BIS monitoring. The confounding
9	effects of stimulation producing movements were
10	mitigated by recording the BIS value immediately before
11	the MOAA/S assessment, right?
12	A. Yes, I see that.
13	Q. Okay. So these patients had a mean
14	of 1,554 nanograms per milliliter of midazolam in their
15	blood and still the mean was above 70 on their BIS
16	score even before any stimulation, right?
17	A. Okay. So let's just go back to that
18	table so I can look at that number again.
19	Q. Sure. I'll pull it up for you. Here
20	it is, table 4.
21	A. Yes, I see it here.
22	Q. Okay.
23	A. Okay. All right. So if you want to
24	repeat your question.
25	Q. Sure. So the mean blood level of
	Page 235

1	the mean level of midazolam was the 1,554 nanograms per
2	milliliter in these subjects and their mean BIS reading
3	with that blood level was about 74 or so, right, based
4	on the chart that we just looked at?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Okay. And this was before any
7	stimulation whatsoever, right?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And the authors of this study looked
10	at the BIS before stimulation because they were
11	concerned that stimulation in and of itself can raise
12	the BIS, right?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. Okay. So one would expect that if
15	they were prodded or if they received a trapezius
16	squeeze, that BIS score would have went up, right?
17	A. Yes. All right. So now I'm going
18	to now that I've had a better look around in this
19	paper and saw the 1,554, so the 1,554 number that you
20	are focused on is the C max or basically the highest
21	plasma concentration that was measured. And they also
22	report just directly next to it the T max, which is
23	they state is the time of maximum plasma concentration.
24	So I don't know, I would have to again look at the
25	methodology about how they arrived at that number. But
	Page 236

one of the things that we have to be very careful about, this is a study that was done where you gave a bolus of midazolam and it was .075 milligrams per kilogram, that works out to be in 70 kilogram adult about 5 milligrams in an adult would 7.5 milligrams and they gave that as a bolus. I don't know over what period of time.

But drugs such as midazolam have this lag effect where you can measure a peak effect or a peak drug level that doesn't necessarily correspond to what you see clinically, because it takes time for that drug to cross over into the brain. So that's different than what was done in, for example, the Glass study. And it would be different than what you were talking about with those autopsies where they were measuring It's a very -- you know, it's not as clean cut as I think you're trying to make it here. But all I can say is that I am surprised it was 1,554. they -- maybe they did. Let me just look and see here. The report would actually have the -- they are remimazolam here. I don't know that they show the midazolam concentrations here at all, but that's too I don't see that they show that. But I guess my point is that you have to be careful about using that number 1,554 in trying to correlate it with, you know,

Page 237

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

1	some of the effects that they saw and so forth. So
2	I'll just leave it at that.
3	Q. In a hospital setting where there is
4	a BIS machine, is the BIS continually monitored during
5	surgery?
6	A. It should be, yes. Usually it would
7	be, yes.
8	Q. And is the reason for that that you
9	want to monitor the patient's level of sedation during
L O	the surgery?
11	A. Yes, or level of anesthesia or
12	sedation, yes.
13	Q. And would it be unhelpful if you
14	stopped monitoring the patient's level of sedation
15	during surgery?
16	A. Would it be unhelpful? Yes, it would
17	be unhelpful. It wouldn't be doing the patient a
18	benefit if you just stopped monitoring them.
19	Q. And it could actually cause the
2 0	patient a lot of harm, right?
21	A. That is correct, yes.
22	Q. If you were unaware whether the
23	patient was conscious or not during surgery?
24	A. That is correct, although, again, no
25	monitor is perfect in terms of knowing whether somebody
	Page 238

1	is conscious or not during the anesthesia and surgery.
2	Q. Sure. But do you agree that the more
3	things that you can do to monitor the consciousness
4	level is helpful to reducing that pain during surgery?
5	A. Yeah. You know, generally speaking,
6	I think that's a true statement in a clinical realm.
7	Q. Well, why are you qualifying it in a
8	clinical realm?
9	A. Well, so some of the things that we
10	look for in the operating room such as increases in
11	blood pressure, increases in heart rate, salivation,
12	the tearing, and so forth that we've talked about,
13	movant responses, these are helpful in terms of us
14	determining whether somebody, you know, their level of
15	anesthesia and so forth, but it's still a possibility
16	that somebody could have consciousness if the
17	anesthetic is really low and we're seeing that. So I
18	guess my point is that the you can't put that all
19	together and still have a hundred percent certainty
20	answer that, you know, somebody is conscious or not.
21	Q. Sure. My only question, though, is
22	it helps, each one of those helps the people who are
23	monitoring consciousness, right? Each one of those
24	different mechanisms helps.
25	A. If you know how to interpret the data
	Page 239

1	and all that, yeah, you know, like I said, it does
2	help, but it's certainly not a guarantee and it's not
3	used all the time by a lot of anesthesiologists to do
4	that.
5	Q. Is there ever a time in a hospital
6	setting where a patient receives a paralytic and then
7	there is no monitoring whatsoever by machine?
8	A. By?
9	Q. Machine, meaning EEG, BIS, et cetera.
10	A. And you said something like
11	vecuronium given by itself?
12	Q. No, not vecuronium given by itself.
13	After vecuronium is given in a surgical procedure,
14	would there ever be a time where a patient isn't
15	monitored by machines?
16	A. And you mean machines like blood
17	pressure machines and nothing else?
18	Q. That is what I mean.
19	A. I see, okay. In the clinical
20	setting, no, I don't think you would ever see that.
21	You would always have blood pressure, heart rate
22	monitors and so forth. Obviously, you would have a
23	ventilator on the patient, so you would have all those
24	machines.
25	Q. Isn't that because you would want to
	Page 240

know what's going on with the patient?

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

A. Yes. You use that information to assess the patient for a variety of different outcomes, bad outcomes, or just the effects of the drugs that you're giving and what's occurring clinically.

- Q. And if you didn't monitor that patient, you could dramatically increase their risk of pain, right?
- No, I'm not sure I would say Α. dramatically increase. I think that the -- I'm trying to think of how you, you know, in the clinical realm, I quess, we use these machines basically for a variety of different reasons in somebody -- you know, somebody who has received vecuronium, let's say, in the operating room or in the intensive care unit, you know, we use more or less the same types of machines, blood pressure, heart rate, and all that. And yes, we use that information to understand -- to incorporate that information in our assessment of whether the patient is conscious or not. I don't -- you know, we also use that information for other reasons, but, you know, relative to consciousness and so forth, yes, we would use that information in basically an algorithm of deciding what is the probability that somebody might be conscious or not.

Page 241

1	Q. Well, if there's no paralytic given
2	to a patient, you can look at a patient's movements and
3	reactions, right?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And that helps determine level of
6	sedation, right?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. But once the paralytic is given, you
9	can no longer do that, right?
10	A. That is correct, you cannot do that
11	anymore.
12	Q. So if you took all the machines away
13	once the paralytic is given, you would essentially
14	being, for lack of a better term, flying blind in terms
15	of level of anesthesia, right?
16	A. Yes, although I would say even with
17	all those machines, you wouldn't you would be flying
18	with only with one eye closed and the other one, you
19	know, just barely open, because, you know, that as
20	Dr. Van Norman has so you know, has put it, even
21	with all these machines, we still don't know whether
22	people are conscious or not sometimes, so
23	Q. And do you agree with that?
24	A. Well, you know, one thing that I do
25	agree, and I don't know how my colleagues in Tennessee
	Page 242

are going to think about this, my answer, but I'm going to put it out there because it's -- you know, I'm going to testify truthfully about -- and I'll give you --I'll set this scenario up. I'll set it up in sort of a hypothetical scenario, which is that when we give these anesthetic drugs and they produce unconsciousness based on -- and they're not -- you know, let's not quibble about what that term means, but just they produce unconsciousness from an observer perspective that there's no response to verbal stimulation, there's no response to painful stimulation. Then the -- and the patient has no memory of that and, you know, you talk to them afterwards and say, well, do you remember anything about what happened during the operation? they say no. And from your clinical perspective, you know, they were not responsive to stimuli.

And let's assume for the moment we're not talking about someone who has been given vecuronium, just an anesthetic drug. So they didn't respond to surgical stimulation and they have no memory of anything. So how do you know that the person was really unconscious? You know, if they don't remember it and they didn't respond, you know, how do you know? That's a philosophical -- almost a philosophical dilemma because you cannot test that hypothesis. It's

Page 243

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

1 not a testable hypothesis because that situation prevents understanding or knowing, you know, whether 2 somebody had awareness during that period. We have to rely basically on our understanding of these drugs. 4 Now, on the flip side, you know, we 5 may not know whether they're conscious, but we also 6 don't -- we may not know whether they're unconscious. You cannot have it both ways. You know, Dr. Van Norman can't say, well, you know, they could be conscious and 9 10 I can't say they are unconscious because -- in that scenario I'm talking about, because there's no way to 11 12 test that hypothesis based on the way I set that up. 13 That is a dilemma. 14 Right. And I understand that and I Q. 15 appreciate that. The vecuronium, that would mask signs 16 of consciousness if they were conscious enough to 17 respond? 18 Α. That is true. 19 So if the Tennessee Department of Corrections asks you which way you thought would be the 20 more humane way to execute an individual with 21 22 vecuronium -- with midazolam followed by potassium 2.3 chloride or midazolam followed by vecuronium bromide followed by potassium chloride, what would your answer 24

Page 244

be?

2.5

MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.

Α. I would not make any comment or answer that question. And I have asked -- I have been asked that question, not, I think, in Tennessee, but -and not in deposition, but just in discussions with other states and other people involved with this. I don't make any opinions about whether it's humane or That's -- come on, that is a judgment question that is -- I think that anybody could answer for, you know, for themselves. You know, what is a humane way? You know, what is humane for me may be different than for you. So I'm not -- I don't tell or say to a state, well, if you followed this protocol, it would be more humane than if -- and I don't mean this Tennessee protocol, but if you follow this hypothetical protocol A, it's more humane than, you know, hypothetical protocol B. I don't make those types of statements.

Q. And I appreciate that. And I used a poor choice of words. What if they asked you which protocol would greater ensure that the prisoner would be unconscious and that we could monitor the prisoner for being unconscious if we gave just midazolam and then potassium chloride or midazolam, vecuronium bromide, and then potassium chloride, what would you tell them?

Page 245

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	MR. ATYIA: Object to form.
2	A. Which of those protocols would allow
3	you to be better at detecting consciousness? I think
4	you said or is that what you said?
5	Q. Yes.
6	A. Okay. The protocol that so most
7	of these protocols, clearly then Tennessee, and I'm
8	just going to focus on Tennessee now because that's
9	what I'm testifying to, is the Tennessee protocol, you
10	know, they have a consciousness check there. So they
11	do test for consciousness, most of these protocols do.
12	In fact, I think all of them do, although I haven't
13	seen all of them. So whether you have a protocol that
14	is one that excludes vecuronium or includes vecuronium,
15	they would include a consciousness check. So that to
16	me is what you would want to have in a protocol, not
L 7	whether you state that vecuronium is going to hide
18	something.
19	Q. Well, you and I just discussed a
20	minute ago that noxious stimuli can both increase the
21	BIS and increase your level of anesthetic depth,
22	meaning it can raise it, right? If you are sedated and
23	then you get a trapezius squeeze, for instance, you
24	might then awaken, right?
25	A. Yes.

Page 246

1	Q. So in Tennessee, are you aware that
2	the consciousness check happens before any noxious
3	stimuli?
4	A. Well, my understanding that the
5	oh.
6	Q. I apologize. Are you aware that it
7	happens before the vecuronium bromide?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And you're obviously aware it happens
10	before the potassium chloride?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. So do you not think it would
13	be helpful that after the consciousness check for
14	Tennessee to be able to continue to monitor the
15	inmate's consciousness by just administering potassium
16	chloride after the midazolam?
17	A. And so let's talk about I will say
18	my opinion about what you would expect to see if you
19	were to have a protocol of midazolam with potassium
20	chloride as opposed to midazolam, then vecuronium, and
21	then potassium chloride.
22	Q. That's not my question, though. I
23	mean, my question is a pretty simple question, which is
24	not what you expect to see. It's if Tennessee wants to
25	continue to monitor an inmate's consciousness during
	Page 247

the entirety of the lethal injection procedure, wouldn't it be helpful to start with midazolam and then inject the potassium chloride?

A. Okay. I was trying to answer your question.

MR. ATYIA: Object to form.

Α. I have to give you the context here, you know, and because I want -- as I said, what I would expect to see. If you gave midazolam and then gave potassium chloride, it's quite possible that you would see a reflex withdrawal of that extremity because it is, you know, as we've discussed, and I have said and everyone agrees that potassium chloride when given intravenously is a noxious stimulus, so I would expect there to be a withdrawal reflex from that or a movement of that arm where it's being injected, which I believe would be, could be a withdrawal reflex. And then, you know, would that be sufficient to raise the level of consciousness of the inmate to the point that the inmate would be basically conscious and awake? I do not think so based on the totality of the studies and so forth that I've pulled together. I do not think that would be likely. But at that point, you know, the potassium chloride goes in and then there's cardiac arrest and then the inmate dies. So there wouldn't be

Page 248

1

2

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

a practical way of using that information.

So let's do a -- you know, let's do sort of a thought experiment on this. You know, let's say that a state did use a protocol with midazolam and just potassium chloride and they go through some of these executions and, you know, you see this movement of the arm that is essentially a withdrawal reflex. Now, you know, again, I'm -- I don't know exactly what would happen, but I suspect that you would see arm movement because of this, again, possibly withdrawal reflex. You may not see it. But let's assume for the moment that you do. On the one side, you could say, well, that's something that happens during anesthesia. Even at the ASA table that you brought up earlier says that a withdrawal reflex is not considered purposeful movement. I believe that was in that table. I mean, I know it's in that table, but I don't know that we actually talked about that. But in any case, a withdrawal reflex does not mean that it's purposeful movement.

But you know, there are a lot of people that would say, oh, my goodness, you know, the inmate is moving. That doesn't indicate that the inmate is awake. By ASA's definition, a withdrawal reflex is considered to be a non-purposeful movement.

Page 249

1

2

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

2.3

24

25

1	So you would ask me you've asked me about wouldn't
2	it be better in terms of monitoring their level of
3	consciousness than I don't know. I suppose in that
4	scenario that the potassium chloride was sufficiently
5	noxious that even despite the 500 milligrams of
6	midazolam, the inmate basically opened their eyes and
7	screamed out, you know, would that be considered to be
8	conscious? I suppose, yes, you could say that. The
9	inmate came went from a low or a deeper level of
10	anesthesia, so up to a higher level to the point of
11	being having spontaneous vocalizations and so forth,
12	so is that scenario possible? Yes, it is. I don't
13	think that I think that the dose of midazolam that's
14	given would prevent that, but we don't have those data
15	for obvious reasons, so
16	Q. If you think that the dose of
17	midazolam would prevent that, what is your expert
18	opinion as to the purpose of vecuronium bromide?
19	A. I do not know why the a state uses
20	vecuronium. Again, I
21	MR. ATYIA: Object to form.
22	A. As I've said before, you put these
23	protocol you know, states provide these protocols
24	and I can say this is you know, this is what I
25	expect, so they haven't told me, you know, no state

Page 250

1	to my recollection has said, you know, why did we
2	include vecuronium? And obviously, it probably goes
3	back to the first lethal injection protocol where they
4	just said this is, you know, what we're using, so
5	Q. When you give potassium chloride in
6	the operating room when a patient is under general
7	anesthesia, is there normally a withdrawal reflex?
8	A. There is not.
9	THE WITNESS: May we take a one
10	minute break?
11	MR. KURSMAN: Sure.
12	THE WITNESS: My dog is licking
13	herself.
14	MR. KURSMAN: How about we do a ten
15	minute break.
16	THE WITNESS: Okay. That's fine.
17	Thank you.
18	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
19	record. The time is 4:29.
20	(Brief recess.)
21	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
22	The time is 4:39.
23	MR. ATYIA: All right. Thanks, Alex.
24	I'm just going to get on the record very
25	quickly. I'm going to have some questions for
	Page 251

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	Dr. Antognini and I asked the court reporter,
2	he says you've got like about 43 minutes left.
3	And I know that you may have or you may want
4	to do reexamine Dr. Antognini after my
5	questions, so I just wanted to give a heads-up.
6	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Just so you're
7	aware, Dean, I will get additional time over my
8	seven hours if you ask questions.
9	MR. ATYIA: Is that right?
10	MR. KURSMAN: That is right.
11	MR. ATYIA: I'm not aware of that, so
12	I don't know that I can agree to that. I'm not
13	aware of I think you have seven hours.
14	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Well, if my
15	seven hours are up and you want to ask
16	questions and then not allow me to ask
17	questions after, we can take that up with the
18	Court.
19	MR. ATYIA: I'm not saying that's
20	why I'm giving you notice. And I'm saying,
21	hey, I'm going to have questions. But maybe we
22	can agree now of some reasonable scope because
23	he's been here for almost seven hours and I
24	appreciate your right to ask him after I ask
25	him, but what I'm asking you is, I don't think
	Page 252

1	that's balance. And I would say that seven
2	hours is seven hours. But, sure, if you want
3	to ask him more redirect, but I don't think we
4	need to take up with the Court to agree on some
5	reasonable limitation to your redirect.
6	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Well, why don't
7	I go until my seven hours and then we can
8	discuss.
9	MR. ATYIA: Sure.
10	Q. While we were off the record, did you
11	talk with anybody?
12	A. Yes. My wife came back and we talked
13	about the dog and the vet.
14	Q. Okay. How's the dog doing?
15	A. You know, okay. I mean, she's still
16	scratching and licking herself, so
17	Q. Okay. Sorry about that. So when we
18	left, as we were leaving, you said when potassium
19	chloride is given in an operating room, normally
20	there's no withdrawal reflex, right?
21	A. Most of the time that we give
22	potassium chloride in the operating room, the patient,
23	of course, would be anesthetized and would be possibly,
24	you know, a drug like vecuronium on board, so, you
25	know, you wouldn't be able to see withdrawal reflex
	Page 253

1	even if there was an attempt to do that.
2	Q. What if there was no vecuronium on
3	board in the operating room, is there a withdrawal
4	reflex when you've administered potassium chloride?
5	A. No, I don't think so, not in my
6	recollection.
7	Q. So why do you think there would be a
8	withdrawal reflex in the lethal injection context?
9	A. Well, because any time you apply a
10	noxious stimulus to an extremity, in this case we're
11	talking about an arm, you can get a withdrawal I
12	shouldn't say any time. There's a possibility that you
13	could get a withdrawal reflex, so it just you have
14	to recognize that possibility.
15	Q. Right. I understand that there is a
16	possibility, but do you think it's probable that a
17	withdrawal reflex would happen in a lethal injection
18	context after 500 milligrams of midazolam?
19	A. I'm not sure I can, you know, assign
20	a probability to it. I really don't know. Again,
21	we're talking about obviously both, on both sides,
22	there is some speculation here as to what occurs with a
23	500 milligram dose of midazolam, so I'm not sure I
24	would assign a probability to that. I wouldn't feel
25	comfortable, I guess.

1	Q. You just told me that in the
2	operating room when vecuronium or rocuronium is not
3	applied and a patient is under general anesthesia, when
4	they receive potassium chloride, there is usually not a
5	withdrawal reflex, right?
6	A. That's true. But we're not giving
7	the dose of potassium chloride that's contemplated in
8	the protocol.
9	Q. And do you believe the withdrawal
10	reflex would be because of the high dose of potassium
11	chloride in the protocol?
12	A. Yes. Basically if you have a high
13	enough if you give a very low dose at a low speed,
14	it's going to be less irritating. Give a higher dose
15	at a higher speed, then it's going to be more
16	irritating, so I think you would increase the
17	probability of a withdrawal reflex.
18	Q. Okay. Now, let's go to page 32 of
19	your report, page 32. And let me know when you get
20	there.
21	A. Page 32?
22	Q. Yes. Do you see it says statements 5
23	and 6, the consciousness checks outlined?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. In the Tennessee protocol are
	Page 255

1	sufficient to determine unconsciousness and are
2	commonly used in a clinical setting. All right. When
3	you say this, are you just talking about a trapezius
4	squeeze?
5	A. I would have to refer to the
6	protocol. When I wrote that as I sit here today, I
7	don't recall what the protocol says about the
8	consciousness checks, what they are, so
9	Q. Well, what do you think would be a
10	sufficient consciousness check in this context?
11	A. I think it could be a combination of
12	different things, but it would include should I
13	think, or usually should include a verbal stimulus of
14	some sort, a tactile stimulus, and then a painful
15	stimulus, so a sternal rub, for example, or a pinching
16	of the skin of extremities, or something of that
17	nature. You might include a sort of an eyelash
18	reflex or a touching of the cornea. Those would be the
19	ones that I would think that you would want to include.
20	Q. Do you think the person who is
21	performing the consciousness check should be trained on
22	signs of distress?
23	A. I'm not sure what you mean by
24	distress. That's not something that I mean, I know
25	what the word means, but yeah, I think that the
	Page 256

1 person should know what to look for in terms of some type of response with these stimuli. 2 0. Okay. And if during the consciousness check the inmate moves their fingers, would be that indicative of the inmate being conscious? 5 6 Not necessarily. If there was, you know, spontaneous, again, occur during (inaudible) and so, you know, in response to a stimulus, you might see some finger movements. You know, if it's a painful 9 10 stimulus, you could see -- you know, especially if it's the stimulated extremity, so finger movements by 11 12 themselves may not indicate that the individual is 13 conscious. 14 But if you were doing the consciousness check and you performed a trapezius 15 squeeze and the inmate moved their fingers, would you 16 17 determine at that point that they were not conscious? 18 It depends on how much finger Α. movement that occurs. If there's just a small amount, 19 20 and again, I can't really define it, I can sort of see it, but if it's a small amount, I might not -- I might 21 22 conclude that there's -- you know, it's not a 2.3 big amount, big enough that I'm worried about the person being conscious. 24 2.5 And when you say you would have to Q. Page 257

1	see it, do you think you have a greater amount of
2	expertise than the person who's doing the consciousness
3	check in Tennessee execution procedures?
4	MR. ATYIA: Object to form.
5	A. Not knowing, you know, who is in
6	there in Tennessee, although I believe, and correct me
7	if I'm wrong, I believe the warden is the one doing
8	this, so I don't know what this warden's training
9	is. I doubt that they are a physician or, you know, in
10	the medical field. So I would hope that I would have a
11	better feeling for these things than he would because
12	I'm a doctor and I've been a doctor for many, many
13	years, so I hope that training and education of mine
14	has come to some use.
15	Q. And what if the inmate, when you were
16	performing a consciousness check, what if they blinked
17	their eyes during the consciousness check, would that
18	be indicative of consciousness?
19	A. And this would be to what type of
2 0	stimulus?
21	Q. To any of the stimulus you just
22	outlined.
23	A. I see, yes. Let me think here for
24	so I would say, you know, probably yes, that would
25	be I would be concerned about their level of
	Page 258

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	

consciousness if they had an eyelid blinking response to the stimuli that I have specified. The eyelid response is sort of similar to the finger response. It probably doesn't mean that the person is conscious, especially, you know if it's -- I would expect it to be more than that. But, you know, you're setting up a scenario here where, you know, maybe you're building up to more and more different type of responses, and again, you have to consider all the different things that are occurring here and what you see to figure out, okay, am I confident this person is conscious or not?

Q. What about if they open their mouth?

Mell, obviously, if they open their mouth to a verbal stimulus, for example, you know, you call out the inmate and they open their mouth and they say their name, of course, we would all agree, I hope, that that person is conscious. But if they just open their mouth to some of the stimuli -- again, you're talking about some responses that begin to, on a spectrum, indicate that the individual is not as deeply anesthetized as, you know, someone who didn't have those types of responses.

Q. So as we're going through these different responses, you keep repeating that you would be looking for other signs as well. How would you

Page 259

24

train the warden if you were training the warden as to what to look for?

MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.

- I am not going to answer a question Α. where I'm, you know, training the warden. But I can answer questions if I was training a medical student, which is that you would look for, with a verbal stimulus, you look to see whether they respond in a sense that, you know, they open their eyes to their name and they look at you. For a tactile stimulus, same thing, whether it's sort of the gentle prodding, do they open their eyes and, you know, look at you and maybe verbalize? And the same thing with a noxious stimulus, if they open their eyes with a noxious stimulus and verbalize or maybe they just open their eyes, then you start to think that they are on the spectrum towards consciousness because they are responding to these stimuli. So those are the types of things that I would teach a medical student, or a nursing student, or whatever to look for.
- Q. Are these easy things to teach a medical or nursing student?
- A. Relatively, so, yeah, I think that they are. I mean, it's pretty straightforward. It's always a question, you know, well, did they open their

Page 260

1

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

1	eyes? I thought I saw some eye movement there.
2	Basically there might be movement that's clear to
3	everybody. There might be some movement that's, you
4	know, very, very subtle. And the subtle movement,
5	again, related to your earlier question about the
6	finger movement, the subtle movement may not be enough
7	to really make me think, oh, you know, that's something
8	that I consider to be a positive response.
9	Q. What about if they made sounds during
10	the consciousness check, would that indicate
11	consciousness?
12	A. If they vocalize to, I guess, calling
13	out their name, that's different than vocal and when
14	I say vocal, I don't mean vocalizing, but in sense that
15	they are forming complete words and sentences.
16	Sometimes we use the term vocalization in anesthesia
17	where they just they let out this sort of moan or
18	they have their airway, you know, there's
19	basically you can hear sounds coming from their
20	foaming basically is what's occurring. Those again are
21	signs that the individual is moving from a deeper level
22	to a more lighter level of sedation, or anesthesia, or
23	whatever it is they're under.
24	Q. And what about if they kick their
25	legs during the consciousness check?

1	A. That would also be, especially if
2	it's a it probably would not be I'm not sure I
3	could consider that to be a purposeful movement for
4	these different stimuli, except maybe with the sternal
5	rub, which is going to be the noxious stimulus, or a
6	trapezius squeeze. And I recognize that these inmates
7	are strapped down, but you would look for you might
8	see that type of movement and again, indicating that
9	the person is at a lighter level than a deeper level.
10	Q. What if the inmate said help?
11	A. Then that person, that inmate would
12	be conscious.
13	Q. And if they showed the signs of what
14	you refer to as moving from one level to another in
15	terms of consciousness, if they show those signs,
16	meaning if they blink their eyes or if they kick their
17	legs, what should be done then?
18	A. What should be done in the protocol?
19	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
20	Q. What should be done to further
21	determine the inmate's consciousness?
22	A. Well, my understanding of the
23	protocol is that again, I'm not going to answer a
24	question that tells the State of Tennessee
25	Q. I mean, let me rephrase it because
	Page 262

I'm not asking in terms of should they give another bolus dose of midazolam. What I'm asking you is if a consciousness check is done, let's say the eyelids, the trapezius squeeze, and the inmate blinks, which you said is indicative of them possibly becoming conscious, is it your expert opinion that another consciousness check should be done? Should they be declared conscious at that point? What should be done if they blink?

A. I'm going to refer to the protocol and say, you know -- I believe the protocol says if they don't pass the consciousness check, they're supposed to give them more midazolam. I'm not going to say, you know, what should the warden do at that point aside from not -- you know, what the warden does essentially is not really any of my business. I'm not going to advise a warden or I'm not going to say, here state, oh, the warden -- you know, they should do this. I'm not going to try to help a state develop a protocol to basically, you know, to help them with that kind of scenario.

Q. And I'm not trying to do that. I guess I was misunderstanding your answer. So are you saying your answers to if they blink their eyes, if they open their mouth, if they kick their legs, if they

Page 263

2.3

1	made sounds, all of that would mean or should mean to
2	the warden that they are conscious?
3	A. I would say that those types of
4	signs, especially, of course, if they had all of them
5	together, I suppose, but, you know, there are signs
6	that indicate that the probability of consciousness is
7	going to be higher and that, you know, they would have
8	to do the next step in the protocol, which I believe is
9	to give them more midazolam.
10	Q. And what do you think would happen if
11	they received another 500 milligram dose, bolus dose of
12	midazolam?
13	A. Well
14	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
15	A. The drug levels will be higher. The
16	midazolam will be higher. And you might at that point
17	get to the point where they are no longer responsive to
18	those stimuli. I would expect that to occur with the
19	500 milligram dose, but there may be some kinetic
20	reasons why the drug didn't have its that effect
21	when the consciousness check was done.
22	Q. If there were those kinetic reasons,
23	don't you think it would be helpful to administer
24	potassium chloride as the second drug rather than
25	vecuronium bromide so that the warden could continue to
	Page 264

1	monitor the consciousness of the inmate?
2	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
3	A. Yeah, I'm I understand where
4	you're going with this in terms, you know, the way they
5	do this protocol and trying to have a protocol without
6	vecuronium, but you cannot give you give midazolam
7	and then you give the potassium chloride, you cannot,
8	you know, give the potassium chloride and then sort of
9	expect me to be able to figure out, well, you know, and
10	then do a consciousness check here because by the time
11	you get around to doing that, the heart is stopped and
12	the patient or the inmate is dead, so it's almost
13	futile I guess when do you say enough here, but
14	Q. Well, even if the patient, the
15	inmate, and you say futile because you believe the
16	patient will the inmate will die within 30 to 60
17	seconds of receiving the potassium chloride, but if the
18	inmate is aware at the time that they're receiving the
19	vecuronium bromide, isn't it also true that they will
20	then suffer from the time they receive vecuronium
21	bromide to the time they receive the potassium chloride
22	as well?
23	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
24	A. So let's sort of analyze the
25	situation in a sort of a time fashion in addition to
	Page 265

1 the actions of these drugs. Basically, you know, let's assume for the moment that I am wrong and Dr. Van 2 Norman and others are correct that these inmates are awake, then, yes, giving vecuronium will -- the inmates would -- and then followed by the potassium chloride, 5 6 the inmates would suffer longer because you now have this vecuronium on board where they're suffocating or they're, you know, to use their terms, they're not able to breathe and then they get the potassium chloride. 9 10 Whereas if they just got the potassium chloride, then you don't have that suffering from the vecuronium. 11 12 you know, I've said many times if you give vecuronium to an awake person, if you give potassium chloride at 13 14 that dose to an awake person, there's going to be suffering. So I don't -- I understand where you're 15 coming from. You're coming from the side that these 16 17 people are awake and I'm saying that they're not, and 18 so if you want to assume that they're awake, then, 19 yeah, that suffering would happen. But I don't -- I 20 dispute that assumption. 21 Let's say as the second drug in the Tennessee protocol instead of vecuronium bromide they 22 2.3 were to give Drano. Do you believe that vecuronium bromide serves any better purpose in this protocol than 24

Page 266

Drano?

2.5

1	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
2	A. I do not know the purpose for which
3	vecuronium is being administered in this protocol. I
4	don't know why they included it. All I can tell you is
5	that it was used I should say I can tell you what
6	the effects of the drug are. And comparing that to
7	Drano, Drano is a caustic substance and so it's going
8	to be similar, I guess, in a sense to the potassium
9	chloride in the sense that it's going to cause, you
10	know, severe vein irritation. So in that sense, the
11	you know, the Drano situation I guess would inflict
12	more pain and suffering or more potential pain and
13	suffering than vecuronium would.
14	MR. KURSMAN: Could we go off the
15	record for a second?
16	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
17	record. The time is 5:03.
18	(Brief off the record discussion.)
19	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
20	The time is 5:05.
21	MR. ATYIA: Sorry, I jumped the gun a
22	couple of times now. I understand from
23	Mr. Kursman he has let's say 31 or 32 minutes
24	left. I'm going to ask my questions and then
25	Mr. Kursman will have whatever remaining time
	Page 267

1	he has left, and then if he needs more, he may
2	take half of whatever I use over 30 minutes.
3	That makes sense, but does that work, Alex?
4	MR. KURSMAN: And I agree to that.
5	MR. ATYIA: Thank you.
6	EXAMINATION BY MR. ATYIA:
7	Q. Dr. Antognini, is that okay with you
8	if we keep you a little longer than seven hours?
9	A. That's fine.
10	Q. Okay. I'll try to be very, very
11	fast. My first question is, you've got shown this
12	autopsy report I'm sorry, let me rephrase. You got
13	shown toxicology reports of executed inmates that
14	showed blood concentration of midazolam, do you recall
15	that?
16	A. Yes, I do, yes.
17	Q. Okay. Do you have any idea of how
18	long after the inmate died the blood was harvested for
19	that testing?
20	A. I don't have a specific number for
21	those autopsies, but in general, I think they're done
22	the next day, but it can vary. I think that can
23	be done it depends on when the execution occurred
24	and when the body gets to the morgue and all that, so I
25	think it's sometimes as much as 24 hours, but I
	Page 268

1	Q. I'm sorry.
2	A. So those ones I didn't see what the
3	time interval was.
4	Q. Okay. And do you have any idea how
5	long after the blood was harvested that it was tested
6	for midazolam concentration?
7	A. I do not, no.
8	Q. And do you I wasn't clear on this.
9	Do you have any opinion about the effect that time
10	could have on the midazolam concentration with regard
11	to blood taken out of an executed person's body?
12	A. In general, drugs, drug
13	concentrations postmortem can vary and change over
14	time, and I don't know how much data is out there for
15	midazolam, but most drugs do that. So I think you
16	would have to, again, take these with a grain of salt.
17	Now, I think Mr. Kursman mentioned a study where that
18	was looked at and I don't I'm not familiar with that
19	study and I'm not sure, maybe he was you know, what
20	that study is. In any case, it's pretty well
21	documented that drug concentrations postmortem can vary
22	and may not be reliable. But specifically midazolam, I
23	don't know.
24	Q. Okay. And you got asked a lot
25	Mr. Kursman asked you a lot there's been a lot of
	Page 269

1	discussion about the nanograms is nanograms per
2	milliliter concentration of midazolam?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Okay. And you talked about a study
5	that mentioned 1,541 being a data point of nanograms
6	per milliliter in one of those studies?
7	A. Yes. That was the Antonik, I
8	believe, was the study on that one, yes.
9	Q. Okay. Do you have any idea,
10	knowledge, or estimate of what the concentration of
11	midazolam would be in an individual who receives an
12	injection of 500 milligrams of midazolam according to
13	the protocol?
14	A. I do not have you can certainly
15	extrapolate from the data that we have on midazolam.
16	You know, if you give 5 milligrams of midazolam and you
17	get a certain peak level. If you gave 500, which is
18	100 times more, you would expect the peak level to be
19	about 100 times more. Those type of pharmacokinetic
20	extrapolations are pretty solid. I don't want to say a
21	hundred percent, but they, for the most part, you can
22	just do that type of extrapolation. So I'm not sure I
23	answered your question about it.
24	Q. I think I understand that you can
25	there may be a way to calculate. What I know is like

do you have like a ball park figure for me? Are you		
able to do this calculation giving me some kind of ball		
park figure of what you would expect the concentration		
of midazolam in someone's blood who's been given		
500 milligrams of midazolam according to the protocol?		

A. Off the top of my head, you're asking if I have that off the top of my head. The only number that I have off the top of my head is the 1,554 that we've been discussing, and that's after a -- that was about a 5 milligram dose in a 70 kilogram adult, so I could use that number and extrapolate and that would be basically 100 times 1,554, which would be -- let me do my math here. It would be 155,000 approximately, is what I would guess, nanograms per mill. So 1,554 for 5 would be 100 times that. That would be about 150,000 or so.

That just seems like a very -- you know, and kudos to Mr. Kursman and his expert witnesses. That's something that I didn't see there. It just seems like a very high number and maybe -- you know, it may be true. But I'm certainly going to go back and take a look at that and then look at other studies that gave a bolus of midazolam. I guess, that number seems very, very high and I -- I'm going to look at, you know, some studies like Greenblat did looking

Page 271

2.3

1	at and others looking at midazolam boluses. I just
2	don't think they achieved those high of levels, so
3	that's why that number is really surprising to me.
4	O. Okav. Well, let's I appreciate

- Q. Okay. Well, let's -- I appreciate you explaining that. I want to slow it down for a second. Let's just assume that the study Mr. Kursman, the number Mr. Kursman pointed us to is correct, the 1,554, I think you said, right?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. You're saying that based on the assumption that that is a correct number, 1,554 is a correct number in that study, you would expect a person injected with 500 milligrams as per the protocol to have a concentration of 150,000?
- A. Okay. I'm sorry, I think I've -- I haven't misspoken, I just haven't been thinking this through about what -- on comparison here. So, remember that the -- so, again, we have to take with a grain of salt these postmortem samples. But let's assume for the moment you're able to get a blood sample right immediately before death. You know, you've got an inmate in there and you then, you know, go through that protocol. And let's assume for the moment that a typical execution takes 12 minutes or so, or maybe 13 minutes or so. So the way these drugs work, I guess,

2.3

2.5

1 when you get this injection and you get this peak level and then it starts to fall down very rapidly. So the 2 14, or 13, or 12 minute point at which death occurs, that is much lower than the peak effect or the peak level, because that occurs at around one minute or so. 5 So you can't -- you know, if you're looking at what you 6 7 see postmortem, you know, what drug was actually present at the time of death is going to be lower than what you would see at the peak because of that 9 10 (inaudible) and all the things that caused the drug levels to go down. So when I said that a 500 dose of 11 12 midazolam based on the study that we were just talking about would produce -- again, let me do the mental math 13 14 here. It's 1,500 approximately times 100, that would be 150,000. That would be the peak level. But 15 again -- so I know you want an answer. 16 I quess I'm 17 very suspicious on that number. It just seems very, 18 very high. 19 Q. Okay. 20 Yeah. Anyway. And so I hope I've Α. 21 answered your question. I know I've taken some time on that doing that, but --22 2.3 Q. So let's say you have a peak level that's going to drop off quickly, that's what you're 24

Page 273

saying?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Would the effect that you've
3	expressed, which I believe is that midazolam would
4	render the person unconscious, would that effect also
5	drop off quickly?
6	A. No, because the if you do a no.
7	The answer is no because the drug level is so high, you
8	know, even when it's falling off rapidly, it's still
9	well above the amount that produces unconsciousness or
10	produces the effects that you're looking for. So,
11	again, a much larger dose is going to last a lot
12	longer. You're going to be above that threshold a much
13	longer period of time.
14	Q. Okay. I want to switch gears for a
15	second. There's been a lot of some talk about the
16	other engagements or depositions or capacities in which
17	you've served as an expert witness. You remember that?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And you've disclosed that you're an
20	expert witness in Oklahoma litigation?
21	A. That is correct, yes.
22	Q. Have you ever seen an execution in
23	your capacity as an expert witness?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Why didn't you disclose that in your
	Page 274

1	report?
2	A. Because I observed the execution
3	yesterday.
4	Q. Can you tell us what you observed in
5	that execution?
6	A. So I observed the execution of Donald
7	Grant in McAllister, Oklahoma, yesterday. And I
8	don't I was asked to do that by you know, we can
9	talk about the details why. But they needed to have
10	somebody observe that. And that was the first and only
11	one that I've observed. And the protocol basically
12	they follow a three-drug protocol. They give midazolam
13	followed vecuronium followed by potassium chloride.
14	And I was in the observation room
15	about 15 feet away. There were a lot of people in that
16	room, about 18 of us. But I had a very good view of
17	the inmate. And after the warrant was read and the
18	inmate had his statement, they had to cut off the mic
19	at the two minute point because the inmate continued to
20	talk, and over the course of the next several minutes,
21	it seemed like, it's kind of hard after I you know,
22	over that period of time that the inmate became more
23	appeared to become more sedate, subdued, and then
24	closed his eyes. And then I would guess about four or
25	five minutes after, or maybe three minutes or four

minutes after the inmate seemed to be getting more sedate and sleepy, somebody came in to do what appeared to be consciousness checks where they did a sternal rub. I could hear them call out the inmate's name. They were pinching the inmate's arm.

Between the time that the inmate became more sedate and the consciousness check, the inmate's breathing was a little bit shallow and it looked like he had sort what we describe as this rocking boat motion where the abdomen would go up and the chest and the neck muscles would sort of go down. It was difficult for me to know whether that was a complete airway obstruction or a partial airway obstruction at that point. But between the time of when the drug went in and when the consciousness check occurred, I did not see any spontaneous movement. I did not see any signs of distress, or pain, or anything of that nature. Primarily I would be looking for movement; I did not see that.

After the -- during the consciousness check, I did not see any response to that. The inmate did not open his eyes. I did not see his mouth move.

I did not see him moving any of his extremities or at least that I could see. And then after the consciousness checks were done, the Department of

Page 276

2.0

2.3

2.5

Corrections individual, and I don't know whether that was the warden, who that was, turned the mic on to say that the inmate is unconscious. And during that period of time, I could hear pretty loud snoring, the patient's breathing -- or the inmate's breathing pattern, which I couldn't really know whether it was partial or complete airway obstruction, at least at that point in time, seemed to be a partial airway obstruction because it was pretty loud snoring. And then the mic went off.

And then the -- presumably the other drugs started to go in, the vecuronium. I did see some bubbles flowing through the IV that I didn't see earlier, so I don't know which arm the IV went -- or the drugs went. I should say I don't know which drug -- I'm sorry, which arm the midazolam went in, because they have two IV's. But in any case, I could see some bubbles flowing through the IV's. And then soon thereafter, breathing ceased. It looked like the inmate's lips started to turn a little bit bluish. And then there was a wait period of several minutes, it seemed like. And then the person came in, which I presume was a physician. I don't know who does the declaration of death and all that, but they came in, they listened to the inmate's chest with a stethoscope,

Page 277

2.3

1	they felt for a pulse in the neck, presumably the
2	carotid pulse, that's what it looked like. And then
3	they were looking at the pupils as well. And then that
4	person walked out and the someone came out came
5	into the execution chamber and said that the time of
6	death was, I think, 10:16, and then the curtains went
7	down, and that was it. And we were escorted out of the
8	room. So that's essentially what I saw. You know, I
9	haven't you know, that's from my recollection of
10	what I saw, so as I sit here today.
11	Q. I want to talk for a second about the
12	airway obstruction. Have you ever heard patients in a
13	clinical setting, like in the operating room who are
14	under anesthesia snore?
15	A. Yes. It happens fairly it can
16	happen pretty regularly if you're not careful about
17	maintaining their airway properly, yes.
18	Q. So why does that happen?
19	A. Well, the I shouldn't say all, but
20	most of the anesthetic drugs will cause basically a
21	relaxation of the muscles of the neck and that results
22	in an airway obstruction. You know, it can be partial

23

24

25

where you're still able to get air in and out and that

causes the snoring sound because you get this sort of

intermittent -- and I know you can't -- I'm basically

1	what I'm doing is I'm sort of clapping my hands a
2	little bit like that, and you can see that intermittent
3	rapid opening and closing of the airway would cause the
4	snoring to occur. And that's basically happening in
5	the back of the throat where the airway is starting to
6	close down and so you get this intermittent opening and
7	closing of the airway and that causes the snoring,
8	usually with the tongue falling back in the throat.
9	Q. Does anything about that in a
10	clinical or in an execution setting lead you to believe
11	that it's some expression of an experience of pain?
12	A. No, it's snoring can happen in
13	anesthetized individuals. It does not indicate
14	anything related, in my opinion, related to
15	consciousness. It's just the effect of the drug on the
16	airway.
17	Q. Is there anything about what you saw
18	in Oklahoma that changes your opinion or otherwise that
19	you need to tell us?
20	A. No. Everything that I saw
21	essentially you know, having read some descriptions
22	and having you know, knowing how these drugs work,
23	when I saw that, I thought, this is what I would expect
24	to see. This is what I would expect to happen with
25	these with this. So nothing really happened that

made me -- you know, changes my opinion about, you 1 know, the effects of these drugs. 2 MR. ATYIA: Alex, I don't have anything that I can think of right now. MR. KURSMAN: Just so I can put on 5 6 the record, we are going to object to all of that testimony. It's outside the scope of his expert report. I'm also going to ask at the end of this deposition to keep this deposition 9 10 open as this is the first time we've been provided with any information that your expert, 11 12 Dr. Antognini, witnessed an execution. And to 13 the extent he's basing any of his opinions, 14 including those that you just questioned on, him on about that execution, we are objecting 15 16 to that as well. With those objections in 17 mind, I will begin my final 40 minutes or so. EXAMINATION BY MR. KURSMAN: 18 19 Let me ask you about that execution yesterday that you just testified to. Did you take any 20 notes from the execution? 21 22 Yes, I did. Α. 2.3 Ο. And we will request all of those Did you talk to anybody about --24 2.5 MR. ATYIA: Hold on. Hold on. Page 280

1	don't request this is not the place to be
2	MR. KURSMAN: Well, I'm requesting
3	those notes on the record.
4	MR. ATYIA: Through Zoom.
5	Q. Do you have those notes, Dr.
6	Antognini?
7	A. I have them here in my room. I don't
8	have them in front of me.
9	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. So we are
10	requesting them from Dr. Antognini.
11	MR. ATYIA: I'm going to go on
12	record, Dr. Antognini hasn't been we'll
13	confer about it. We'll confer about it.
14	MR. KURSMAN: Are you objecting to
15	providing us with Dr. Antognini's notes about
16	an execution he witnessed yesterday and you
17	just gave us notice of that execution at the
18	six hour and 20 minute mark of this deposition
19	that is supposed to last seven hours?
20	MR. ATYIA: Well, Alex (inaudible),
21	we just found out about it. I asked him about
22	it. You're free to ask him about it. We're
23	happy to I'm answering your question. I'm
24	happy to we are happy to confer to give you
25	everything that you are entitled to. I'm just
	Page 281

1	saying you haven't served a subpoena. You're
2	stating it, a formal request in a deposition
3	and I'm just saying, you know, we'll work with
4	you, but that's not
5	MR. KURSMAN: For the record, Mr.
6	Atyia, when did you find out that Dr. Antognini
7	was going to witness this execution?
8	MR. ATYIA: Alex, I'm not under oath.
9	I'm not a witness in this case. If you want
10	to
11	MR. KURSMAN: For the record, when
12	you found out that Dr. Antognini was going to
13	witness this execution.
14	MR. ATYIA: I'll tell you this: I'm
15	not under oath and I would have to look back at
16	when we found out in preparing for this
17	deposition. I can't give you an exact time.
18	Hold on. I'm answering your question. And I
19	would like if you would I'm going out of my
20	way to give you the information you just
21	requested. I'm not trying to keep anything
22	from you. We are happy to provide you whatever
23	you're entitled to. I'm happy to go through
24	and tell you exactly when I found out, but it
25	was very recently. This is not something I was
	Page 282

1	aware of and have known for a long time and it
2	just happened yesterday.
3	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. And go ahead.
4	go ahead.
5	MR. ATYIA: If you want to confer,
6	we're not going to try to keep anything from
7	you, Alex.
8	MR. KURSMAN: I would like for you to
9	say on the record when you did find out that
10	Dr. Antognini was going to attend this
11	execution.
12	MR. ATYIA: I don't remember. I have
13	to look at my I really don't remember. And
14	I'm not under oath and I don't have to I'm
15	not trying to be difficult. Honestly, this
16	doesn't count against your time. You're free
17	to ask, I just don't have that information
18	right now offhand and I'm you know, we're
19	happy to give it to you. I'll look back
20	through things. We can figure it out.
21	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. So we are
22	requesting the notes that Dr. Antognini took
23	both during the execution and in anticipation
24	of the execution. Those would be responsive to
25	our RFP's including 8617.
	Page 283

1	Q. Dr. Antognini, aside from the notes
2	that you said you have in your possession at your
3	house, did you talk to anyone about the execution?
4	A. So just as with my work with the
5	attorneys in Oklahoma, so I did speak to the attorneys
6	in Oklahoma immediately after the execution. And then
7	I spoke with Mr. Atyia after that, and that was
8	yesterday.
9	Q. And what did you tell them about the
10	execution?
11	A. Basically what I just said here about
12	the you know, what I saw, you know, the events that
13	I saw. I mean, there are some details that I that
14	I and other things that I saw that are not
15	they're not high level details, they're just other
16	things that I saw occurring.
17	Q. And what were those?
18	A. So I made a lot of notes about how
19	many people were in the room, where I sat relative to
20	these people. I made notes about the individuals that
21	were in the execution chamber itself, where they stood.
22	I made a small diagram of the well, I shouldn't say
23	of the room, but the execution chamber and the has a
24	computer monitor off to the right of the viewing
25	window, so I made a note there because that viewing

that computer screen gets the feed of a camera that's looking directly down on the inmate so you can see the inmate's face and chest and neck and arms, maybe not all of their arms, but you can see most of their arms. I made a lot of notes about -- I should say I kept a time, sort of a time stamp so when certain events occurred, I put the timing on when they occurred, because there's a clock in the chamber that allows you to obviously read the time and you can write that down.

As far as the execution is concerned, there was one point at which the inmate -- this is after the presumably the injection of midazolam. was one point at which the inmate had a -- made sort of larger breath than he had before, so it was like sort of a gasp in a way. That, I think, occurred just the one time. Let's see here. Okay. Then the -- what else was occurring as far as the inmate is concerned? So I did not observe any tears, although I did look at a couple of news reports afterwards and some of the -one reporter thought they saw the appearance of tears and another reporter said that there were tears streaming down his face. I did not see that, and I was looking at the inmate's face, so I don't know, could I have missed it? That's possible, but -- that, I did not see that.

Page 285

1

2

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

Okay. What else? That, I think I -again, that's -- I'm thinking about other things that I
could have observed that -- I think at this point, I've
exhausted all of my -- there was a -- at the very end,
this is after the inmate -- I'm not sure that -- I'm
not sure when this occurred. I would have to refer
to -- I'm not sure when it occurred relative to the
declaration of death, but it was very, very close to
that -- around that time, probably within even seconds
that there was a momentary time, and talking about just
a few seconds where there was some blood coming out of
the IV in the left arm and then it went back in. And
let's see.

I'm sure I might have missed a few things here and there. I mean, some of -- a lot of my notes, I shouldn't say a lot, but I would write, you know, the inmate's still breathing, still breathing, things like that where I was sort of just writing down, you know, he was still breathing or doing something like that. Okay. Again, I think that's -- I think I've gotten everything -- well, I can't recall anything else.

Q. You said when the execution was over, you talked to the Oklahoma Attorney Generals. What did you tell them about the execution?

Page 286

2.3

1	A. Well, I believe that's privileged
2	information. I don't know. You know, I know Oklahoma
3	is not being represented here, but that seems to be
4	attorney-client privilege there. I mean, that was
5	something I was talking to them about that, so
6	Q. You're serving as an expert witness
7	in that case?
8	A. Not in well, let's see. Did I
9	serve as an expert witness in that particular case of
10	Mr. Donald Grant? My guess is the answer is, yes, I'm
11	pretty sure the depositions that I have given or the
12	testimony that I've given I believe included him.
13	Q. And are you set to testify at a trial
14	in that case?
15	A. Yes. And I mean, I have I have
16	given there was testimony in January that I guess
17	would not be reflected in your my report because my
18	report was given in December. I'm not sure, you know,
19	when it was scheduled and all that, but it came up
20	rather quickly, so I did give testimony in January for
21	Oklahoma.
22	Q. When were you asked to view the
23	execution?
24	A. I would say maybe two weeks ago.
25	Q. And who asked you to view the
	Page 287

1	execution?	
2	A. The Attorney General's Office.	
3	Q. Were you paid?	
4	A. I will charge for it. I haven't been	
5	paid yet, of course, but I will, you know, charge for	
6	it, yes.	
7	Q. How much will you charge for viewing	
8	the execution?	
9	A. I don't know exactly. The only	
10	reason is because it's not part of the contract,	
11	basically, so I think what we'll be doing is	
12	essentially charging what I would normally charge for,	
13	you know, going to a trial kind of thing, showing up in	
14	person, whatever that is, and it might be \$4,000.00. I	
15	forget exactly what the contract I think it's in the	
16	report.	
17	Q. Is it \$6,000.00, does that sound	
18	A. I don't know. It might be. I don't	
19	remember what my contract says about how much I would	
20	be paid for, you know, showing up in person for	
21	something. But it wasn't part of the contract and I	
22	said we decided we could work those details out	
23	later, so	
24	Q. And when did you first inform the	
25	attorneys at the Tennessee Attorney General's Office	
	Dage 288	

1	that you were going to view the execution?
2	MR. ATYIA: Okay. That's plainly
3	privileged. I'm happy to waive it if
4	Dr. Antognini can answer it, I'm happy to
5	selectively waive that to allay your concerns,
6	Alex. But if you'll recognize that's
7	privileged and (inaudible) waiver, I'll let him
8	answer. I'll let him answer. If you agree on
9	the record that we're just selectively waiving
10	it so you can explore that nobody tried to
11	surprise you, of course he can answer it. But
12	I need an agreement to a selective waiver of
13	privilege.
14	MR. KURSMAN: When you spoke is not
15	privileged, so
16	MR. ATYIA: You're asking about what
17	we spoke about.
18	MR. KURSMAN: No, no, I'm not asking.
19	I'm asking when he told you. You already
20	established on the record that he did tell you.
21	I'm asking when. That's not a privileged
22	question.
23	MR. ATYIA: Fair enough. I'm going
24	to object to the privilege, but Dr. Antognini,
25	you can answer.
	Page 289

1	A. I don't remember exactly. So I'm		
2	trying to in my mind piece together the time line here		
3	and when was I asked to do this. So now that I think		
4	about it, it might have been more than two weeks ago.		
5	So here's the reason why there's you know, my		
6	mind I'm a little bit, you know, not sure. Because		
7	initially so I still I do clinical work. It's		
8	not in anesthesiology, it's in wound care, and I see		
9	patients on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and this execution		
10	was scheduled on a Thursday. And when I was asked		
11	about this, I said, well, you know, let me look at my		
12	schedule. I don't think that's going to work out		
13	because I have even if, you know, I shifted things		
14	up, it turned out that that this last Wednesday, the		
15	26th, was going to be there was a personal thing		
16	that I was going to be going to at night, and I said,		
17	you know, it's just I would have to travel at night		
18	to get there. I just you know, I'm not really		
19	willing to do that and I'm not sure I want to see an		
20	execution anyway. So these are my discussions with the		
21	State of Oklahoma. And then at some point so I		
22	don't know when I mentioned this to Tennessee.		
23	Q. Was it over a week ago that you		
24	mentioned it to Tennessee?		
25	A. Yeah, I would say it was over a week		
	Page 290		

1	ago.
2	Q. Was it over two weeks ago?
3	A. I'm not sure about that. But the
4	reason why I wasn't sure, I may not have told them, is
5	that I wasn't sure I was going to be doing this. And
6	then this event that I was going to go to on Wednesday
7	here in Los Angeles was postponed because of COVID
8	reasons and I thought, well, now I can move my patients
9	around and I can do this. So at about two weeks ago,
10	I'm guessing, is when I decided I would do this. And I
11	don't remember exactly when I mentioned it to the
12	people you know, to Mr. Atyia and so forth. I just
13	don't recall. It was after that point. And was it
14	more than a week ago? It might have been. I just
15	don't know when it was exactly.
16	Q. Okay. But it was you think it was
17	over a week ago?
18	A. I think so, yeah. I'm not sure. I
19	just don't know.
20	Q. Okay. When you got home, did you
21	talk to your wife about it?
22	A. Not about the execution itself. I
23	talked to her about the you know, travel and things
24	like that. And you know, I have to admit my wife is
25	asking about it and I said I cannot talk to you about
	Page 291

Τ	it because I haven't done my affidavit yet. I have to
2	do that and I don't want there to be any influence
3	about anything, so I did not talk to her about it,
4	about the specific events between when we you know,
5	the curtain goes up and when the curtain goes down.
6	Q. So what did you talk to your wife
7	about concerning the execution?
8	A. Well, again, it depends on what you
9	mean by the execution. I talked I said to her, you
L O	know, there are people in the witness room and that we
11	were all close together and some people had masks on
12	and others didn't, because obviously I was concerned
13	about COVID, and then about where I had to wait and so
14	forth, but nothing about the execution itself.
15	Q. At what point did you read news
16	reports about the execution?
L 7	A. Probably maybe an hour or so after
18	the well, maybe not. I'm not sure when, but it was
19	pretty soon after I had seen the execution.
20	Q. Why, why did you read news reports?
21	A. Well, I was just curious to see what
22	the description was versus my experience. Now, should
23	I have done that? Maybe not, but I did it, so I'm
24	being truthful about that.
25	Q. And did the experience have you
	Page 292

1	felt any trauma from that experience?	
2	MR. ATYIA: Go ahead.	
3	A. Not really. Not yet. I mean, I know	
4	that you know, it's going to be you know, one	
5	thing I didn't mention to you, but I will now is,	
6	because I'm a religious person, I said prayers before	
7	the execution for the victims and for the people that	
8	were actually involved, you know, having to carry out	
9	the execution, and for the inmate.	
10	Q. Are you going to seek any	
L1	psychological or psychiatric treatment for your	
L2	experience viewing the execution?	
L3	MR. ATYIA: Objection. I can't	
L4	instruct him not to answer. I don't I think	
L5	that's going into his private information.	
16	That's really not fair. But I can't instruct	
17	him not to answer. Dr. Antognini, go ahead.	
L 8	A. I don't at this point, I don't	
L 9	you know, when you're sane, you don't think you need a	
20	psychiatrist, and then when you finally do go insane,	
21	you have problems, then at this point, I don't see	
22	that happening. Now, could it? I suppose that's true.	
23	But I want you to know, and I'm going	
24	to be very up front about this is that, you know, I	
25	didn't seek out this you know, to see this	
	Page 293	

1 execution. In fact, I was pretty resistant to doing But there's always been, you know, this nagging 2 thing in my head about here I have been doing this work for six years and, you know, maybe I really should see one of these and more than one of these to say, you 5 6 know, what exactly is happening here. Am I, you know, doing the right thing here? Am I -- is this actually my opinion basically or my expert opinion, does that comport with, you know, what is actually occurring? 9 10 And so I did it for that reason as well, and so --11 Nobody likes to see that happening. 12 We all wish we could have turned the clock back and I'm sure probably the inmate as well. But, I quess, you 13 14 know, one of the strongest reasons I did this was because I felt, you know, if -- Antognini, if you're 15 going to start -- if you're going to continue to do 16 17 this type of work where you say it's okay basically 18 that this is what you expect to happen and that testimony and expert opinion, you know, leads to this 19 event, maybe you should see with your own eyes, you 20 know, what exactly is happening here. So that also was 21 a reason for me to do this. 22 2.3 Q. So part of the reason you witnessed the execution was for self-discovery, is that what 24

you're saying?

Page 294

A. I wouldn't say self-discovery. It
was more about basically so in prior in prior
executions that I have heard about, you know, from
witness reports and so forth, you know, people talk
about heaving and gasping and, you know, things like
that, and I am of the belief again, I've only seen
the one yesterday, but I am of the belief that I think,
you know, reporters in general use pejorative terms for
this and for what they might observe.

And also because there's -- there is this, I think, false understanding among lay people about what happened stepping outside the execution setting and into the clinical setting. There is this sort of misunderstanding about what happens in an operating room in terms of things and, you know, I think people expect -- a lay person expects you anesthetize somebody, they lie there still, calm, you know, nothing's happening, you know, they just -- and the surgery continues. Whereas in an operating room, a lot of bad things happen, patients move, you know, complications occur. It's not as pretty as we would like to think it is. So when I see these reports of whatever occurred in executions, in my mind's eye, I think to myself, well, you know, this is probably what happened, you know, this is -- you know, that's -- you

Page 295

1

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

2.5

1	know, as an example, what happened in the John Grant			
2	execution where there was, you know, vomiting. And I			
3	thought, well, that's just regurgitation. He had eaten			
4	a lot of food and drink. And in the operating room, if			
5	I had a patient there on the table and they had eaten			
6	that much and drank that much fluid and then you gave			
7	them, you know, a big dose of an induction drug, or in			
8	this case, 500 milligrams of midazolam, regurgitation,			
9	if it happened, I'm not surprised by that.			
10	So people thought, oh, my God, that			
11	was horrific. That was, you know, terrible what			
12	happened. Well, that's what you would expect to happen			
13	in that setting. It's an unfortunate common I			
14	shouldn't say common, but it occurs clinically.			
15	Regurgitation and vomiting can happen in the operating			
16	room on a patient, so to circle back to your			
17	question about, you know, this self-discovery kind of			
18	thing, I guess, more about trying to educate myself, I			
19	suppose, or see exactly what's going on as opposed to			
20	self-discovery.			
21	Q. In the operating room, do you see			
22	the what you described as rocking the boat, do you			
23	see that all the time when a patient is under general			
24	anesthesia?			
25	A. It's called rocking boat, not rocking			

1	the boat, but a rocking boat. You know, it's a minor	
2	issue. But I wouldn't say you see it all the time	
3	because the hopefully you are controlling the airway	
4	to the extent that you don't see that. So it happens	
5	frequently enough that we learn about it and we have to	
6	observe the patient for it where we're trying to	
7	maintain the airway.	
8	Q. And what do you do when you see	
9	rocking boat?	
10	A. So a classic, you know, rocking boat	
11	motion where the abdomen basically is going up, the	
12	chest and neck muscles and so forth are going down	
13	indicating a complete airway obstruction. You have to	
14	basically relieve that. So usually that's going to	
15	be so these are on patients that are not intubated	
16	and you have to do a jaw thrust to open up the airway.	
17	You might have to assist their breathing with a mask.	
18	You might have to put an oral airway in there or some	
19	other type of airway.	
20	Q. Is rocking the boat also known as	
21	paradoxical breathing?	
22	A. I think that I'm not that familiar	
23	with that term. I've seen that in relation to rocking	
24	boat, but, yeah, I think that's about right.	
25	Q. And in a hospital setting when you	
	Page 297	

1	see rocking boat, do the doctors in the room do		
2	something to then ameliorate that problem?		
3	A. Yes. I mean, as I said, we would do		
4	an air lift or we would do an airway a jaw thrust		
5	or put an airway in because the patient can die if you		
6	don't relieve that.		
7	Q. And rocking boat, as you call it,		
8	that you said indicates airway obstruction?		
9	A. Yes.		
10	Q. Does it indicate anything else?		
11	A. Not really. I mean, it's airway		
12	obstruction caused by or as the result of the drug that		
13	was administered, usually an anesthetic drug.		
14	Q. And why would an anesthetic drug		
15	cause rocking boat?		
16	A. Because the anesthetic drug collapses		
17	the airway or relaxes the airway muscles so that the		
18	individual cannot maintain their airway. The tongue		
19	falls back, and at that point, you now have if		
20	you've completely occluded the airway, the patient		
21	could still be trying to breathe, but they can't		
22	breathe through that closed airway.		
23	Q. And if you are awake or aware while		
24	rocking boat is happening, is that a painful sensation		
25	for an individual?		
	Page 298		

	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
L	0	
L	1	
L	2	
L	3	
L	4	
L	5	
L	6	
L	7	
L	8	
L	9	
2	0	
2	1	
2.	2	
2	3	
2	4	

25

A. That sensation you would not an
awake person can clear their own airway like that.
They don't an awake person doesn't demonstrate this
rocking boat phenomenon because they are able to open
up their own airway. So if you think about it, you
know, you wouldn't lie there awake with your tongue
falling back on the back of your throat and not clear
it yourself. You would open up your airway yourself,
so it doesn't really happen in somebody who is awake.
Now, of course, we're all familiar with people who
snore, but that occurs when they're going through the
stages of sleep and, you know, sleep is sort of similar
in that regard that you get the airway relaxation and
the closure of the airway.

Q. If you saw heaving or gasping during the execution, would that change your opinion at all?

A. No. Gasping is -- in fact, as I just mentioned -- or I just mentioned, there was one -- so gasp is defined basically as a sudden intake of air, more or less. It has a connotation that occurs with sort of like a panic thing like you see something that scares you, you go, oh, you make that sudden intake of air. And what I observed was, I think, a momentary opening of the airway where the inmate was able to take in a much fuller breath than he had been able to do so

before. So, now, heaving as in, you know, somebody who
is vomiting is -- again something that happens with the
administration of anesthetic drugs, amnestic drugs, and
so forth, so even with heaving, I -- you know, that
would not change my opinion unless -- you know,
again -Q. What if you saw tears, would that
change your opinion?

A. No. No, because the problem with the

A. No. No, because the problem with the tears is that, you know, we do, as I said -- testified earlier, tears are one of the components of basically -- or one of the things that we might look for.

But you also have to think about what's going through the inmate's mind, right, after the warrant has been read and the inmate has basically given their last statement. And sometimes these inmates are contrite and are, you know, sorry for what they've done. Other times they're combative, I suppose. I've only -- you know, I've only seen this once, so I can only rely on the descriptions. But, you know, they're facing their moments in life and I think some of them probably get tears from it, tears forming as the drugs are going in. So you can see those tears coming down as the midazolam is going in. I mean, theoretically you could. I think that's quite

Page 300

2.3

possible. So seeing those tears forming, especially right at the period when the midazolam is going in doesn't really change my opinion.

You know, I don't think -- the only noxious -- in my opinion, the only noxious thing that occurs in these inmates is the administration of potassium chloride. I certainly disagree and dispute the contention by the other experts that, you know, vecuronium is a -- you know, is a noxious stimulus. In an awake person, yes, but not in somebody who is anesthetized and I've given, I think, my opinion on that.

Q. Well, just so I'm clear, so are you saying potassium chloride is a noxious stimuli in a person who receives 500 milligrams of midazolam?

A. Yes. But let's make sure we're using the same terminology. I differentiate noxious stimuli or noxious stimulus from pain. Unfortunately, people, including doctors, you know, they conflate the two. They say painful stimulus or a noxious stimulus. A noxious stimulus is one that basically -- and I think I, my opinion, in my report, that it basically is capable of producing tissue damage. The experience of pain is basically what the individual sort of feels and the experience that they have, so you can apply a

Page 301

2.3

1	noxious stimulus to a brain dead human, but I don't
2	think that that human, of course, has pain because
3	they're brain dead, so
4	Q. Is there anything that you could have
5	seen yesterday during the execution that would have
6	changed your expert opinion?
7	A. Is there anything I could have seen
8	or I did see?
9	Q. No, that you could have seen.
10	A. Well, if the consciousness checks
11	were done and the, you know, prisoner responded
12	vigorously to that and then they proceeded, then I
13	would say, hmm, that's not, you know, the way it's
14	supposed to be in the protocol. If the inmate
15	again, I'm thinking about theoreticals, but if the
16	inmate, you know, didn't seem to go off to sleep and
17	they did the consciousness check and they gave more
18	midazolam, I would have to deal with that and say,
19	okay, did they you know, are they going to do a
20	second consciousness check and so forth.
21	So these protocols, they're supposed
22	to make sure that the IV is patent and all that and we
23	all know about some of the executions that have
24	occurred where there have been problems with delivery
25	of the drug. And I've always claimed that in order for
	Page 302

1	those protocols to work in the way that they are
2	intended, as I understand it, that you have to have a
3	patent, functioning, properly placed IV.
4	Q. Are you aware that the individual who
5	does the consciousness check in Oklahoma is a doctor?
6	A. I have been told that that individual
7	is a doctor. I have no idea if they are not. I don't
8	know who the person is that goes that went in there
9	yesterday, but that's what I've been told.
10	Q. Do you think having a doctor do the
11	consciousness check instead of a prison warden is more
12	appropriate?
13	A. I will not say whether it's more
14	appropriate
15	MR. ATYIA: Objection to form.
16	A but I will say that a physician
17	will have more training in doing consciousness checks
18	than a warden would.
19	Q. Let me ask you again, have you
20	received any texts or e-mails from your counsel today?
21	A. No. Well, the e-mails were just the
22	ones where he forwarded those references, but no texts
23	and I haven't spoken to him.
24	MR. ATYIA: I've e-mailed him the
25	exhibits you've given us. If you think that
	Page 303

I'm texting with him during this deposition, I can tell you that's not. Besides sending the e-mails that you told me to send him and that you provided, I think nothing else is being (inaudible), Alex.

Q. You testified a minute ago that it's your opinion that individuals subject to the Tennessee execution protocol would have midazolam in their blood at a level of 155,400 nanograms per milliliter. Do you remember testifying to that?

A. I said -- I did that calculation and that's the number I came up with because Mr. Atyia asked me to do that calculation. I do not trust that 1,554 number. I need to look at that and look at what other people have provided or what they have reported for midazolam concentrations. So that -- all I'm doing there is -- so you take the peak level, if you get this peak level at midazolam 5 milligrams and you just multiply by 100, then that would be your expectation of what the level would be with 500 milligrams. But that 1,554, that just -- it seems very high. And it just -- in fact, you should go back and talk to Dr. Stevens about this because he did a similar calculation way back when and I'm pretty sure he didn't get that high of a level. I could be wrong. I just don't remember

Page 304

2.3

1	off the top of my head, but I don't think it was that
2	high.
3	Q. Well, I'm asking you about your
4	calculation right now about inmates subject to lethal
5	injection execution. Is that your opinion to a
6	scientific certainty?
7	A. That that's what the level would be?
8	Q. Yeah, 155,400.
9	A. No, I'm not certain about that,
10	because I am uncertain about that assumption that 1,554
11	is the correct number.
12	Q. You also said you also told Mr.
13	Atyia you would go back and review the Greenblat
14	studies. Do you recall saying that?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Do you consider those studies to be
17	reliable studies?
18	A. In general, yes. So let's just make
19	sure, you know, we understand each other about
20	reliability and all that. Every paper that you read, I
21	shouldn't say every paper, many papers that you read
22	there can be a mistake made in the way the data are
23	reported. And in fact, as you know, if you look at my
24	report, I talk about what I thought was an error in one
25	of the studies that I cited. And I think they just
	Page 305

1	basically made an error in terms of where the decimal
2	point went. So those types of errors can happen, and
3	so I that's why I want to go back and take a look
4	and see what was the peak level, you know, in
5	Greenblat's study, let's say, or someone you know,
6	some study giving midazolam at about the dose as the
7	Antonik study and they got a peak level at one minute
8	of 150 instead of 1,554, it makes me think, hmm, I'm
9	not sure that they accurately reported that in the
LO	Antonik study, so that's why I want to look at that.
11	Q. That was a study that you were
12	relying on in your report, right?
13	A. I was relying upon that. I wasn't
14	relying upon that peak level, but I was relying upon
15	the other data that I was looking at.
16	Q. Another study you rely on in your
17	report is Miyake, right?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And do you agree that Miyake explains
20	that midazolam has a ceiling effect?
21	A. I do not remember if they use that
22	term. They probably do. They reported that the
23	midazolam going from .2 per kilogram to .3 per
24	kilogram, they did not detect a change in the effects
25	on the EEG.

1	Q. Go ahead.
2	A. Yeah, but that is one of the pitfalls
3	of sort of understanding the ceiling effect, it can't
4	go basically going from .2 to .3, there's only a
5	50 percent increase in the drug dose, and to adequately
6	sort of explore or probe where there's a ceiling
7	effect, you need to have a much broader range of doses.
8	So, you know, I could show this to you on a graph very
9	easily about what I you know, statistically, you
10	can't really come to that conclusion, although they
11	did, and I disagree with them that they conclusively
12	show a ceiling effect, but, you know, that's
13	Q. You're aware that in the Miyake
14	study, the authors concluded when you raise the
15	midazolam from .2 to .3 milligrams per kilogram, so
16	that would be from 20 milligrams to 30 kilograms in a
17	100 kilogram person, that there is no change on the
18	BIS, right?
19	MR. ATYIA: Hold on. Go ahead and
20	answer, but
21	A. That is my recollection, yes, of
22	the
23	MR. ATYIA: Alex, I think we may be
24	coming near maybe we're past the time.
25	MR. KURSMAN: You're going to cut me
	Page 307

1 off right now? You just informed me 20 minutes ago that Dr. Antognini viewed an execution. 2 MR. ATYIA: Alex, nobody -- I didn't say I was going to cut you off. What I said is I think we may be coming up on -- nobody is 5 6 trying to take away what you want to do. All I'm saying is I think we may be coming up on time. MR. KURSMAN: Yeah --9 10 MR. ATYIA: Hold on. It appears to me, if you're basing that you want more time on 11 12 this Oklahoma execution, you're not asking 13 questions about that. You're going back into 14 studies we've covered. So what would you like in terms of time? What would satisfy you at 15 16 this point? I would like to ask the court 17 reporter where we are on time. If you want 18 more and can articulate a reason, we'll 19 consider it. I'm just trying have a discussion 20 with you, that's all. 21 MR. KURSMAN: At this point, I am going through a study we haven't gone through 22 2.3 yet. I had 30 minutes when you started your 24 questioning. At the point you started your 2.5 questioning is when you disclosed the fact that

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1 Dr. Antognini witnessed an execution yesterday. We learned on the record through Dr. Antognini 2 that he informed you over a week ago that he was going to see the execution, and yet, none of the attorneys from the Attorney General's 5 6 Office notified counsel for plaintiffs before this seven hour deposition. MR. ATYIA: We don't think we necessarily had a duty to call you, Alex, and 9 10 tell you things our expert told us that we had no control over. But I understand why you want 11 12 to explore it. It seems like you're asking 13 about a study. How much more time would you 14 like? That's all I want to know. And to see 15 if we can accommodate you. How much more time 16 would you like? 17 MR. KURSMAN: For the purposes of 18 this deposition, I think all I need is 15 more 19 minutes. But I am certainly going to keep the 2.0 deposition open. MR. ATYIA: Okay. Well, I understand 21 22 you're going to keep it open. Can we take a 2.3 break, can I talk and see -- we have been as accommodating as we can. Let's take a five to 24 2.5 ten minute break. Page 309

1	MR. KURSMAN: Sure.
2	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
3	record. The time is 6:06.
4	(Brief recess.)
5	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
6	The time is 6:14.
7	MR. ATYIA: Dr. Antognini, if you're
8	okay with it, we want to go ahead and give them
9	another 15 minutes that they asked for.
L O	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's fine.
11	MR. KURSMAN: Actually, we conferred
12	as well and we think we actually are entitled
13	to much more than 15 minutes.
14	MR. ATYIA: Okay. Well, I appreciate
15	that. You already agreed on the record to a
16	limited scope. We're expanding that. I'm
17	happy to hear what more you think you're
18	entitled to, but I am going to get this on the
19	record. I understand that you think that we
20	had some obligation to inform you of an
21	expert's other activities or what he's doing
22	with regards to his other employment. We would
23	disagree with that. But I looked through my
24	e-mail and I can't find in the few minutes I
25	looked a record of when we found out that he
	Page 310

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1 would be viewing this Oklahoma execution. conferred with my co-counsel and have been told 2 that it was around Monday, is our best estimate of when we learned that he had confirmed that. And I know before I said I learned about this 5 6 very recently and I think it was around Monday. And there may have been mention last week that it was a positive. That's about all we knew, Alex. And so, you know, that's just the facts 9 10 that I have. To the extent that we agreed to expand your time, that we've agreed to give you 11 more time, and then you say now you want more 12 13 time, and we said, okay, let us go back and 14 confer about the 15 minutes. And we said, 15 okay, we'll give you 15 minutes. And now you're saying you want more time. What more 16 17 than 15 minutes? Because you're talking about 18 a study you could have asked him at any time 19 during this deposition. Are there any new 2.0 facts you've learned during -- you know, since 21 he wrote the report. We've been here seven 22 hours. You know, just like you think we had an 2.3 obligation to call you up and tell you everything we know, you could have asked him 24 2.5 that in the past seven hours. So what do you Page 311

1 want, like what would -- I quess, at this 2 point, what do you think is reasonable that would satisfy you today? MR. KURSMAN: When I agreed to use half the time that you used, I had no idea that 5 you would get from the witness that he viewed 6 an execution yesterday. And that was the way that you had provided notice to us that the witness viewed an execution yesterday. Aside 9 10 from being highly inappropriate, it opens up a lot of avenues for me to explore right now. 11 12 Had I known that Monday or Friday, when you 13 were informed that Dr. Antognini was going to 14 view the execution, my whole approach to this deposition may have been entirely different. 15 Based on this late disclosure, and late is 16 17 putting it mildly, I would like to continue 18 with my deposition. If at some point you want 19 to cut me off, we can then take that up with the District Court. But as of now, based on 2.0 this late disclosure, I am going to continue 21 with my deposition as planned. 22 2.3 MR. ATYIA: Okay. Well, if we're conferring, just as you asked me when did this 24 2.5 happen and you're calling that -- us Page 312

1	inappropriate, I'm not sure you cited anything
2	that gives us an obligation to go to the
3	lengths of your terms. And maybe there is, I
4	have not looked, but I don't think there is.
5	And a request to continue after seven hours of
6	questioning I don't think is fair. If you want
7	to tell us the time that you think you need, we
8	will consider it. We thought it was 15
9	minutes, we're ready to agree to that.
10	MR. KURSMAN: How about I continue
11	with this study before we went on break, and
12	after that, I will confer with counsel, with
13	plaintiff's counsel.
14	MR. ATYIA: Why don't we go off the
15	record for a second and try to work this out.
16	VIDEO OPERATOR: Going off the
17	record. The time is 6:19.
18	(Brief recess.)
19	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
20	The time is 6:20.
21	Q. So when we went off the record, Dr.
22	Antognini, we were talking about the Miyake study.
23	MR. ATYIA: No, that's not what we're
24	doing, Alex. You're not going to continue in
25	an unbounded deposition when we've gone past
	Page 313

1 seven hours plus past the time that we 2 stipulated with you. So we can agree to continue to produce Dr. Antognini if you are -you've provided with no request for additional You've provided us no idea of how much 5 6 more time you want. You just said you're going to continue your deposition. If that's your position, there's nothing we have to work with and we need to confer with our folks and decide 9 10 what to do next. If you have a request for time that we can consider, we're happy to try 11 12 to accommodate that. But it's getting late. 13 Like I'm supposed to be home right now. It may 14 snow here. What do you need to do in this deposition to feel satisfied? 15 16 MR. KURSMAN: I apologize that it may 17 snow there and you have to be home, but 18 unfortunately, you had just told us at hour 19 6:30 of this deposition that Dr. Antognini, 2.0 your expert anesthesiologist, witnessed an 21 execution with the same three drugs that are subject to this execution protocol. Your 22 2.3 witness, Dr. Antognini, also told us that he told you he was going to view that execution 24 2.5 over a week ago. Neither you nor any of your

1	co-counsel ever informed anyone on plaintiff's
2	counsel that Dr. Antognini was going to view
3	this execution. Now at hour 6:30, you tell us
4	he viewed this execution and complain that
5	we're going over seven hours. Take your time
6	and confer with counsel. We are going to
7	continue this deposition until you tell us we
8	have to stop.
9	MR. ATYIA: Yeah, this isn't I'm
10	sorry if this isn't productive. We're trying
11	to accommodate you. If you're just going to
12	say you're going to continue until you're told
13	to stop, then I understand. Let me confer with
14	my counsel and we'll see what we can do.
15	MR. KURSMAN: We can go off the
16	record.
17	VIDEO OPERATOR: Off the record. The
18	time is 6:23.
19	(Brief recess.)
20	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
21	The time is 6:32.
22	MR. ATYIA: When we were off the
23	record, I conferred with my counsel and I asked
24	Mr. Ely and Ms. Davis if they could devote some
25	more time to this, so, Dr. Antognini, can you
	Page 315

1	do another hour?
2	THE WITNESS: Yes.
3	MR. ATYIA: Okay. Alex, maybe if you
4	can try and get this done in an hour, that
5	would be we would really appreciate that.
6	MR. KURSMAN: I think I will actually
7	be done way shorter than an hour.
8	MR. ATYIA: We're happy to be here
9	for another hour if you want.
10	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. I will be
11	leaving the deposition open, though, as well,
12	just so
13	MR. ATYIA: Yeah, we understand.
14	That's something you can do unilaterally.
15	MR. KURSMAN: Okay. Now, are we back
16	on the record?
17	Q. So we were talking about Miyake, but
18	before we get there, I want to go back to the execution
19	you witnessed yesterday. Where did you witness the
20	execution?
21	A. You mean where I was sitting or where
22	the city?
23	Q. Oh, no, I apologize. Where were you
24	seated in the
25	A. Okay. The witness room that I was
	Page 316

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

I guess it's two witness rooms, but the one that I was
in, which is the one that's directly adjacent to the
chamber, there are two rows of ten seats. And I was in
the second row, fourth seat from the right. And then
if you look at the window, observation window if you
want to call it that, there's actually two of them, two
large observation windows with basically a frame in
between. And I was basically about my field of
or where my head would be located, you know, relative
to the window about one foot to the left of the
beginning of the window, basically. So I had a clear
view of the inmate's body and head and so forth, so
I and I'm probably about 15 approximately, you know,
based on my guestimate, about 15 feet away from the
inmate, would be my guess.
O Who also was in the missing area with

- Q. Who else was in the viewing area with you?
- A. So when we went in, there were already probably maybe ten people, I'm guessing, in the room. And I don't know who those people were. Just sort of, you know, looking around, it seemed like some of them were probably from the -- reporters. And there were some individuals in the front, I'm guessing, were witnesses on behalf of the inmate. I'm not positive about that, but just based on the fact that the -- when

2.3

the inmate was making a statement and he was looking at those individuals and then later on, they were -- the individuals were crying, I assumed that they were witnesses on behalf of the inmate.

And there was a -- a couple of people, of course, I -- there were a couple of people in front of me. I don't know who they were. And then the people that came in with me were -- there were two -- the prosecuting attorneys for the case, the original prosecuting attorneys is what they were -- who they said they were. There was a gentleman who was the -- he gave his title as a -- he said he was an investigator for the Oklahoma Highway Patrol. There was a woman who was the -- she said she was like a secretary in the Governor's cabinet related to public relations. I don't really know exactly. Her first name was Trish. You know, I don't what her full name is, you know, if that's just a nickname, but it's Trish.

The people that came in with me, I feel like I'm missing somebody. I got -- I said the investigator for the Highway Patrol, there were the two prosecuting attorneys, there was -- oh, there was somebody else, a man who, you know, he introduced himself and said who he was and what he did, but I

Page 318

2.3

1	forget exactly what it was. I think he was oh, my,
2	let's see. His role was I think, you know,
3	something in law enforcement. I forget exactly what it
4	was. He was a I think he said he was a former
5	police chief, but I don't know what his role here was,
6	I forget exactly. The only name that I remember is
7	Trish.
8	Q. Was there a you said you were in
9	the second row, so was a person in front of you in the
10	first row?
11	A. There was a person in front of me,
12	yes. But we're elevated, the seats are elevated in the
13	second row, so they don't it doesn't obstruct your
14	view, at least to my recollection it's elevated. I did
15	not have an obstructed view based on that.
16	Q. Was anyone standing?
17	A. There was in the witness room?
18	Q. Yes.
19	A. Off to the and I forgot to mention
20	this, off to the my far right in a small room was a
21	person from the Department of Corrections. I don't
22	think when we first got ushered in, there were two
23	people from the Department of Corrections and one of
24	them gave their explicit instructions, which basically
25	said he said, you must be quiet. If you say

	anything, you if be escorted out of the room. Tou
2	can't talk to anybody in the room.
3	So we entered the room at around
4	9:41, so it was basically about 20 minutes of just
5	sitting there quietly. In any case, that gentleman
6	the gentleman that gave those instructions, I don't
7	think he stayed in the room. There was another person
8	from the I presume from the Department of
9	Corrections who stood off to the side and I think he's
10	the one that was making sure that if anyone talked, he
11	would, you know, remove you if you did. If somebody
12	did something that they shouldn't have, he was the one
13	that was going to, you know, enforce the rules. There
14	might have been the other gentleman there, but I didn't
15	want to look around too much because I was afraid I
16	might get kicked out of the room for doing something I
17	shouldn't.
18	Q. And did you have any conversations
19	with anybody who was in that room?
20	A. In the room?
21	Q. Not while you were in the room. I
22	assume you didn't have any conversations while you were
23	in the room.
24	A. No. No, we did not.
25	Q. Did you have any conversations
	Page 320
	- 3.50 020

with --

2.3

about that, when we first entered the room, the -- one of the gentlemen, one of the people from the Department of Corrections said to me, you sit over there. And there was a Kleenex box on the chair. But the two prosecuting attorneys were going to sit next -- it looked like they were going to sit next to each other, so there was a little bit of a mixup about where I was supposed to sit and so we had a conversation about, you know, where I'm supposed to sit, but that was basically it.

Q. How did that conversation go?

Department of Corrections said to me you're supposed to sit over there, I think he said where that box is, I forget exactly his words, but he meant to imply where the Kleenex box was and that's why it was there. But during that process, the two prosecuting attorneys had already -- were already going down that row and they moved the box because they were going to, I guess, be -- were going to sit together, but they didn't hear that conversation. They didn't know that that was where I was supposed to sit, so I had to go to the person from the Department of Corrections there and I

1	said, where do you want me to sit? You know, again, we
2	just sort of worked out that I was supposed I was
3	still confused, you know. I said to him, is this the
4	chair that you want me that I'm supposed to be
5	sitting in? He said yes. So that's how that all went
6	out.
7	Q. Were the prosecuting attorneys aware
8	that you are an expert for the State of Oklahoma in the
9	lethal injection challenge?
10	A. Yes. While we were waiting in
11	another part of the prison, you know, those people that
12	were going to be witnesses as far as that is concerned,
13	you know, some of these people that I just talked
14	about, we just had discussions about, you know,
15	introducing ourselves and so forth, so I told them that
16	I am an expert witness for Oklahoma and I came to
17	observe the execution.
18	Q. And did they say, okay, then sit with
19	us?
20	A. No. The seat that was chosen for me
21	was one that was worked out with the attorneys from the
22	Attorney General's Office.
23	Q. And how was that seat chosen?
24	A. They just felt that that would be the
25	best place to view, you know, what was going on in the
	Page 322

1	chamber.
2	Q. Why would the second row be a better
3	view than the first row?
4	A. I believe it was because they not
5	to get I don't think it's detailed I guess they
6	do kind of go into attorney-client privilege, but I
7	think that there you know, the first row I am not
8	sure about this, and maybe you should ask them, but it
9	sounds like the first row is supposed to be for the
10	witnesses for the inmate and all the seats were going
11	to be occupied except for the ones that are at the very
12	end, which would not have given perhaps as good a view
13	as the one that I was sitting in. That's my guess.
14	Q. After the execution, did you have any
15	conversations with the prosecuting attorneys?
16	A. No. No, I did not have any
17	discussions. So when we were being transported so
18	we were transported in a van, you know, from basically
19	the warden's office area or building to the building
20	where this occurred. And then we were transported in a
21	van coming back. They were talking, people were
22	talking, but I stayed silent. I did not have a
23	conversation with them.
24	Q. Did anybody ask you what your
25	thoughts were on the execution as an anesthesiologist?
	Page 323

1	A. The only person that had a question
2	about what I observed, and let me give you the context
3	here. Before the execution, the person who was the
4	investigator from the Oklahoma Department, you know,
5	Highway Patrol asked me about, you know, can you tell
6	when these drugs are going in through an IV? And I
7	said, it kind of depends on what you can you know,
8	how close you are. And I'm talking about my clinical
9	experience here. How close you are and what's going
10	on. You might be able to see small bubbles going in.
11	And if you're really close, you could observe, even
12	without bubbles, you could see basically fluid flowing
13	in. It's different because of what we call a change
14	in the refraction basically or the way the light is
15	transmitted, you can kind of see that way. But that's
16	more difficult to observe because, you know, I don't
17	know, looking at this when these drugs are being
18	injected. And we had that conversation before the
19	execution.
20	And then after the execution, he just
21	asked me, well, did you see those drugs going in? I
22	just said, I saw bubbles at one point going in, which I
23	think I testified earlier to you. If I didn't, then,
24	you know, towards the end I saw bubbles in the IV going
25	in, and I just said that to him. And I have no idea if

Page 324

1	that means it was being injected or not, but that's
2	just what I observed.
3	Q. And could you see the IV point of
4	entry in the inmate?
5	A. On the left arm I could. On the
6	right arm I had to use the computer the screen, so
7	video screen to see that because, you know, the camera
8	is over the inmate. I can't see the right arm
9	directly.
10	Q. From your position, could you see the
11	inmate's eyes?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And could you see whether they were
14	tearing?
15	A. I did not see that. Could I have
16	seen that? Yes, I if they had a small number of
17	tears, I could have missed it.
18	Q. Could you see the inmate's right arm?
19	A. Only by the video stream.
20	Q. What about the inmate's right leg?
21	A. I would so the in the chamber
22	itself, if you think about the room being sort of a
23	rectangle and the inmate was basically to my you
24	know, the head was on the right side of that room as
25	I'm looking at the room, and the legs are on the left
	Page 325

1	side of the room as you look at that room, there was
2	the individual from the presumably from the
3	Department of Corrections. He's the one that read the
4	warrant and so forth. He was standing at the legs
5	basically near the knee essentially of the where the
6	inmate was on that table. He obscured not all of the
7	inmate's legs, but some of it. I could see the feet,
8	although the inmate was covered with a sheet. I could
9	see the feet obviously, I couldn't see the feet
10	because they were covered by the sheet and I could see
11	the protrusions basically. So I that's what I saw
12	in terms of the legs.
13	Q. And during your testimony earlier,
14	you also discussed a different execution that wasn't in
15	your expert report and that was the execution of, I
16	believe, John Grant?
17	A. Correct.
18	Q. And in that execution, I think you
19	testified that he repeatedly vomited during the
20	midazolam induction, right?
21	A. I do not know that I used the term
22	repeatedly vomited. I think I said there were reports
23	that he vomited. But I think that regurgitation is
24	probably a better term. I mean, I wasn't there, so I

Page 326

25

can't say for sure what happened. But he either -- you

1	know, gastric contents came out, let's put it that way,
2	whether that was the result of regurgitation, you know,
3	passive regurgitation, or active vomiting, I guess is a
4	point of contention, I suppose, but that's my
5	understanding of what happened.
6	Q. And then were there also reports of
7	heaving, do you know?
8	A. I don't know for sure if I recall
9	that. I think that was some of the you know, a word
10	that was used in some of the news reports. But I don't
11	know again, I wasn't there, but that word was
12	probably was used, you know, possibly. I guess I can't
13	tell you for sure.
14	Q. Did you go into the execution
15	yesterday hoping to see anything?
16	A. I was going there as a almost as a
L 7	scientist just to, you know, make observations and
18	write them down. I wasn't hoping to see one thing or
19	another. I was just trying to observe you know,
20	write down what I observed.
21	Q. But somehow you did not observe
22	tears, no reporters observed tears?
23	A. I did not see that, no.
24	Q. And you were being paid something
25	like \$7,000.00 by the Attorney General's to witness the
	Page 327

1	execution?
2	A. Again, I don't know what the
3	dollar amount will turn out to be. But based on the
4	contract, it might be. I don't know if it's going to
5	be \$7,000.00. I don't remember exactly. Again, it
6	wasn't part of the contract, so but you're not far
7	off, I imagine, what the amount would be.
8	Q. And witnessing
9	MR. ATYIA: We didn't pay for that.
10	MR. KURSMAN: Yeah. Just so the
11	record is clear, I'm talking about the Oklahoma
12	Attorney General's.
13	MR. ATYIA: Oh, yeah, okay.
14	Q. And that is in anticipation of a
15	for a trial at the end of February; is that right?
16	A. Yes. Well, I don't know what's going
17	to happen with that information. I'm fully willing to
18	say to my you know, what is blatantly obvious is
19	that, you know, do I have a conflict of interest. You
20	know, here I am making these recommendations and I'm
21	also observing executions. Am I going to, you know,
22	fudge the data, so to speak. I'm not going to fudge
23	the data. I'm going to report it just basically the
24	way I did it. And as I said to you very early on
25	about when you asked about this, if I never heard
	Page 328

got another call from any state or anybody else about doing this work, I would be happy.

- Q. Let's go back for a second. You just said do I have a conflict of interest. Do you have a conflict of interest?
- A. Well, a conflict of interest is one of those things where basically you have to ask yourself, you know, how would this be perceived. So in one sense, someone might perceive that, you know, my participation in that way as a conflict of interest. But you know, all I can tell you is that I would report the data.
- Q. If you were authoring a paper on that execution that you observed yesterday, would you have to note that you had a conflict of interest?
- know, so if I did a study that was -- I got support for on the basis of a -- you know, like a drug company, then you would have to report that, you know, you've received support for that. It's not necessarily called a -- you know, you don't have to say, hey, there's a conflict of interest here. An editor would have to make a decision about whether that conflict is sufficient to cause -- you know, cause the data to be suspect. And likewise here, I'm going to write out an

Page 329

2.3

1	affidavit and then the legal system, whether it's the
2	Judge or whatever, can decide what the you know, if
3	there's a conflict of interest or not. That's up to
4	the Judge to decide that.
5	Q. If you wrote a case study about the
6	single execution you observed yesterday, would you
7	think it's appropriate that a conflict of interest
8	statement was appropriate in that case study that you
9	were acting on behalf of the Oklahoma Attorney
10	General's as an expert in the lethal injection trial
11	and that you were paid approximately \$7,000.00 to view
12	the execution?
13	A. Well, I think what would be
14	appropriate is in my affidavit is to make that
15	statement, a statement such as that, was that, you
16	know, I received X number of dollars or I received
17	compensation for this.
18	Q. I'm not asking you about your
19	affidavit. I'm asking if you were to write a case
20	study on this report, like many of these studies that
21	we've been looking at for the last seven hours, would
22	you have to disclose that you had a conflict of
23	interest?
24	A. I think I've answered that question.
25	I would say, yes, you have to fill out, eventually, a

Page 330

1	conflict of interest form or a set of questions that
2	are then handled by the editor to decide, you know,
3	what kind of statement you should make in the paper.
4	And maybe the editor says, you know what? There's too
5	much of a conflict here. And I'm talking
6	hypothetically, because, you know, I'm not going to
7	you're not going to write a case report on an execution
8	and try to get it published. So it's a little bit of
9	a you know, it's not a little bit, it's a
10	hypothetical. I mean, no one would ever do that, so
11	Q. Well, some of the studies that you
12	cite in your report, aren't they based on single
13	patient case studies?
14	A. Yes, but not an execution. I mean,
15	that's that is a it's not the type of thing that
16	you would report as a case report. It's just it
17	isn't. So I don't again, it's sort of a
18	hypothetical that I'm not sure would exist, but if
19	there was a journal out there that for some reason
20	would be interested in this in a case report and I
21	had an interest to write it up, which I don't, then,
22	yes, I would have to report that or should report
23	that I have been compensated for that. But I don't see
24	that as a you know, compensation in things like this
25	come up all the time and the important thing is that

1 you be honest about it and you put it up front and let other people decide whether or not there's a conflict 2 or how much -- how trustworthy you are in terms of your reporting of the data. Would you be willing to view another 5 execution? 6 Α. Yes, I think that at this point in time, I would be. But I wouldn't want to make a -- you know, a business out of it by any means. I certainly 9 10 don't need the money and I don't need the -- I just don't need it. I mean, it just -- yeah, I'm not -- you 11 12 know, I probably would, but I'm not going to be looking for it. 13 14 Are you planning on viewing another Q. execution? 15 No, there are no -- I have not been 16 contacted by anyone and I'm not out there looking for 17 18 it. And as I said earlier, when I was first contacted 19 by Oklahoma, I said, you know, I just don't think this 20 is, you know, something I want to do. You know, the schedule is too much of a problem for me and I'm not 21 sure that I really want to see an execution. At one 22 2.3 point in my -- you know, someone asked me that question, I think my answer was, I've never see an 24 execution and I hope that I never do. But again, I 25

Page 332

think one of the important issues if I decide to do it is just because I wanted to be able to say to myself that if I'm going to be part of a process that ends in this, this is the end result, I probably should see exactly what -- how this works, and that was another reason why I decided to do it.

- Q. Would you be willing to serve as an expert in a future lethal injection case?
- A. I would be willing to do that for the state or for an inmate. If an inmate -- you know, I know plaintiffs or inmates -- or attorneys for inmates might not look at me as being perhaps a, you know, good choice for them. But if they thought for some reason that I could help them, then I would be willing to do that. I mean, I don't have any problems with, you know -- it's not like I -- you know, I don't have any problems working with inmates' attorneys and testifying on behalf of inmates. If, you know, they felt my testimony would be helpful to them, I would do that.
- Q. Okay. Let's go back to the Miyake study that we were discussing before. We were talking about when we cut off you said you were aware of how the Miyake study showed that at .2 milligrams per kilogram and .3 milligrams per kilogram there is no change on the BIS. Do you recall that?

Page 333

2.3

1	A. I do, yes.
2	Q. So if we have a 100 kilogram person
3	who received 20 milligrams or 30 milligrams, these
4	authors are saying there would be no change in the BIS,
5	right?
6	A. That's what the data suggested, yes.
7	You know, that's what they reported and that was the
8	conclusion, that there was no change between using .2
9	to .3.
10	Q. And that's raising the dose
11	50 percent, right?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And do you recall I can pull it
14	up, but do you recall that they said the maximum effect
15	of midazolam on the BIS is approximately 70?
16	A. And this is in the Miyake study?
17	Q. This is the Miyake study, yeah.
18	A. We'll have to pull that study up
19	because I don't think it was I think it was below
20	that. I believe that the BIS levels were in the low
21	60's.
22	Q. Well, what if the Miyake study said
23	the maximum effect of midazolam on the BIS is
24	approximately 70, would that change your opinion today?
25	A. No, not really. Again, you're
	Page 334

1	looking at a dose response. The reported they were
2	looking for the dose response, but using that as
3	evidence that there's a ceiling effect, you just cannot
4	determine a ceiling effect on the basis of doses that
5	are close apart or close together.
6	Q. Miyake is an article that you cited
7	in your report, right? Let's pull up Miyake. Do you
8	have Miyake?
9	A. Yeah, I do.
10	Q. I'll share my screen as well.
11	A. Okay. Miyake. Miyake. Oops,
12	something happened here. Something happened.
13	Q. Well, I can just show you on my
14	screen if you know the
15	A. I have it here. So go ahead, I have
16	it here.
17	Q. Okay. So do you see where I am right
18	here? It says, these results are consistent with those
19	reported earlier showing that BIS decreased only to 70
20	by the end of continuous infusion for ten minutes and
21	that the maximum effect of midazolam on the BIS is
22	approximately 70. Do you see that?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Okay. And you know that, as you said
25	before, 70, the BIS reading for general anesthesia,
	Page 335

1	right?
2	A. All right. So let's now go to it
3	might be the page before that, 389. Oh, no. I'm
4	sorry. I'm sorry. No, it's right there, so no,
5	scroll up a little bit. No, it's right there. That's
6	fine. So if you look at the figure A I'm sorry,
7	what figure is that? It's figure yes, correct.
8	MR. KURSMAN: And let's mark this as
9	EXHIBIT 14.
10	(Thereupon, the Miyake study was
11	marked and filed as EXHIBIT 14.)
12	A. So you see, first off, the BIS the
13	dots are closer to 60 there. And then if you go into
14	the actual results section, I believe, we're going to
15	see this in two different spots, but if you go into
16	results, so scroll up. All right. I'm not sure I'm
17	going to be able to find it, you're going to be able to
18	find it, so let me pull it up on my screen here.
19	Q. So while you're doing that, let me
20	ask you this: Are you saying the authors are wrong
21	when they say these results are consistent with those
22	reported earlier showing that the BIS decreased only to
23	70?
24	A. Okay. Hold on.
25	Q. Did you hear my question?
	Page 336

1	A. I did hear your question and you
2	asked me do I think they're wrong. Well, what I am
3	saying is that the I don't think that they report
4	their data or I need to take a closer look at what
5	you're all right. So first off, let's go to page
6	it would be their page 392.
7	Q. Okay.
8	A. And this is the paragraph that's
9	beginning at the very bottom. It says, there are
10	several limitations to our study and they're talking
11	about remifentanil and then they write, in our
12	preliminary study, the BIS was 96 and then it went down
13	to 64, 60, 64, and 64 at the five, ten, 15, and 20
14	minute intervals respectively. So in that preliminary
15	study, they went down to the low 60's. And then if you
16	go to all right. Pardon me for a moment here.
17	Let's see if I can find it here. If we go to okay.
18	So I think it's probably I'm going to be focused now
19	on that figure there, figure 2-A.
20	Q. What page are you on?
21	A. I'm on page 390, which is figure 2-A.
22	You can see that the and the open circles are the
23	large dose group. You can see that the open circles
24	there on figure 2-A, the open circles at time points of
25	around maybe five minutes. I'm not sure, you know,

Page 337

Τ	lit's pasically perhaps live minutes all the way to
2	about 15 minutes are around 60 or are around 60,
3	maybe in the low 60's. And I'm talking again about the
4	open circles, not the filled one, because or the
5	.3 milligrams. So at that point for that 15 minute
6	period, the BIS is around, you know, 60 or the low
7	60's. And then when you get down to 30, 45, and 60
8	minutes, then it starts to go up to around 70. So
9	maybe that's where they get their 70 from. But, you
10	know, during the time period that is important as far
11	as our discussion is concerned, it's in the low 60's.
12	Q. So let me ask my question again. So
13	do you believe the authors are wrong when they say the
14	results are consistent with those reported earlier
15	showing that the BIS decreased only to 70?
16	A. I believe I believe that what they
17	are so let's when they talk about that when
18	you have that sentence, they refer to reference 9 and
19	reference 6. So if you go to reference 6 and reference
20	9, I think those that 70 number is they're
21	referring to those other papers, not to their own
22	study.
23	Q. Do you see that they say these are
24	MR. ATYIA: Does Dr. Antognini have a
25	copy of this study or

1	THE WITNESS: I have it in front of
2	me.
3	MR. ATYIA: Okay.
4	A. I don't have I might I think I
5	do have the reference studies, but I also have the
6	Miyake study in front of me.
7	Q. Are you saying that the and then
8	they say, and the maximum effect of midazolam on the
9	BIS is approximately 70. Do you see that? I've got it
10	highlighted.
11	A. Yes, I see it.
12	Q. Do you disagree with the authors
13	about that statement?
14	A. I actually would disagree with that
15	because their own data shows that it goes down to 60,
16	in the low 60's, and they report I showed you where
17	they reported that. And they said approximately 70,
18	so, you know, these are Japanese authors that are
19	writing in English and there may have been something
20	lost in translation there, so I just you know, I
21	don't agree with your interpretation of that sentence.
22	And I don't I believe, I think that the authors
23	probably didn't mean to imply that their data show that
24	the lowest value was 70, because the data show
25	otherwise.
	Dage 339

1	Q. It actually says in the discussion,
2	the maximum effect of midazolam on the BIS is
3	approximately 70. And this is an article that you're
4	citing in your report and now you're saying you
5	disagree with the authors; am I right?
6	MR. ATYIA: Objection, form.
7	A. I disagree with that sentence and how
8	you are interpreting it.
9	Q. It says, these findings suggest that
10	BIS does not decrease further even if its plasma
11	concentration increases the level levels higher than
12	that required for sedation. Do you disagree with that
13	statement?
14	A. I don't. But focus on the word
15	suggest. It doesn't prove it, it just suggests. And
16	again, you have to look at the methodology and I've
17	already you know, ad nauseam gone over the
18	methodology that you can't you may not see much of
19	an effect, a change with just a 50 percent increase in
20	the dose.
21	Q. So what these findings are suggesting
22	for layman's terms, like what these findings are
23	suggesting is a ceiling effect at .2 milligrams per
24	kilogram, right?
25	A. You can use the word suggest if you
	Page 340

1	want. You know
2	Q. They're using the word, not me.
3	A. Yeah. Well, actually I'm sorry,
4	you probably do they actually use the words ceiling
5	effect here?
6	Q. No, they say I'm just talking
7	about the term suggests.
8	A. Yeah. Okay. Well, sometimes when we
9	write things in the science literature and this happens
10	elsewhere I'm sure, but we will use words like suggest
11	and so forth. Usually that means that, you know,
12	there's a trend there. You know, it's not reached
13	statistical significance and you can't hang your hat on
14	it.
15	Q. But this is an article that you're
16	citing in your report.
17	A. Yeah, I do that. So if you want to
18	keep on talking, I just realized now it's getting
19	pretty dark and my room is so I'm going to turn a
20	light on real quick. It's taking me a second here.
21	Hold on. I don't know whether or not you want to see
22	more of me or not, but there it is. The light is back
23	on.
24	Q. I'm happy to go until midnight.
25	A. Hopefully not midnight my time.
	Page 341

1	Q. And in Miyake, there were no
2	consciousness checks, right?
3	A. There were not, as I recall, because
4	they gave the midazolam followed by they gave
5	remifentanil as I discussed. And then that, of course,
6	wears off and then they gave vecuronium. Now, as you
7	know, my one of my takes from this paper is that
8	these patients were intubated, which is stimulating.
9	They were left with a tracheal in place there for up to
10	60 minutes and they, you know, didn't see much of a
11	change over that period of time. So that's pretty
12	telling as well. One dose of midazolam kept them at
13	that level for that long.
14	Q. They're intubated, they're paralyzed,
15	right?
16	A. Correct.
17	Q. So let's go to so what they're
18	talking about here is, do you see it says .3 milligrams
19	per kilogram isn't that doesn't change it goes
20	from .2 milligrams per kilogram to .3 milligrams per
21	kilogram, there's no (inaudible) of the BIS, right?
22	That's what they're saying. And they're saying that
23	the BIS remains over 70. So, let's now go to
24	A. I'm not going to agree to that, you
25	know, interpretation of that sentence. But you know,
	Page 342

1 if you want to keep on beating this dead horse, that's fine, but I don't agree with that interpretation. 2 MR. ATYIA: Alex, I know you wanted to make sure we stayed on the record rather than going off the record. It seems like 5 6 you're outside the Oklahoma execution that you felt was late disclosed or undisclosed or -and it looks we're -- you know, I'm here as long as you want to be, but is there a limit to 9 10 what you're planning to do? MR. KURSMAN: There is a limit. 11 outside the scope of the Oklahoma execution at 12 this point. 13 14 MR. ATYIA: Is there a reason you couldn't have asked these questions during 15 16 the -- about this study during the seven hours? MR. KURSMAN: Yes. So I was planning 17 18 on it and then I stopped at 6:30 to give you 19 some time to ask questions on direct, and when 2.0 you asked those questions and disclosed that he 21 witnessed an execution yesterday, that opened up a whole different line of questions for me 22 2.3 than what I was --24 MR. ATYIA: Understood. I just want 2.5 to understand --Page 343

1	MR. KURSMAN: All I have is a few
2	more questions. I'll be done very shortly.
3	MR. ATYIA: I don't want to rush you.
4	Take your time.
5	Q. So if we go back to your report,
6	let's go to paragraph 29 of your report. Do you have
7	your report or do you want me to share it?
8	A. No, I have it here. So paragraph 29,
9	all right. Let me go to paragraph 29. Let me just
10	catch up to you here. Yes, I have it here.
11	Q. Okay. So do you at the very
12	bottom, you see, the answer in my opinion to a
13	reasonable medical and scientific certainty is that
14	midazolam administered to persons at .3 to .4
15	milligrams per kilogram produces unconsciousness, blunt
16	response to noxious stimuli, reduces awareness of pain
17	such that these persons don't experience any more pain
18	than persons anesthetized with other anesthetics such a
19	thiopental, propofol, and isoflurane. Do you see that?
20	A. Yeah. You got a few of the words
21	off, but that's fine. You put it pretty closely.
22	Q. Okay. Is it still your opinion that
23	at .3 milligrams per kilogram persons don't experience
24	any more pain than those anesthetized with anesthetics
25	such as thiopental, propofol, or isoflurane?
	Page 344

1	A. Yes, it is. Again, you know, based
2	on my the definition of pain that I have used and
3	that we've gone over, basically I would say that giving
4	someone .3 milligrams per kilogram of midazolam or
5	giving them propofol as an induction dose, you're going
6	to have no pain in either case.
7	Q. I'm not talking about as an induction
8	dose. I'm talking about .3 milligrams per kilogram of
9	midazolam, is that as sufficient to ensure a person
10	doesn't experience pain as those persons anesthetized
11	with other anesthetics such as thiopental, propofol, or
12	isoflurane? It's just a yes or no answer.
13	A. Yeah, I would say, yes, they have
14	similar amounts of well, I won't say similar amounts
15	of pain because I would say they both have you know,
16	there's no pain.
17	MR. KURSMAN: Could we go off the
18	record for a few minutes?
19	VIDEO OPERATOR: We're off the
20	record. The time is 7:16.
21	(Brief recess.)
22	VIDEO OPERATOR: Back on the record.
23	The time is 7:24.
24	MR. KURSMAN: I have no further
25	questions. I will I believe we entered 14
	Page 345

1	exhibits, which I will e-mail to the court				
2	reporter and to the counsel for defendants as				
3	well.				
4	VIDEO OPERATOR: Anything further?				
5	MR. KURSMAN: Not from plaintiff's				
6	counsel.				
7	MR. ATYIA: Alex, if you need us to				
8	work with you on something, please reach out.				
9	MR. KURSMAN: I appreciate that.				
10	MR. ATYIA: We're happy to work with				
11	you.				
12	MR. KURSMAN: I appreciate that.				
13	Have a good weekend everybody.				
14	MR. ATYIA: You, too. Thanks				
15	everybody. Thanks Dr. Antognini.				
16	VIDEO OPERATOR: Stand by. This				
17	concludes the video deposition. The time is				
18	7:24. Going off the record.				
19	(FURTHER THE DEPONENT SAITH NOT.)				
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
	Page 346				

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF TENNESSEE )
3	COUNTY OF KNOX )
4	I, Missy Davis, LCR #356, Licensed
5	Court Reporter in and for the State of Tennessee, do
6	hereby certify that the above Transcript of Proceedings
7	was reported by me, and that the foregoing (346) pages
8	of the transcript are a true and accurate record to the
9	best of my knowledge, skills, and ability.
10	I further certify that I am not
11	related to nor employee of counsel or any of the
12	parties to the action, nor am I in any way financially
13	interested in the outcome of this case.
14	I further certify that I am duly
15	licensed by the Tennessee Board of Court Reporting as a
16	Licensed Court Reporter as evidenced by the LCR number
17	and date following my name below.
18	
19	
20	
21	Missy Rais
22	Trong cas
23	
24	Missy Davis, LCR #356
25	Expiration Date: 6/30/22
	Page 347

www.veritext.com

Veritext Legal Solutions

800-556-8974

0	<b>10:16</b> 105:19,21	<b>19</b> 228:13,15	<b>203</b> 2:18
	105:22 278:6	<b>19106</b> 1:17	<b>214</b> 2:19
0 136:17 142:18	<b>10:17</b> 106:1,3	<b>192</b> 2:16	<b>218</b> 2:20
144:13 143:7	<b>10:59</b> 82:20	<b>194</b> 2:17	<b>225</b> 2:21
146:1 147:1	11 2:21 83:3 84:9	<b>1978</b> 217:19 224:4	<b>228</b> 2:22
131:19,23 107:23	225:23,25	<b>1990</b> 130:13	<b>229</b> 2:23
168:11 172:21	<b>11:10</b> 82:23	<b>1997</b> 40:18	<b>24</b> 268:25
01234 1:8 4:12	<b>11:30</b> 97:3	<b>1:06</b> 139:2	<b>240</b> 78:5,16 79:6
1 0/3 /3/3	<b>12</b> 2:22 228:9,11	<b>1:23</b> 139:5	81:17 102:18
1	272:24 273:3	<b>1:26</b> 142:1	103:15,25 104:15
1 2:11 4:7 79:18	<b>12/8/21</b> 184:5	<b>1:27</b> 142:4	106:13,14 118:12
06150111010	<b>12:04</b> 97:6	<b>1:46</b> 154:15	<b>268</b> 2:6
1 4 4 0 1 5 1 5 5 0 0	<b>13</b> 2:23 184:9	<b>1:47</b> 154:18	<b>26th</b> 290:15
224:15,16 229:13	229:4,6 272:24	<b>1:55</b> 160:8	<b>270</b> 142:10 143:7
<b>1,500</b> 273:14	273:3	<b>1:56</b> 160:11	148:5
<b>1,541</b> 270:5	<b>134</b> 167:23	2	<b>275</b> 229:7 235:5
<b>1,554</b> 230:13,17	<b>14</b> 2:24 205:16,22		<b>278</b> 229:16
231:6 233:16,20	273:3 336:9,11	<b>2</b> 2:12 86:22,25	<b>27927</b> 347:22
233:25 235:14	345:25	125:16 126:20	<b>28</b> 1:2
236:1,19,19	<b>147</b> 2:13	142:19 144:20	<b>280</b> 2:7 230:20,22
	<b>15</b> 93:17,21 124:22	155:9,21 161:16	230:23
271:12,14 272:8	192:25 275:15	162:2 229:8,10,21	<b>282</b> 232:6
272:11 304:14,21	309:18 310:9,13	306:23 307:4,15	<b>28th</b> 3:6 4:6
305:10 306:8	311:14,15,17	333:23 334:8	<b>29</b> 344:6,8,9
<b>1,600</b> 161:6	313:8 317:13,14	337:19,21,24	<b>2:45</b> 192:21
<b>10</b> 2:20 79:18,22	337:13 338:2,5	340:23 342:20	3
80:1,2,3 82:1,1	<b>15,000.00</b> 67:2	<b>2,266</b> 160:19	
01 10 101 0 7 0 7	<b>150</b> 172:23 306:8	<b>2-8</b> 230:21	3 2:13 125:16
	<b>150,000</b> 271:15	<b>20</b> 27:7,8,10,11	126:20 144:10
181:7,19 195:19	272:14 273:15	59:6 80:18 124:7	147:7,10,12
217:25 218:2	<b>150,000.00</b> 68:6,18	124:9 125:10,12	152:10 153:11,13
40 000 00 (50	1500's 215:1	192:4 195:20	155:21 168:8,8,9,9
400 01 0 10 00	<b>155,000</b> 271:13	281:18 307:16	168:10,12 170:14
	<b>155,400</b> 304:9	308:1 320:4 334:3	172:9 191:25
98:25 136:17	305:8	337:13	223:11,13 306:23
216002701010	<b>16</b> 213:4	<b>2016</b> 9:6	307:4,15 333:24
051 10 15 050 14	<b>165</b> 2:14	<b>2018</b> 155:4	334:9 338:5
204 10 205 15	167 2:15	<b>2019</b> 201:13	342:18,20 344:14
2212	<b>179</b> 226:16	<b>2020</b> 202:19	344:23 345:4,8
40 45 405 40 40	<b>18</b> 217:10 226:1	<b>20207</b> 1:24	<b>3.0</b> 148:16,22
105:25 106:4	233:5 275:16	<b>2022</b> 1:2 3:6 4:6	<b>30</b> 94:25 97:7
	433.3 413.10	41:25 130:13	104:5,17 105:8

106:24 107:18	<b>43</b> 252:2	<b>5:05</b> 267:20	<b>6:32</b> 315:21
108:8 111:7,17	<b>45</b> 92:14 94:3	6	7
113:18,21 114:7	338:7		-
124:8,9 125:10,12	<b>49</b> 148:21,24	6 2:5,16 101:16	7 2:17 101:16
141:19 192:4	<b>4:29</b> 251:19	192:9,11 255:23	194:10,13
218:14 265:16	<b>4:39</b> 251:22	338:19,19	<b>7,000.00</b> 327:25
268:2 307:16	5	<b>6,000.00</b> 288:17	330:11
308:23 334:3		6/30/22 347:25	<b>7,000.00.</b> 328:5
338:7	5 2:15 101:16	<b>60</b> 92:14 94:3	<b>7.5</b> 237:5
<b>31</b> 267:23	142:18 148:10,12	102:25 104:5,17	<b>70</b> 102:25 148:21
<b>32</b> 255:18,19,21	148:13 149:23	105:8 106:24	148:24 166:4
267:23	150:4 152:11	108:8 111:7,17	231:20 234:6
<b>336</b> 2:24	157:8 167:15,17	113:18,21 114:8	235:15 237:4
<b>346</b> 347:7	178:3 184:12	231:20 232:2,15	271:10 334:15,24
<b>355</b> 218:5	191:25 195:20	233:13 265:16	335:19,22,25
<b>356</b> 347:4,24	232:20,22,24	336:13 337:13	336:23 338:8,9,15
<b>358</b> 219:16 221:7	234:5 237:5	338:2,2,6,7 339:15	338:20 339:9,17
<b>359</b> 219:25	255:22 270:16	342:10	339:24 340:3
<b>37</b> 148:24	271:10,14 304:18	<b>60's</b> 334:21 337:15	342:23
<b>37202</b> 1:25	<b>5/16/2019</b> 157:12	338:3,7,11 339:16	<b>72</b> 198:12,13
<b>389</b> 336:3	<b>50</b> 53:8,12 54:1,3,4	<b>600</b> 147:21	74 236:3
<b>390</b> 155:15,19	79:13 102:25	<b>601</b> 1:16	<b>75</b> 148:25
156:2 158:14	142:10 143:6	<b>615</b> 167:10,13,18	<b>770</b> 166:7
337:21	150:1,6,10 215:22	<b>616</b> 168:8 176:1	<b>7:16</b> 345:20
<b>392</b> 337:6	215:25 307:5	<b>617</b> 178:7	<b>7:24</b> 345:23
<b>3:00</b> 192:24	334:11 340:19	<b>62</b> 148:24	346:18
<b>3:18</b> 1:8 4:12	<b>500</b> 106:12 107:9	<b>64</b> 337:13,13,13	8
4	108:14 111:2,13	<b>65</b> 148:25 150:2,6	<b>8</b> 2:18 139:22
	128:6 129:22	150:10,12 195:3	165:25 168:10,24
4 2:14 80:3 101:15	130:4,9,14 204:19	<b>654</b> 201:25 202:3	178:23 203:8,10
152:10 165:21,23	250:5 254:18,23	<b>656</b> 202:11	<b>8-9-0</b> 40:20
168:10 169:13	264:11,19 270:12	<b>659</b> 203:6	<b>800</b> 145:14,21
170:2 171:5,9	270:17 271:5	67 233:10	153:18 158:1,3,7
172:9,18 175:24	272:13 273:11	<b>68</b> 233:10	<b>830</b> 214:4,5
230:5,7,15,19	296:8 301:15	<b>6:06</b> 310:3	<b>840</b> 144:22 153:15
235:20 344:14	304:20	<b>6:14</b> 310:6	<b>841</b> 149:19
<b>4,000.00.</b> 288:14	<b>539</b> 166:3,6	<b>6:19</b> 313:17	<b>843</b> 148:11
<b>4,792</b> 160:19	<b>545w</b> 1:16	<b>6:20</b> 313:20	<b>844</b> 150:14
40 100:21 232:2	<b>55</b> 168:11 169:4	<b>6:23</b> 315:18	<b>86</b> 2:11,12
280:17	<b>550</b> 145:23	<b>6:30</b> 314:19 315:3	<b>8617</b> 283:25
<b>425</b> 148:2	<b>5:03</b> 267:17	343:18	· <del></del>

<b>890</b> 40:20	abscess 125:5,8	acronym 28:19	administered
9	absence 74:18	acting 6:6 330:9	87:10 99:7 112:7
9 2:19 214:1,3	197:25 203:3	action 32:25	112:16 113:18
	absolutely 112:1,5	109:24 133:17	114:8 188:2 223:6
338:18,20	127:18 143:10	176:9,10,21,21	254:4 267:3
90 54:4	152:24 159:5	177:17,18 178:14	298:13 344:14
900 161:7	187:2 196:2 321:2	178:15 187:5,24	administering
<b>930</b> 157:21,25	acceptable 177:5	188:19 189:18	87:20 247:15
158:12	access 72:17	347:12	administration
<b>95</b> 53:8	accessed 184:4	actions 82:8	71:22 109:23
<b>96</b> 337:12	accidentally 97:12	187:16 226:22	163:19,19 164:10
<b>99.9</b> 36:11	accommodate	227:4 266:1	165:1 206:12,19
9:01 4:5	309:15 314:12	activation 221:12	207:1,15,21
9:41 320:4	315:11	active 327:3	209:14 210:7,20
9th 155:4	accommodating	activities 310:21	213:20 300:3
a	309:24	activity 137:18,19	301:6
<b>a.m.</b> 4:5	accurate 57:8	137:22 221:8,8,9	administrative
<b>aaron</b> 4:19	175:17 177:4	221:10	9:19
abandoned 179:18	220:12 347:8	acts 176:3	admire 199:20
abdomen 276:10	accurately 55:21	actual 32:2 33:23	admit 233:19
297:11	220:21 306:9	40:24 41:13 60:2	291:24
ability 56:25 57:5	achieve 31:25 35:2	60:4 100:8 169:14	admitted 5:8
57:8 347:9	41:3,9 92:12	336:14	admonished 94:12
able 20:23,24 21:3	102:3,9,11 120:17	acute 163:18	admonishments
21:8 23:9,13,18,19	123:22 124:10	164:9,25	55:12
26:12,13,19,21	126:9 127:10,16	ad 340:17	adult 237:4,5
34:2 41:3 53:13	127:18 128:3	add 59:2	271:10
55:1 72:11 80:10	129:25 137:8	addition 265:25	adversarial 70:23
81:9 82:4 85:11	138:5,13,17 159:7	additional 252:7	adverse 193:22
85:13 93:5 94:7	173:12 207:10,14	314:4	<b>advice</b> 119:21
94:15 95:13,18	232:4,4	adequate 11:16	advise 13:4 119:16
99:7 102:12 125:7	achieved 36:19	12:14,18 42:7	263:17
133:22 163:2	40:19 41:6 44:7	adequately 44:9	advising 119:7
196:17 225:17	54:18 126:3	307:5	affect 56:25 57:5,8
247:14 253:25	138:18 145:20	adheres 12:1	57:10 69:1,8 80:8
265:9 266:8 271:2	272:2	adjacent 317:2	109:1,2 190:15
272:20 278:23	achievements	adjective 79:19	affidavit 292:1
299:4,24,25	135:17	adjusting 44:18	330:1,14,19
324:10 333:2	achieves 142:17	administer 87:19	<b>afraid</b> 320:15
336:17,17	achieving 50:8	87:22 88:2,3	agent 207:24
	120:18 163:20	133:19 264:23	208:2

## [agents - anesthesia]

206 12 20	141 ( 145 10	212 24 216 2	159 22 25 150 2
agents 206:12,20	141:6 145:18	313:24 316:3	158:22,25 159:3
207:1,16,21,23	200:5 208:22	343:3 346:7	166:16,17 174:7
208:5 209:15	228:16 283:3,4	alex's 114:1	179:14,24 186:11
210:21 219:23	293:2,17 307:1,19	algorithm 52:25	187:8 188:1
<b>ago</b> 5:6 9:5,6	310:8 335:15	241:23	230:16 233:13
16:16 42:9 61:7	aid 19:1 20:7,21	<b>alive</b> 91:14,15 92:3	257:19,21,23
87:18 117:19	23:8,23	92:5	258:1 274:9 328:3
118:16 123:22	air 95:22,23 96:2,9	allay 289:5	328:7
130:19 131:9	278:23 298:4	allow 117:13	amounts 54:23
193:14 199:14	299:19,23	173:8,10 246:2	137:20 345:14,14
202:20 205:7	airway 88:12	252:16	amplitude 136:21
209:13 246:20	108:15 187:10,11	allowed 56:21	136:24 137:2,3
287:24 290:4,23	187:14 188:2,6,8	117:15 131:16	ana 4:18
291:1,2,9,14,17	190:15 261:18	162:18	analgesic 80:21
304:6 308:2 309:3	276:13,13 277:7,8	allows 285:8	81:2,10,14 203:12
314:25	278:12,17,22	alpha 221:7,9	203:14,19,21
agree 48:5 78:13	279:3,5,7,16 297:3	alter 226:20	204:2,17
112:6 140:10	297:7,13,16,18,19	altogether 33:5	analogy 116:24,25
152:13 153:3	298:4,5,8,11,17,17	alveolar 135:10	117:16,22,23
175:18 177:4	298:18,20,22	ambient 226:21	analyses 172:17
180:24 181:2,16	299:2,5,8,13,14,24	ameliorate 298:2	analysis 171:20
190:20,20 199:25	<b>al</b> 1:9 2:13 4:9	amenable 180:3	179:16,17,22
202:6 203:16	140:15 142:8	american 21:17	180:3 197:17,19
205:7 222:7,13	147:11 166:2	22:2	analyze 265:24
225:12 239:2	201:13 213:5,8	amnesia 190:9	anchor 84:9
242:23,25 252:12	alcohol 130:25	amnesic 202:13	anesthesia 27:24
252:22 253:4	131:1,5	amnestic 225:13	28:4,5,8,11 29:5
259:16 268:4	alex 1:14 4:15 5:5	225:18 226:25	31:4,14 32:1,2,9
289:8 306:19	5:20 6:4 10:21	300:3	37:7,19 38:3,7
313:9 314:2	11:18 13:15 37:8	amount 14:11	40:12 41:10,22
339:21 342:24	56:16 64:2 70:14	15:7,9 28:7 32:10	42:1,5,13,16 43:1
343:2	72:21 73:19 82:16	33:1,4 34:6,6	45:11 46:6,17,24
<b>agreed</b> 3:9,15	117:10 140:22	36:14 37:20 44:8	50:17 84:13 88:20
198:1 199:2	154:8 159:23	44:11 45:24 54:12	120:20 124:12,14
222:23 310:15	173:9 192:13	59:11 66:10 68:9	124:16,19 125:1
311:10,11 312:4	201:19 251:23	68:10,25 80:16	126:13,23 127:11
agreement 3:5	268:3 280:3	93:18 99:24	127:16,18 128:1
37:9 289:12	281:20 282:8	100:18 101:21	128:14 136:19
agrees 248:13	283:7 289:6 304:5	102:5 103:16	137:1,1,14 138:4
ahead 11:7 12:10	307:23 308:3	127:12 129:5	138:18 151:6,8,11
97:24 129:3,3	309:9 311:9	137:22,24 158:21	182:16 190:12
,-		,	

# [anesthesia - anyway]

202:8,22 203:2	208:2,4,6,15	55:25 56:1,4 57:5	86:23 97:7 114:2
205:3 206:1,9,19	209:15,17 210:2,9	58:4 65:22 67:14	114:3 117:19
207:8,12,13,14,18	210:14,21,23	67:21 68:3,14,20	133:8 139:7
208:24 209:9,23	211:18,19 212:9	69:10,13,19 74:5,8	140:23 141:6
210:18,20 212:16	212:12 227:1	77:19 78:16 84:11	154:22 160:4
212:21 222:15	239:17 243:6,19	96:6 97:21,22	163:8 164:22
224:20 227:8,14	246:21 278:20	101:7 104:11	193:2 194:17,20
232:5 238:11	298:13,14,16	108:7 116:21	205:9 221:18
239:1,15 242:15	300:3	123:21 128:10	252:1,4 268:7
249:13 250:10	anesthetics 30:20	129:21,24 130:19	280:12 281:6,10
251:7 255:3	32:15,18 38:21	161:10 165:11	281:12 282:6,12
261:16,22 278:14	43:16 47:6,8 49:4	168:7 173:6	283:10,22 284:1
296:24 335:25	196:25 210:7	191:23 239:20	289:4,24 293:17
anesthesiologist	211:7,8,20 344:18	243:1 244:24	294:15 308:2
25:6 27:23 30:14	344:24 345:11	245:3,9 248:4	309:1,2 310:7
138:1 208:5,10	anesthetist 27:20	260:4,6 262:23	312:13 313:22
209:16 210:9,12	27:24	263:23 273:16	314:3,19,23 315:2
314:20 323:25	anesthetists 25:4	274:7 287:10	315:25 338:24
anesthesiologists	49:3	289:4,8,8,11,25	346:15
47:18,20 48:7	anesthetize 295:17	293:14,17 307:20	antognini's 86:18
49:3 136:13	anesthetized 29:10	332:24 344:12	281:15
149:17 151:2	36:11,20,24 44:14	345:12	antonik 2:23
240:3	44:16 48:8 53:10	answered 67:24	228:14,15 229:3,5
anesthesiology	53:11,17 103:2,3	69:16,17 81:24	270:7 306:7,10
24:24 25:3,11,24	115:1 136:3	174:22 270:23	anxiety 212:7
135:5 290:8	253:23 259:21	273:21 330:24	anxiolytic 202:13
anesthetic 23:9,22	279:13 301:11	answering 11:8	212:6
27:19,21 28:15,25	344:18,24 345:10	31:8 117:13	anybody 18:20
29:8,13 30:2,5	angeles 291:7	189:10 281:23	58:16 63:10 64:11
32:10,13 35:24	animal 102:22	282:18	72:4 91:5 97:9
38:10 49:10 51:21	103:2 104:8	answers 8:23 64:9	101:10 193:1
53:6 54:12,16,23	111:10 179:2	162:18 163:9	245:9 253:11
55:5,9 77:21,24	animals 102:22	174:17 263:24	280:24 320:2,19
89:22 90:9 120:17	103:3 179:5,6,19	anticipation	323:24 329:1
126:22 127:1,5,7	227:7	131:10 283:23	anymore 38:11
130:14 131:2	annual 68:12,17	328:14	45:10 68:22
138:8,21 151:4	68:19 69:20	anticonvulsant	134:15 242:11
176:9,21 177:18	answer 6:9 8:13	202:13	anyway 67:24
178:12,15 202:17	10:18 12:17,22	antognini 1:1 2:4	69:2 73:25 123:22
203:13 206:12,20	15:9 20:11 27:14	2:11 3:2 4:1,8 6:2	131:21 165:10
207:1,15,21,23,24	34:17 40:15 43:25	64:5 70:10 86:20	193:5 195:1 200:5

## [anyway - attorney]

207.2 272.20	ammussah 20.12	241.15	200.12 220.19 10
207:2 273:20	approach 30:12	341:15	309:12 330:18,19
290:20	36:9 40:23 128:14	articles 140:20	asks 244:20
aorta 109:12	196:2 312:14	141:20,22	asleep 52:13
apart 335:5	appropriate 7:15	articulate 308:18	assert 13:22
apnea 184:14	54:5,8 95:24	asa 2:12 83:22	assess 26:2 241:3
188:3 214:11	303:12,14 330:7,8	84:3 86:23,24	assessing 234:23
apologies 185:22	330:14	249:14	assessment 150:19
apologize 31:5,19	approximately	asa's 249:24	152:6 235:11
58:16 64:14 77:5	161:3,9 271:13	aside 30:8 37:4	241:19
84:6 95:11 107:7	273:14 317:13	64:12,14,15 65:15	assign 254:19,24
113:22 162:3	330:11 334:15,24	65:15,19 227:10	assist 297:17
176:1 185:17	335:22 339:9,17	263:15 284:1	assistant 27:24
193:10 226:5	340:3	312:9	associated 185:25
227:2 228:6 247:6	area 19:10 56:6	asked 9:13,14,23	199:10
314:16 316:23	114:23 135:18	13:10,24 14:3,4	assume 35:22 37:5
appearance 5:10	156:10 317:16	42:13 43:16 49:19	38:1,2,5 41:20
5:18 285:20	323:19	130:7 139:15	42:10 72:18 89:5
appearances 1:12	<b>argue</b> 75:16	193:15 195:14	93:10 101:24
appeared 275:23	arkansas 8:9,10	223:21 245:3,4,19	140:19 174:12
276:2	17:2,4,7 71:14	250:1 252:1	192:12 223:8
appears 178:10	<b>arm</b> 94:20 248:16	269:24,25 275:8	243:17 249:11
308:10	249:7,9 254:11	281:21 287:22,25	266:2,18 272:6,19
apples 164:3,5,11	276:5 277:14,16	290:3,10 304:13	272:23 320:22
164:14 165:6,7,7	286:12 325:5,6,8	310:9 311:18,24	assumed 318:3
applicable 3:4	325:18	312:24 315:23	assuming 92:2
applied 18:12	arms 285:3,4,4	324:5,21 328:25	assumption
23:18 77:11	arousal 150:20	332:23 337:2	152:14 197:25
150:19 152:21	151:5,13 152:7	343:15,20	266:20 272:11
225:2 255:3	aroused 151:9	asking 10:20	305:10
applies 27:3	arrest 115:3 186:1	13:23 21:11 23:25	<b>atrium</b> 109:10
182:14	248:25	29:11,12 37:23,24	atropine 131:23
apply 74:20	arrhythmia 93:19	38:4 42:9,9 49:25	131:25 132:1,19
152:23 153:3	108:24	68:18 70:12 82:13	132:21 134:4,6,9
254:9 301:25	<b>arrive</b> 53:13	90:12 116:16	134:21
appreciate 11:25	arrived 236:25	160:12 174:23	attempt 232:3,4
24:4 56:23 114:5	arrives 52:25	197:21 199:5	254:1
244:15 245:18	<b>artery</b> 109:11	210:4,5 222:3,4	attempts 188:9
252:24 272:4	article 66:3,4	252:25 263:1,2	attend 283:10
310:14 316:5	140:14,19 194:22	271:6 289:16,18	<b>attorney</b> 1:23 6:5
346:9,12	201:22 204:24	289:19,21 291:25	56:3,6 57:20
	224:4 335:6 340:3	305:3 308:12	65:16 72:16

## [attorney - back]

286:24 287:4 24	0.0 / 00./ 1	autopsy 153:24	awareness 39:3
288:2,25 309:5	8:6 250:21 1:23 252:9,11	154:5,20,21,23	74:18 75:4,5,5,10
	2:19 253:9	157:8 268:12	75:14 184:21
	8:4 260:3	availability 71:9	244:3 344:16
	2:19 264:14	available 21:22	awhile 117:19
	5:2,23 267:1,21	28:21 199:15	b
	8:5,6 280:3,25	avenues 312:11	
-	1:4,11,20 282:6	average 93:16	<b>b</b> 2:9 28:22 34:7
	2:8,14 283:5,12	102:24 138:6,9,15	245:17
	4:7 289:2,16,23	148:20 184:23	back 12:4,7 14:2 15:23 16:17 24:8
323:15 333:11,17 29	1:12 293:2,13	215:18	
atyia 1:22 2:6 4:21 30:	3:15,24 304:12	avoid 91:5	25:10 31:17,19 36:23 38:18 44:1
4:21 5:5,19,23,24 30:	5:13 307:19,23	awake 30:17,18	44:4 66:3 82:22
10:12,21,25 11:17 30	8:3,10 309:8,21	32:5 44:19 52:16	84:9 87:2 94:17
11:24 12:15 13:12 310	0:7,14 312:23	79:7,16 80:16	94:21 97:5,13
13:21 23:25 24:6 31:	3:14,23 315:9	81:19 87:23 88:1	102:8 103:11
26:25 37:8,12	5:22 316:3,8,13	89:23 95:15,19	102.8 103.11
38:14 42:19 43:24   32	8:9,13 338:24	97:17,17 103:3	115:4,11 117:21
,	9:3 340:6 343:3	121:9 135:25	121:16 123:14
_	3:14,24 344:3	136:20 181:24	128:5 130:6
	6:7,10,14	248:20 249:24	134:13 139:4,6
	<b>ence</b> 151:2	266:4,13,14,17,18	142:3 151:22
	ıst 155:4	298:23 299:2,3,6,9	153:10 154:17,19
	or 60:24	301:10	160:10 163:5
	5:6	awaken 246:24	165:17,24 178:23
	or's 60:23,25	aware 32:5,11	192:2,23 198:25
	0:21	44:10 51:1 58:2	199:21 201:9
	oring 329:13	98:4 135:14	206:3,20,22 213:3
, , , ,	ors 143:13	143:12,16 156:19	214:25 217:1
	0:11 171:9,12	156:23 157:1	221:4 228:12
	1:23 172:1	159:18 166:19	235:17 251:3,21
	3:20,24 174:24	173:5 183:25	253:12 267:19
	6:13,25 220:19	184:3,7,25 186:9 192:12 194:2	271:22 279:5,8
	2:13 236:9 7:14 334:4		282:15 283:19
	6:20 338:13	196:24 211:6,10 215:15 227:6	286:12 294:12
	9:12,18,22	247:1,6,9 252:7,11	296:16 298:19
	9:12,18,22 0:5	252:13 265:18	299:7,7 304:22,24
	nomic 29:23	283:1 298:23	305:13 306:3
	psies 237:15	303:4 307:13	308:13 310:5
-	8:21	322:7 333:22	311:13 313:19
227.7 273.1 270.1 200		322.1 333.22	315:20 316:15,18

# [back - believe]

222 21 222 2	222 12 22 22 6 2	200 22 210 1	221 11 217 11
323:21 329:3	233:13,22 236:3	208:23 210:1	231:11 317:11
333:20 341:22	243:6 244:12	216:7 221:4,11	337:9
344:5 345:22	248:21 272:10	223:11,16,24	<b>behalf</b> 6:6,18 9:1
<b>bad</b> 237:23 241:4	273:12 312:16,20	233:7,9 236:20	9:10,16,18 71:10
295:20	317:14,25 319:15	241:12,23 244:4	317:24 318:4
<b>bailey</b> 2:19 213:5	328:3 331:12	248:20 250:6	330:9 333:18
213:8,21 214:2	345:1	255:12 261:2,19	behave 146:2
balance 253:1	<b>basic</b> 19:1 20:7,20	261:20 263:20	<b>belief</b> 126:6 295:6
<b>baldridge</b> 4:18	21:19 72:3 74:15	266:1 271:12	295:7
<b>ball</b> 67:2 271:1,2	<b>basically</b> 7:23 9:8	275:11 278:20,25	believe 11:1,2,21
<b>bar</b> 16:5 27:13	14:10 17:4 21:3	279:4 284:11	15:3,7 17:11 22:1
233:9,9,14	28:19 29:7 30:17	288:11 294:8,17	31:15,17 32:3
barbiturate 45:7	32:21,23 33:2	295:2 297:11,14	38:8 40:19 47:7
50:19,20 127:15	34:19 35:5 41:1	299:19 300:11,15	49:16 57:9,12
187:20,21,25	46:4 48:18 50:24	301:21,22,24	60:8,24 66:13
188:7,18,25 189:1	51:25 52:24 53:13	306:1 307:4 317:7	67:7 71:6,8 76:6
189:2,16 191:1	61:14 62:7 74:13	317:8,11 319:24	76:10 78:9 79:14
barbiturates 37:3	74:20 75:4,12	320:4 321:11	79:25 81:24 83:11
38:4,11 42:10	76:17 80:8,10	323:18 324:12,14	84:25 104:1
43:14 44:2 45:10	84:13 85:4,10	325:23 326:5,11	106:15,20 117:23
45:12,15 49:21	87:6,17 88:18	328:23 329:7	127:23 128:3,8
50:22 189:25	90:4 91:12 93:1	338:1 345:3	140:6,7 142:17,18
191:2 200:12	93:19 94:6,16	basing 104:8	149:9,10 158:11
bare 20:22	98:15 100:12	280:13 308:11	159:11 165:12
<b>barely</b> 108:22	102:1 103:1	basis 44:18 329:18	172:13 174:5
242:19	105:14 114:14,22	335:4	176:14 178:24
barking 199:19	120:3,19 121:7	bathroom 98:2	180:7 181:15
barrier 132:9,11	122:9 124:12,21	<b>battle</b> 128:16	185:2,3,4 191:6
bars 233:6	125:13 132:4	beat 61:24 62:5,10	194:10,14,24,25
<b>base</b> 77:19	134:12 136:21,22	93:9,9 98:16	195:1 199:6 203:8
<b>based</b> 26:16 31:20	137:3,16,21	105:14,15,15	208:3 210:18
35:22 41:20 42:12	138:12 151:10,13	119:3,5	212:2 213:15
43:18 56:1 103:13	156:16 163:13,23	<b>beating</b> 98:17,22	216:2 219:6,9,15
104:3 111:10	164:23 166:15	109:3,5 111:6	221:2 222:1
140:6 155:23	168:9,12 169:2	112:15 119:2	223:12 234:10
164:24 179:18,22	171:16 173:11,13	343:1	248:16 249:16
180:9 182:14	174:19 179:22	beats 61:25 93:13	255:9 258:6,7
183:19 189:13,17	182:16 187:11	becoming 263:5	263:11 264:8
189:18 197:25	188:4 189:24	began 9:4	265:15 266:23
199:16 210:14	190:3 198:4 203:3	beginning 107:4	270:8 274:3
222:11 228:1	203:18 207:10,12	220:2 221:5,6	279:10 287:1,12
	,		

## [believe - bolus]

323:4 326:16	hilly 154.20	177.2 190.2 12 12	164.0 100.11 22
	billy 154:20	177:3 180:3,13,13	164:8 188:11,23
334:20 336:14	158:13	189:22 191:12	189:5,7,7 194:23
338:13,16,16	<b>binding</b> 35:13	195:14 205:20	198:6 199:9
339:22 345:25	biphasic 219:22	206:17 212:3	200:14 230:9,16
believes 209:6	220:7,24 221:1,6	215:8 221:1	231:5,6 233:17
beneficial 19:9	221:11,13,23	233:20 276:8	234:2 235:15,25
125:20	<b>bis</b> 28:22 51:10,11	277:20 279:2	236:3 239:11
benefit 238:18	51:19,24 52:2,4,7	290:6 321:9 331:8	240:16,21 241:16
benzodiazepine	52:20,21,23 53:2,7	331:9 336:5	268:14,18 269:5
146:3 159:13	53:7,12,16 54:3,5	<b>bite</b> 131:19	269:11 271:4
165:1 176:5,6	54:10,14 55:4,7	<b>black</b> 2:16 184:25	272:20 286:11
benzodiazepines	136:16 148:16,21	185:2,7 186:10,15	304:8
38:13 41:3 145:25	148:22 150:2,6,10	192:8,10,16 193:8	bloodstream
164:2 165:4 180:9	150:12 223:7,16	196:19	34:21 35:3 102:7
201:7 202:4,12,25	223:22,23,24	blandon 4:24	<b>bls</b> 20:7
203:1,12	231:10,11,13,20	<b>blank</b> 196:4	<b>bluish</b> 277:20
<b>best</b> 19:6 51:11,12	232:2,11,14,18	197:11,11 200:24	<b>blunt</b> 77:22
51:13,20 52:1	234:5,24 235:1,8	blanke 60:8	344:15
54:8 79:19 116:25	235:10,15 236:2	blatantly 328:18	<b>blunted</b> 151:12
169:16 212:2	236:10,12,16	blessed 69:6	<b>board</b> 26:18 29:20
311:3 322:25	238:4,4 240:9	<b>blind</b> 242:14	30:18 42:22
347:9	246:21 307:18	<b>blink</b> 262:16 263:9	253:24 254:3
beta 221:8,9	333:25 334:4,15	263:24	266:7 347:15
bets 107:1	334:20,23 335:19	blinked 258:16	<b>boat</b> 276:10
better 26:23 27:2	335:21,25 336:12	blinking 259:1	296:22,25 297:1,1
34:21 42:2 51:6	336:22 337:12	<b>blinks</b> 263:4	297:9,10,20,24
74:16 85:16,16	338:6,15 339:9	<b>block</b> 87:7 197:16	298:1,7,15,24
117:6 128:25	340:2,10 342:21	<b>blocking</b> 183:1,4	299:4
130:1,17 168:21	342:23	<b>blood</b> 28:13 29:2,8	bodies 35:11
172:7 173:3,14	<b>bit</b> 16:7 27:13 31:3	29:11,16 30:10,23	158:11
202:22 204:18,21	40:21 51:24 61:7	32:6 34:7 35:7	<b>body</b> 28:10 29:6
236:18 242:14	66:12 68:7 69:9	36:7 39:25 41:14	34:23 35:9 96:14
246:3 250:2	84:4 96:16,17	44:20 48:11,15,19	98:10 268:24
258:11 266:24	98:15 99:17 100:5	80:15 88:15,17,21	269:11 317:12
323:2 326:24	104:19 105:24	100:13,16 101:13	<b>bold</b> 184:1
<b>beyond</b> 10:15	106:6 107:1	101:15,22 102:2	<b>bolus</b> 78:5 79:6
20:11 166:6 169:7	111:11 117:24	110:1 125:24,25	81:17 91:8 92:7
169:10 171:22	120:5 124:1,2,21	132:9,10 138:22	97:18 98:25 102:5
179:8	124:25 129:14	140:13 145:13	102:7,17 104:15
<b>big</b> 111:21 135:19	137:6 151:7 153:1	156:11 157:2	106:12 107:22
257:23,23 296:7	164:3 169:18	158:23 159:4	111:15,18 114:6
201.20,20 270.1	102 107.10	100.20 107.1	111.10,10 11 1.0

### [bolus - career]

117:20 118:5,7,12	138:25 139:6,7	99:5,6 107:25	259:15 276:4
237:3,6 263:2	192:25 193:1	108:1 110:4,5,7	298:7 309:9
264:11 271:23	251:10,15 309:23	111:16 114:7	311:23 317:6
boluses 272:1	309:25 313:11	116:3,14 119:12	324:13 329:1
<b>book</b> 202:19 205:5	<b>breaks</b> 193:11	244:23 245:24	<b>called</b> 3:3 9:7
205:10	breath 34:1	247:7 250:18	26:10 27:24 33:18
<b>botch</b> 133:24	285:14 299:25	264:25 265:19,21	33:19 34:24 35:12
<b>bottle</b> 130:24	breathe 92:25	266:22,24	99:23 100:10
<b>bottom</b> 149:23	95:13,17 266:9	brought 62:17	101:18 131:22
178:7 184:1,11	298:21,22	131:8 217:2	132:12 134:20
203:12 223:14	breathing 48:12	249:14	136:20 193:3
231:2 232:10	48:13 88:18 93:3	<b>bubbles</b> 277:13,18	215:22 234:17
337:9 344:12	108:23,24 115:10	324:10,12,22,24	296:25 329:20
<b>boundaries</b> 11:9	187:11 188:9	building 259:7	calling 75:21
<b>bounds</b> 12:1 15:4	189:5,6 190:15	323:19,19	261:12 312:25
<b>box</b> 1:24 2:16	198:11 276:8	<b>built</b> 165:14	<b>calls</b> 59:1
184:25 185:3,8	277:5,5,19 286:17	<b>bullet</b> 131:19	calm 295:17
186:10,15 192:9	286:17,19 297:17	<b>bullets</b> 117:17,18	camera 285:1
192:10,16 193:8	297:21	<b>burst</b> 137:7,8,10	325:7
196:4,19 197:11	<b>brief</b> 17:15 59:4	137:11,13,18,19	capable 22:24
197:12,17,24	82:21 139:3 142:2	137:22,24,25	23:4 301:23
199:23,24 321:6	154:16 160:9	138:7,13,17,20	capacities 274:16
321:16,18,21	192:22 251:20	business 263:16	capacity 11:5,20
<b>boy</b> 92:1	267:18 310:4	332:9	274:23
<b>brain</b> 28:24,25	313:18 315:19	c	caption 3:16
29:5 31:4 34:24	345:21	c 133:10,10,10	cardiac 115:3
35:7 51:21 52:3	<b>bring</b> 56:9 83:2	236:20 347:1,1	248:24
80:15 81:6,9 82:4	139:20 145:16	1	cardiovascular
98:12,12 127:12	167:6 185:17	cabinet 318:15 calculate 68:19	28:10,12 115:19
127:12,19 128:21	201:18,20	270:25	188:11
130:5,10 132:9,11	<b>broad</b> 18:8,13	calculated 69:24	cardioversion
132:13,14,16	19:15 37:14	calculation 70:5	120:14 121:5
134:8 137:15	broader 151:2	271:2 304:11,13	cardioversions
138:11,14 151:13	307:7	304:23 305:4	121:21,22 122:10
189:4 190:6,7,25	broadly 190:7	calculations	care 25:21 26:17
191:6 237:12	<b>broke</b> 118:1	103:14	186:2 241:15
302:1,3	<b>bromide</b> 87:3,10	california 9:12	290:8
brains 93:5	87:20 88:2 89:21	call 9:21 49:5 59:1	career 25:10 29:19
brainwaves 53:1	90:13 91:9,16,24	72:4 94:22 102:21	51:24 88:24
break 82:13,14	92:8 95:16 97:15	136:15 137:17	120:13 152:15
97:8,8,15 98:1,3	97:16,18 98:24	138:14 151:6	
		130.14 131:0	

# [careful - chest]

0.1.104.10	155 14 150 10 05	(1.20.75.11.76.15	1 202 6
careful 104:19	157:14 178:10,25	61:20 75:11 76:15	changed 302:6
163:15 169:12	186:17 190:6,14	78:20 80:14 81:13	changes 32:7
171:21 215:20	191:2 197:18	90:17 92:19 95:3	158:19 279:18
237:1,24 278:16	213:14 214:15	102:15 115:22	280:1
carotid 278:2	238:19 267:9	128:2 185:5	chapter 201:18
carry 293:8	278:20 279:3	202:23 209:22	205:6
case 4:8,11 6:10	298:15 329:24,24	213:23 215:23	characteristics
6:13 8:11 9:19	caused 199:9,10	216:10 240:2	164:25
16:15 63:8 64:21	273:10 298:12	270:14 271:21	<b>charge</b> 288:4,5,7
65:5 66:22,22	causes 113:4	301:7 309:19	288:12
71:12 111:19	193:23,24 278:24	332:9	charging 288:12
114:18 116:5	279:7	certainty 239:19	<b>chart</b> 2:12 83:22
130:11,11 163:22	caustic 267:7	305:6 344:13	84:3 86:23,24
182:9 187:25	caution 183:22	certificate 3:16	149:21,23 153:10
211:22 232:5	184:13	<b>certify</b> 347:6,10	231:1 236:4
249:18 254:10	caveat 27:3 47:17	347:14	check 18:2,6,16
269:20 277:17	88:6 127:21	cetera 3:17 30:24	19:5,19,23,24
282:9 287:7,9,14	<b>ceased</b> 277:19	30:24 207:11	20:24 22:7,24
296:8 318:9 320:5	<b>ceiling</b> 176:14,16	240:9	23:5,9 25:8 51:12
330:5,8,19 331:7	177:12 178:19	<b>chair</b> 321:6 322:4	99:1,7 107:12,14
331:13,16,20	179:16 306:20	chalkboard 86:1	107:23 111:3,15
333:8 345:6	307:3,6,12 335:3,4	challenge 33:21	182:21 246:10,15
347:13	340:23 341:4	186:23 322:9	247:2,13 256:10
cases 8:4,5,8,13	center 114:19	challenging 6:15	256:21 257:4,15
9:3 16:11 64:25	central 176:4	<b>chamber</b> 19:5,13	258:3,16,17
65:2 67:25 69:21	centrally 202:13	19:24 62:16,19	261:10,25 263:3,7
71:11,16 112:4	certain 29:23	104:23 129:13	263:12 264:21
114:22 120:21	31:25 32:10 33:1	278:5 284:21,23	265:10 276:7,15
160:15 204:14	33:21 34:6,6 35:1	285:8 317:3 323:1	276:21 302:17,20
<b>catch</b> 37:14	35:2 37:25 38:25	325:21	303:5,11
344:10	39:24 44:8,8	<b>chance</b> 32:4 159:2	checking 24:21
catheter 115:2	85:24 86:1,2	193:7	<b>checks</b> 17:22 18:9
<b>catholic</b> 7:12,12	151:3 182:24	<b>change</b> 13:3 54:19	18:12,25 19:19
cause 13:11,25	227:17 270:17	54:20,21 56:18	20:9,22 21:4
14:5,16,25 15:3	285:6 305:9	156:17,20 157:3	255:23 256:8
93:4 97:19 99:25	certainly 7:5,9	269:13 299:16	276:3,25 302:10
100:3 101:22	16:25 18:8 19:8	300:5,8 301:3	303:17 342:2
102:18 109:13	21:25 22:19 25:6	306:24 307:17	chemistry 34:22
114:7 117:21	34:15 38:9 41:24	324:13 333:25	<b>chest</b> 276:11
118:6,8,13 127:12	42:3 51:17,23	334:4,8,24 340:19	277:25 285:3
151:9,13 155:7	54:20 58:25 60:12	342:11,19	297:12

# [chief - column]

<b>chief</b> 319:5	church 7:13	claimed 302:25	91:10,12 99:19
<b>chloride</b> 78:6,14	circle 147:24	clapping 279:1	114:18 121:1,10
78:17,19,21 79:2,7	296:16	clarify 52:10	136:12 150:19,21
79:24 80:7,20	circles 147:13	74:19 81:1 97:22	152:6,8 183:23
81:5,11,18 82:8	223:18 337:22,23	111:22 129:24	202:7,10 204:17
99:2,3,11,13,20	337:24 338:4	149:10	209:1 210:22
100:4,9,17,19,25	circulate 115:25	class 35:21 209:4	232:5 239:6,8
101:14 103:6,9,13	158:10	classes 36:1	240:19 241:11
103:18 104:1	circulating 156:15	classic 297:10	243:15 256:2
105:13 106:14,15	circulation 118:23	classification	278:13 279:10
106:25 107:13	circumstance	208:19 209:3	290:7 295:13
108:2,10 109:6,8,8	100:7 112:13	classified 147:14	324:8
109:16,24 110:6,7	113:2 118:11	208:11,12,15	clinically 160:21
110:9,15,20,22	circumstances	209:4 211:7,14,20	237:11 241:5
111:4,8,16,18	88:11 98:20	211:23 212:1,4,9	296:14
112:15,17,20,24	108:12 112:9	212:11	clock 285:8 294:12
113:1,17,20	118:10 182:25	classroom 25:18	close 14:8 35:4
117:20 118:5,7,13	213:19	clause 151:15	68:6 79:22 87:1
118:17,19,20,25	citation 60:25	206:15	90:5 96:12 178:22
119:4,6,11,13,23	cite 60:20 62:16	clean 237:16	232:14 279:6
119:25 120:2	66:7 140:14	clear 38:20 39:24	286:8 292:11
244:23,24 245:23	145:25 165:25	46:15 55:2 76:13	324:8,9,11 335:5,5
245:24 247:10,16	174:14,16,16	81:16 85:18	<b>closed</b> 242:18
247:20,21 248:3	201:11,13 213:5	122:25 204:9	275:24 298:22
248:10,13,24	217:17,18 226:2	261:2 269:8 299:2	<b>closely</b> 344:21
249:5 250:4 251:5	228:14 331:12	299:7 301:13	closer 151:10
253:19,22 254:4	cited 40:17 42:25	317:11 321:2	336:13 337:4
255:4,7,11 264:24	46:6 60:13,14,14	328:11	<b>closing</b> 279:3,7
265:7,8,17,21	60:18 66:3,5	<b>cleared</b> 125:24,25	<b>closure</b> 299:14
266:5,9,10,13	79:25 140:21	clearly 7:11 176:8	cmecf 5:12
267:9 275:13	173:17 174:2,11	176:20 205:25	<b>cns</b> 161:21 162:15
301:7,14	179:2 180:6	217:14 224:3	<b>cobble</b> 179:12,13
<b>choice</b> 7:21,22	204:10 224:2	246:7	<b>cohort</b> 229:19,20
131:20 245:19	305:25 313:1	<b>clench</b> 218:14	collapses 298:16
333:13	335:6	clerk's 5:10	collated 213:16
choices 130:17	citing 213:7 340:4	client 56:6 287:4	colleagues 242:25
cholesterol 57:4	341:16	323:6	<b>collect</b> 171:22
choline 133:12	city 316:22	clinical 44:21	collected 171:23
choose 117:7	civil 3:5	46:20 47:14,16,23	colloquially 61:10
<b>chosen</b> 322:20,23	<b>claim</b> 47:21 196:2	47:25 48:3,22	<b>column</b> 230:10
		49:2,2 50:12	

## [coma - conditions]

26 10 100 2	1 147 10	4 1	155.05.156.4
coma 26:10 189:3	commands 147:18	compensated	155:25 156:4
<b>comatose</b> 197:12	147:22 218:12	331:23	157:2 159:6 166:7
199:24	223:5 224:21	compensation	167:23,25 172:21
combative 300:18	comment 245:2	330:17 331:24	176:8 178:9,24
combination	comments 196:5	competent 71:7	198:7 236:21,23
75:12 256:11	commercially	complain 315:4	268:14 269:6,10
combined 214:9	28:21	complaint 65:9,11	270:2,10 271:3
214:15	<b>common</b> 29:18	complaints 205:14	272:14 340:11
come 8:12 44:21	113:20 126:1	<b>complete</b> 92:12,18	concentrations
55:24 62:20 69:20	134:18 135:5	95:4,4 125:10,11	39:15 140:1
78:10 104:22	151:1 202:9	224:20 227:7,14	156:17,20 159:14
106:1 109:11	207:25 296:13,14	227:18,25 261:15	160:17 161:20
121:8,21,22	commonly 114:21	276:13 277:7	162:13 179:5,10
126:14,17 159:18	134:19 151:1	297:13	180:5 194:23
192:1 201:6 217:3	199:15 256:2	completed 3:17	226:21 237:22
245:8 258:14	communicate	completely 14:13	269:13,21 304:16
307:10 331:25	180:25 181:3,5,12	75:14 298:20	concerned 50:16
<b>comes</b> 50:6 53:1	182:2,18,22 183:2	complications	61:17 116:19
66:6 105:16,20	communication	295:21	158:19 234:25
106:8 115:7 194:5	67:12 74:21	component 75:3,9	236:11 258:25
195:16	communications	213:13	285:10,17 292:12
comfort 44:11	11:4 13:13,16	components	322:12 338:11
comfortable 39:21	community 1:14	300:11	concerning 292:7
44:9 45:15,16,20	6:5 215:14 216:5	comport 294:9	concerns 7:6
46:20 47:11 50:7	216:16	computer 72:13	289:5
50:11 129:21	company 9:7	141:15 284:24	conclude 152:20
130:3,8 189:9	206:24 329:18	285:1 325:6	220:3,5 257:22
254:25	compare 38:24	concede 112:1,4,4	concluded 307:14
<b>coming</b> 33:25	compared 36:16	114:10 129:8	concludes 346:17
138:6,14 144:4,5	66:19 91:18	217:4	concluding 214:7
167:7 172:13	104:25 105:4	concentrated	conclusion 153:2
181:23 226:7	127:14,19 137:21	103:5	178:8 204:11
228:20 261:19	comparing 164:4	concentration	222:8 226:15
266:16,16 286:11	164:6,9,13,17	32:1,2 33:23	307:10 334:8
300:24 307:24	267:6	38:23 39:1,5	conclusions
308:5,7 323:21	comparison 44:1,5	40:24 41:7,9,13	222:14
command 23:15	46:12 128:18	100:6,12 101:12	conclusively
76:4 143:15 148:5	129:9,15,17,19	102:1,9,12 103:17	174:18 307:11
148:6 149:6	164:3,5,11,15	126:13 135:10	conditions 75:11
150:10,11 218:16	165:7,8 204:1	140:12 142:9	100:9
	272:17	143:7 145:1	

# [confer - cores]

confer 281:13,13	consciousness	conservative	209:1 210:12
281:24 283:5	17:21 18:2,6,9,12	105:24	248:7 254:8,18
311:14 313:12	18:16,25 19:5,19	consider 259:9	256:10 324:2
314:9 315:6,13	19:23,24 20:9,21	261:8 262:3	continually 238:4
conferred 310:11	20:24 21:4,13	305:16 308:19	continue 71:20
311:2 315:23	22:7,24 23:5,8,23	313:8 314:11	98:16 124:2
<b>conferring</b> 312:24	24:13,21 25:9,23	consideration	145:17 163:3
confidence 49:17	26:1,3,13,20,22	44:24 45:2,6	171:1 209:11
50:17 85:8,15	28:6 31:23 47:4,9	considered 81:10	247:14,25 264:25
179:21,23 196:17	48:21,24 49:1	143:19 170:9	294:16 312:17,21
confident 49:17,25	51:8,12,20 75:14	211:19 249:15,25	313:5,10,24 314:3
50:3 259:11	76:1,14,18,22 91:7	250:7	314:7 315:7,12
<b>confirmed</b> 311:4	99:1,7 107:12,13	consistent 335:18	continued 167:25
conflate 301:19	107:23 111:3,15	336:21 338:14	275:19
conflict 328:19	143:13,22 148:15	constant 150:22	continues 119:5
329:4,5,6,10,15,22	148:16 149:4,18	152:8 153:6	295:19
329:23 330:3,7,22	149:23 150:1,4,6	consult 58:3 63:7	continuous 335:20
331:1,5 332:2	164:9 182:21	consultancies	contract 288:10
conflicting 7:2	185:6 218:22,25	11:21	288:15,19,21
confounding	219:3 220:8	consultant 57:19	328:4,6
235:8	222:13 223:4,20	consultations	contrary 183:13
confused 35:15	223:20,25 229:20	58:12,13	contrite 300:17
322:3	231:12 239:3,16	consulting 11:3	control 52:22
confusing 37:23	239:23 241:22	contact 10:1 12:19	53:12 122:18
137:6	244:16 246:3,10	63:25 64:23,24	309:11
conjunction	246:11,15 247:2	contacted 9:7,9	controlling 48:19
123:15	247:13,15,25	10:5 193:4 332:17	297:3
connie 4:23	248:19 250:3	332:18	conversation
connotation	255:23 256:8,10	contemplated	63:17 321:10,13
299:20	256:21 257:4,15	140:9 255:7	321:23 323:23
conscious 44:11	258:2,16,17,18	contention 301:8	324:18
75:25 76:1,5,9,17	259:1 260:17	327:4	conversations
143:2,5,8 147:14	261:10,11,25	contentious	320:18,22,25
147:18 238:23	262:15,21 263:3,6	204:15	323:15
239:1,20 241:20	263:12 264:6,21	contents 327:1	copies 141:4
241:25 242:22	265:1,10 276:3,7	<b>context</b> 16:3 18:1	<b>copy</b> 141:1 159:24
244:6,9,16 248:20	276:15,20,25	45:9 52:20 62:21	160:1 192:14,16
250:8 257:5,13,17	279:15 302:10,17	85:21 101:2 106:6	338:25
257:24 259:4,11	302:20 303:5,11	128:11 145:16	<b>core</b> 17:19
259:17 262:12	303:17 342:2	151:17 183:3	<b>cores</b> 17:20
263:5,8 264:2		204:16 207:22	

# [cornea - day]

cornea         256:18 correct         correlation         169:18 correct         covid         291:7 292:13         dangerous         185:3 187:3           22:20 31:11 33:10 34:9 40:7 42:18 42:20 49:6 58:6 60:24 86:8 89:3,6 89:10,15 91:22 41:15 91:22 95:20 110:24 18:9,21 10:24 18:9,21 124:17 127:3 133:2 118:9,21 124:17 127:3 133:2 114:14 127:3 133:2 112.313 133:2 144:14 14:18,21 145:8 145:12,15 146:18 145:12,15 146:18 145:12,15 146:18 147:6,19 148:3,9 149:9,11,16 150:7 150:13 153:21 157:13,25 158:5,8 161:9 166:9,13,14 171:25 172:3 173:19,23 174:1,4 174:10 183:5 174:11 174:10 183:5 174:11 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,25 171:3 175:17,20,24 179:17	5,5 2 4,5 :3,4 24 14 1
22:20 31:11 33:10         correlations         223:7         criteria         7:17 22:1         dark         34:19           34:9 40:7 42:18         correspond         237:10         25:13,13 28:1         data         47:7,7 50:           42:20 49:6 58:6         237:10         29:14,14 32:7         50:7,21 51:19           60:24 86:8 89:3,6         counsel         3:8 4:13         44:20 62:13 74:25         52:5 53:13 78:           89:10,15 91:22         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         186:2         127:24 140:11           145:12,15 146:18         346:2,6 347:11         count         15:19         163:14 168:21           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         curically 18:19         163:14 168:21         170:24,25 171           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         curricula         21:18         172:20,24 179           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curricula         20:20 21:2,3	2 1,5 :3,4 24 14 1
34:9 40:7 42:18         correspond         25:13,13 28:1         data         47:7,7 50:           42:20 49:6 58:6         237:10         29:14,14 32:7         50:7,21 51:19           60:24 86:8 89:3,6         counsel 3:8 4:13         44:20 62:13 74:25         52:5 53:13 78:           89:10,15 91:22         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         186:2         127:24 140:11           145:12,15 146:18         346:2,6 347:11         186:2         169:1,13,14,25           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         237:12         170:24,25 171           150:13 153:21         200:15 20:20 267:22         202:20 267:22         202:20 267:22         202:20 267:22         172:19,24 173           171:25 172:3         205:5 1210:19         205:1 210:19         205:1 210:19         205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         180:2,11 191:9           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17	2 1,5 :3,4 24 14 1
42:20 49:6 58:6         237:10         29:14,14 32:7         50:7,21 51:19           60:24 86:8 89:3,6         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           89:10,15 91:22         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86:           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         critical 159:14         90:17 92:14           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         criscally 18:19         169:1,13,14,25           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         crying 318:3         172:19,24 173           150:13 153:21         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           205:1 20	2 1,5 :3,4 24 14 1
60:24 86:8 89:3,6         counsel         3:8 4:13         44:20 62:13 74:25         52:5 53:13 78:           89:10,15 91:22         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         critical         159:14         90:17 92:14           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           144:18,21 145:8         346:2,6 347:11         cross 21:18 22:2         169:1,13,14,25           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         170:24,25 171           150:13 153:21         county 3:7 347:3         curious 292:21         172:19,24 173           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         285:19 318:5,6         curricula 21:18         177:20,24 179           171:25 172:3         course 15:6 19:22         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           173:19,23 174:1,4         127:21 128:22         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           186:12,12 189:15         78:12 91:14	1,5 :3,4 :24 :14 :1
89:10,15 91:22         4:16,22 57:16         98:21 104:24         78:13 79:1 85:           95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         critical 159:14         90:17 92:14           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           144:18,21 145:8         346:2,6 347:11         cross 21:18 22:2         169:1,13,14,25           145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         237:12         170:24,25 171           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         currious 292:21         172:19,24 173           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           171:25 172:3         course 15:6 19:22         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           205:1 210	1,5 :3,4 :24 :14 :1
95:20 110:24         64:4 65:3,4,15         105:4,5 106:6         85:11,12,23 86           118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         critical 159:14         90:17 92:14           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           144:18,21 145:8         346:2,6 347:11         cross 21:18 22:2         169:1,13,14,25           145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         237:12         170:24,25 171           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         currious 292:21         172:19,24 173           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curricula 21:18         177:20,24 179           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           200:15 202:10         127:21 128:22         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           <	24 14 1
118:9,21 124:17         303:20 309:6         critical 159:14         90:17 92:14           127:3 133:2         311:2 313:12,13         186:2         127:24 140:11           143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           144:18,21 145:8         346:2,6 347:11         cross 21:18 22:2         169:1,13,14,25           145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         237:12         170:24,25 171           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         curious 292:21         172:19,24 173           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         25:14         192:5 198:23           186:12,12 189:15         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	24 14 1
127:3 133:2       311:2 313:12,13       186:2       127:24 140:11         143:10,23 144:14       315:1,2,6,14,23       critically 18:19       163:14 168:21         144:18,21 145:8       346:2,6 347:11       cross 21:18 22:2       169:1,13,14,25         145:12,15 146:18       count 15:19       237:12       170:24,25 171         147:6,19 148:3,9       283:16       crying 318:3       171:22,23 172         149:9,11,16 150:7       county 3:7 347:3       curious 292:21       172:19,24 173         150:13 153:21       couple 9:20 92:2       curricula 21:18       175:5,20 177:1         157:13,25 158:5,8       202:20 267:22       curricula 21:18       175:5,20 177:1         161:9 166:9,13,14       285:19 318:5,6       curricula 21:18       177:20,24 179         171:25 172:3       course 15:6 19:22       20:20 21:2,3       180:2,11 191:9         173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       173:2,14,15,21,25       <	14 1 1
143:10,23 144:14         315:1,2,6,14,23         critically 18:19         163:14 168:21           144:18,21 145:8         346:2,6 347:11         cross 21:18 22:2         169:1,13,14,25           145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         237:12         170:24,25 171           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           149:9,11,16 150:7         county 3:7 347:3         curious 292:21         172:19,24 173           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         203:20 210:15           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	14 1 1
144:18,21 145:8       346:2,6 347:11       cross 21:18 22:2       169:1,13,14,25         145:12,15 146:18       count 15:19       237:12       170:24,25 171         147:6,19 148:3,9       283:16       crying 318:3       171:22,23 172         149:9,11,16 150:7       county 3:7 347:3       curious 292:21       172:19,24 173         150:13 153:21       couple 9:20 92:2       curricula 21:18       173:12,21 174         157:13,25 158:5,8       202:20 267:22       curricula 21:18       175:5,20 177:1         161:9 166:9,13,14       285:19 318:5,6       curriculum 20:10       177:20,24 179         171:25 172:3       course 15:6 19:22       20:20 21:2,3       180:2,11 191:9         173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	14 1 1
145:12,15 146:18         count 15:19         237:12         170:24,25 171           147:6,19 148:3,9         283:16         crying 318:3         171:22,23 172           149:9,11,16 150:7         county 3:7 347:3         curious 292:21         172:19,24 173           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         curricula 21:18         173:12,21 174           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           200:15 202:10         127:21 128:22         curve 168:16,17         203:20 210:15           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         172:2,5,5,6,7         223:10,22,23,2           219:15 224:25         187:24 189:1         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	1 1
147:6,19 148:3,9       283:16       crying 318:3       171:22,23 172         149:9,11,16 150:7       county 3:7 347:3       curious 292:21       172:19,24 173         150:13 153:21       couple 9:20 92:2       current 41:25       173:12,21 174         157:13,25 158:5,8       202:20 267:22       curricula 21:18       175:5,20 177:1         161:9 166:9,13,14       285:19 318:5,6       curriculum 20:10       177:20,24 179         171:25 172:3       course 15:6 19:22       20:20 21:2,3       180:2,11 191:9         173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	1 1
149:9,11,16 150:7         county 3:7 347:3         curious 292:21         172:19,24 173           150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         current 41:25         173:12,21 174           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           171:25 172:3         course 15:6 19:22         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           186:12,12 189:15         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           200:15 202:10         127:21 128:22         curve 168:16,17         203:20 210:15           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         172:2,5,5,6,7         223:10,22,23,2           219:15 224:25         187:24 189:1         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	1
150:13 153:21         couple 9:20 92:2         current 41:25         173:12,21 174           157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           171:25 172:3         course 15:6 19:22         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           186:12,12 189:15         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         172:2,5,5,6,7         223:10,22,23,2           219:15 224:25         187:24 189:1         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	
157:13,25 158:5,8         202:20 267:22         curricula 21:18         175:5,20 177:1           161:9 166:9,13,14         285:19 318:5,6         curriculum 20:10         177:20,24 179           171:25 172:3         course 15:6 19:22         20:20 21:2,3         180:2,11 191:9           173:19,23 174:1,4         20:7,7 25:5 28:23         25:14         192:5 198:23           174:10 183:5         30:15 54:16 66:25         curtain 292:5,5         199:8,11,17 20           186:12,12 189:15         78:12 91:14         curtains 278:6         200:7,12,22,24           200:15 202:10         127:21 128:22         curve 168:16,17         203:20 210:15           205:1 210:19         131:5 141:11         170:17,25 171:3         213:16 214:17           212:23 214:11,12         155:24 170:12         172:2,5,5,6,7         223:10,22,23,2           219:15 224:25         187:24 189:1         173:2,14,15,21,25         233:3 239:25	~
161:9 166:9,13,14       285:19 318:5,6       curriculum       20:10       177:20,24 179         171:25 172:3       20:20 21:2,3       180:2,11 191:9         173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         186:12,12 189:15       78:12 91:14       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	7
171:25 172:3       course 15:6 19:22       20:20 21:2,3       180:2,11 191:9         173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         186:12,12 189:15       78:12 91:14       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	
173:19,23 174:1,4       20:7,7 25:5 28:23       25:14       192:5 198:23         174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         186:12,12 189:15       78:12 91:14       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	
174:10 183:5       30:15 54:16 66:25       curtain 292:5,5       199:8,11,17 20         186:12,12 189:15       78:12 91:14       curtains 278:6       200:7,12,22,24         200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	
200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	0:3
200:15 202:10       127:21 128:22       curve 168:16,17       203:20 210:15         205:1 210:19       131:5 141:11       170:17,25 171:3       213:16 214:17         212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	,25
212:23 214:11,12       155:24 170:12       172:2,5,5,6,7       223:10,22,23,2         219:15 224:25       187:24 189:1       173:2,14,15,21,25       233:3 239:25	15
219:15 224:25	17
	4
232:21 233:23   198:10 253:23   <b>curved</b> 85:6,7,10   250:14 269:14	
238:21,24 242:10   259:16 264:4   85:12,17 86:2,7   270:5,15 305:2	2
258:6 266:3 272:7   275:20 288:5   169:15,21 170:7   306:15 328:22	23
272:11,12 274:21 289:11 299:10 <b>customer</b> 122:18 329:12,24 332	4
305:11 326:17 302:2 318:6 342:5 <b>cut</b> 90:10 237:16 334:6 337:4	
336:7 342:16   <b>courses</b> 20:21 22:5   275:18 307:25   339:15,23,24	
<b>corrections</b> 64:12   <b>court</b> 1:4 4:10 5:2   308:4 312:19   <b>date</b> 157:11	
64:16,19,25 65:4 5:21,25 12:3,5,10 333:22 347:17,25	
244:20 277:1 16:8 65:8 94:14 <b>cutoff</b> 216:11 <b>david</b> 4:18	
319:21,23 320:9 133:7 183:8,9 <b>cutting</b> 77:18 <b>davis</b> 3:6,9 25:	1
321:5,15,25 326:3 252:1,18 253:4 <b>cv</b> 1:8 4:12 114:19 315:24	
<b>correctly</b> 23:7 308:16 312:20 <b>d</b> 347:4,24	
193:20 346:1 347:5,15,16 <b>d</b> 2:1 32:20 61:2 <b>day</b> 3:6 63:3	
correlate   155:20   covered   308:14     damage   193:23     268:22	
237:25 326:8,10 301:23	

# [days - depositions]

days 61:7 123:14	decided 68:21	defendant's 71:6,8	213:17 244:19
134:13	288:22 291:10	defendants 1:10	276:25 319:21,23
dead 62:2 105:17	333:6	1:20 3:4 4:22	320:8 321:4,15,25
105:21 106:10,11	<b>decides</b> 7:19,21	346:2	324:4 326:3
106:16,20 107:15	deciding 241:24	<b>defender</b> 1:14 6:5	dependent 80:19
112:25 115:5	decimal 306:1	defer 21:17 116:4	94:24
192:2 265:12	decision 44:21	142:15 175:6,8,12	depending 7:11
302:1,3 343:1	55:8 329:23	define 84:25 105:7	93:17 108:8 117:1
deal 45:18,19	decisions 29:6	143:11 180:1	124:23 188:1
302:18	50:6	187:9 215:20	depends 20:2
dean 1:22 4:21	declaration 62:24	219:3 257:20	48:17,22 86:4
5:22 96:4 153:25	277:24 286:8	<b>defined</b> 184:20	102:4,4 104:12
194:15 252:7	declare 62:12	215:25 217:14	106:6 159:1
death 6:24 7:2,7	98:19 104:25	224:20 299:19	257:18 268:23
7:13,15,20,22,24	113:1	defines 182:10	292:8 324:7
8:1,2,4 51:1 62:12	declared 105:2	defining 147:18	<b>deponent</b> 346:19
62:15,16,24 92:23	106:10 115:5,23	221:2	<b>deposed</b> 4:2 15:17
92:24 93:14 97:20	263:7	definitely 79:21	16:7,14 17:5,7
98:8,18,19 102:18	<b>declares</b> 105:21	definition 23:23	71:4
104:20,25 105:2,7	declaring 62:15,15	75:21 105:7 120:3	deposition 1:1 3:2
105:9,22 106:2,5	decrease 29:8	143:22 180:18	3:10,18 4:7,12
111:24 112:5,8,10	92:25 95:14 221:8	181:7 182:7,10	10:17 15:14,15,16
112:13,17 113:1,3	340:10	183:7,8,10,16,18	17:1 58:8,10,22,23
113:3,4,7 114:7	decreased 74:18	184:1,2 215:14	59:14 60:3,10,21
115:16 117:21	184:21 335:19	216:1 249:24	62:21 63:1,4,8,14
118:6,8,14 119:10	336:22 338:15	345:2	63:15,18,20 65:11
120:1,4 155:2,7	decreases 188:24	definitions 193:20	65:14,19 66:1,14
156:4,15 157:11	deep 29:3 49:9	degree 168:1	66:19 68:15 97:11
157:15 184:15	83:6,12,15 84:2,11	delay 109:23,23	130:18 131:8,10
188:13 197:18	84:11 120:19	delivery 302:24	131:11 139:11
199:10 214:15	121:1,3 123:23	delta 221:10	163:3 209:21
272:21 273:3,8	136:25 138:4,5	democratic 7:18	245:5 280:9,9
277:24 278:6	151:11 207:18	demonstrate	281:18 282:2,17
286:8	deeper 126:5,9	214:9 299:3	304:1 309:7,18,20
deaths 213:18	127:10,16,18	demonstrated	311:19 312:15,18
decades 201:2,4	250:9 261:21	219:22	312:22 313:25
december 287:18	262:9	demonstration	314:7,15,19 315:7
decide 13:1,8	deeply 231:23,25	53:4	316:11 346:17
182:9 314:9 330:2	232:1 259:20	deny 233:24	depositions 15:25
330:4 331:2 332:2	defendant 15:18	department 64:11	16:1,2,10 55:13
333:1	71:12	64:16,19,25 65:4	63:11 65:24 66:11

## [depositions - disagreement]

274:16 287:11	despite 61:6	161:20 162:13	221:21 237:12,14
depressed 25:22	150:21 152:8	163:22 164:5,7,14	239:24 241:3,13
26:1 75:25 98:13	153:6 208:23	164:23 165:1,15	245:11 256:12
<b>depression</b> 127:13	250:5	die 92:10 100:24	259:8,9,24 261:13
161:21 162:15	<b>destroy</b> 81:12	104:2 108:3	262:4 312:15
184:14 186:1	destruction 81:11	109:15,19 110:9	324:13 326:14
187:13 188:11	detailed 323:5	111:6,17 118:17	336:15 343:22
189:4 190:6,8	details 17:13,22	118:18 187:12	differentiate 85:14
191:1,4,6 213:13	20:25 21:5,11,15	194:7 196:14,16	301:17
213:14 221:13	101:7 171:20	197:9 216:19	differently 158:10
depth 23:10,22	275:9 284:13,15	265:16 298:5	difficult 71:17
27:19,21 28:4,4,6	288:22	died 9:11 97:19	104:11 178:11
28:8,11,24,25 29:4	<b>detect</b> 306:24	98:23 191:18	179:19 191:12
29:13 30:2 31:4	detecting 246:3	213:19 268:18	276:12 283:15
31:13 32:2 35:24	determine 21:3	dies 248:25	324:16
46:23 49:10 51:21	23:9,14,22 24:12	differ 7:16 96:14	digress 31:2
120:17 126:22	26:12,13,20,22	221:20	dilemma 243:25
127:2,5,7 128:1,3	31:13 49:4 178:11	difference 7:11	244:13
136:10 246:21	223:20 242:5	35:17 47:24 96:18	direct 186:13
describe 25:19	256:1 257:17	96:22 164:24	191:2,3 343:19
28:16 80:1,2	262:21 335:4	165:2,3 169:20	directly 174:17
81:14 83:10 91:2	determined 142:8	193:18 210:24	236:22 285:2
92:12 94:9 95:8	196:1 200:17,19	differences 17:11	317:2 325:9
276:9	218:11	35:9	director 63:10
described 43:4	determining 21:13	<b>different</b> 7:17 10:1	disagree 47:21
46:9 51:10 81:2	27:19 46:23 48:24	17:9 26:9,9 28:1	48:1,6 51:22
90:21 100:1	136:10 239:14	28:21 31:9 34:10	127:15 163:6,11
112:12,12 115:22	develop 108:17	35:8 42:2 46:14	163:12 170:20,22
118:15 152:17	119:17 263:19	54:22,23,24 74:21	171:8,11 175:3,5
213:19 296:22	developed 20:10	83:8 85:6 86:12	177:15,16 182:3
describing 80:20	21:18	86:14 87:19,21	203:17,18 204:10
85:2 97:16	<b>devote</b> 315:24	90:19 91:9,10	204:12,12 222:8
description 2:10	dexmedetomidine	99:20 116:16	222:10 301:7
292:22	33:19	121:12 133:17	307:11 310:23
descriptions	dhanani 61:1	141:15 143:21	339:12,14 340:5,7
279:21 300:20	dhs 213:19	152:16 156:5	340:12
<b>desert</b> 131:17	diagram 284:22	158:11,22,25	disagreeing
deserted 130:21	diaphragm 96:21	159:1 163:22	177:21,23 182:13
desflurane 32:19	diaphram 96:16	164:12 166:16	disagreement
desmethyldiazep	diazepam 160:16	172:6 175:21	204:15
160:18	160:17,24 161:3	183:23 211:3	

## [disclaimer - dots]

1. 1. 102.20	100 10 10	72 ( 102 7 121 16	102 10 21 24 25
disclaimer 183:20	disease 108:18,19	72:6 103:7 121:16	193:19,21,24,25
183:21	108:20	128:14 129:12,13	193:25 194:1,3,8
disclose 10:15	<b>disorder</b> 139:17	156:10 182:20	195:7,9,12,15,15
164:21 274:25	displayed 160:20	222:24 224:11	195:25,25 196:3,9
330:22	<b>dispute</b> 266:20	228:18 238:17	196:10,12,13,15
disclosed 274:19	301:7	253:14 257:14	197:23,23 198:2,5
308:25 343:7,20	<b>disputing</b> 81:17,20	258:2,7 265:11	198:7,9,15,18
disclosure 312:16	82:8	273:22 279:1	199:1,1,4,6,25
312:21	distinction 38:20	286:19 288:11	200:14,16 214:22
disconnected	<b>distress</b> 256:22,24	291:5 294:1,3,7	215:1,2,5,12,13,16
75:12	276:17	303:17 304:16	215:17,21,22,23
discount 99:21	distributed 35:13	310:21 313:24	215:24,25 216:2,5
discoverable 11:6	<b>district</b> 1:4,5,15	320:16 329:2	216:6,9,10,12,16
11:21	4:10,10 5:9 6:8	336:19	216:18,20,22,23
discovery 11:9	312:20	dollar 328:3	216:24 227:17,19
12:2 294:24 295:1	<b>division</b> 1:5 4:11	dollars 330:16	227:25 233:22
296:17,20	7:13	donald 275:6	250:13,16 254:23
discuss 65:14	<b>divoll</b> 2:14 159:9	287:10	255:7,10,13,14
225:17 253:8	159:13 160:13	donnie 157:9	263:2 264:11,11
discussed 98:9	164:7 165:14,21	158:12	264:19 266:14
158:17 177:11	165:22	dose 46:9,21,22,22	271:10 273:11
225:7 246:19	doctor 106:8	78:5 79:6 81:17	274:11 296:7
248:12 326:14	117:8 258:12,12	91:8,10,12 92:15	306:6 307:5
342:5	303:5,7,10	92:16 94:24 95:3	334:10 335:1,2
discussing 271:9	<b>doctors</b> 9:8 23:22	96:12,13,19 97:18	337:23 340:20
333:21	24:23 26:4 298:1	98:25 100:23	342:12 345:5,8
discussion 60:21	301:19	101:3,9 102:5,11	doses 16:24,25
63:22 66:18 79:11	document 60:5	102:13,17 104:15	36:17 78:25
93:11 113:24	73:7 160:4	106:12 107:22	123:20,20,20
114:17 161:18	documented	111:15,18 114:7	127:23 140:8
162:2 163:5	269:21	116:21 117:20	146:4 163:15
213:10,13 219:18	documents 59:24	118:5,7,12 124:5	169:4,10 171:1,13
219:19 221:5,7	60:12 73:6 140:24	124:20,23 125:15	177:25 178:2
267:18 270:1	dog 139:11,13,16	125:16 126:12	179:11 184:12
308:19 338:11	193:5 251:12	127:9 133:20	188:10 190:4,11
340:1	253:13,14	137:9 140:12	191:17 196:22,25
discussions 64:4,5	<b>doing</b> 9:24,25	168:11 186:16,19	199:9 204:4,4
66:1 181:22 245:5	22:23 27:7,8,10,10	188:7 191:8,10,11	210:13 214:21
290:20 322:14	27:12,16 36:13	191:12,18,19,20	307:7 335:4
323:17	57:22 68:22,25	191:21,22 192:2,7	<b>dots</b> 336:13
	70:7,11,17 71:1	193:14,16,18,18	

# [doubt - easily]

<b>doubt</b> 57:15 72:4	drop 273:24 274:5	307:5 329:18	278:20 279:22
225:9 258:9	drug 16:22,23	drugs 31:20,21,22	280:2 300:3,3,23
dr 4:8 6:2 58:9,10	32:1,3,3 33:1	31:23,25 32:21,25	314:21 324:6,17
60:1,6,7,8,13 63:4	34:18,19,23 35:1	33:1,20,24 34:3	324:21
63:5 64:5 70:10	36:3 38:23,24	35:8,12,13,18,19	dry 132:3 134:14
86:17,23 97:7	39:2,25 40:24	35:21,25 36:1,1,5	drying 134:6
114:2,3 117:19	41:7,9,14 42:1,6	36:16,16,17,25	due 137:14,15
133:8 139:7	44:12,16 45:23	37:1,1,1,4,5,13,15	duly 4:2 347:14
140:23 141:6	46:16 49:13 50:9	37:17,25 38:5,10	duration 52:9
154:22 160:4	50:15,18 87:20,21	38:21 39:11,18,20	duty 309:9
163:8 164:22	87:23 88:4 99:11	42:2,24 43:6,7,8	dying 215:19
179:15 186:23	102:7 103:12	43:10,15,17 44:5,6	dynamics 95:2
193:2 194:17,20	107:4 116:6,18	44:7,23 45:1,2	e
194:25 205:9	120:10,15,16,18	47:1,10,11,12,13	_
221:18 242:20	121:1,11,25 122:5	49:8,18,18,20 51:2	e 2:1,9 32:19,19,20
244:8 252:1,4	122:6,9 123:1	53:15 54:4 77:21	32:20,20 33:19
266:2 268:7	124:20,21 125:19	88:21 91:6 94:10	72:15,17 100:11
280:12 281:5,10	126:1,2,13,15	95:2 96:15 115:14	133:10 134:20
281:12,15 282:6	128:23 130:5,16	115:18,24 117:17	141:16 142:7
282:12 283:10,22	131:22 134:2,3,19	120:11 121:12	160:3 303:20,21
284:1 289:4,24	135:2 146:3	122:20 123:2,3,15	303:24 304:3
293:17 304:22	150:22 152:8,18	123:17 124:3	310:24 346:1
308:2 309:1,2	153:6,7 156:13,16	126:2 127:14,19	347:1,1
310:7 312:13	156:20 163:20,22	128:25 130:1	earful 97:12
313:21 314:3,19	163:25 179:4,10	136:1 137:14	earlier 51:10
314:23 315:2,25	183:1,4 185:10	152:16,21 153:8	60:11 78:11 93:11
338:24 346:15	186:22 187:1,3	158:10 164:25	94:12 97:22 118:4
dramatic 167:22	191:13 197:2,3,7	165:8 186:10,14	120:13 130:6
dramatically	204:20 206:23	188:23 190:13,18	158:17 195:14 201:5 213:9
241:7,10	210:25,25 211:1	191:10 192:12	249:14 261:5
drank 296:6	215:10 216:6,8	196:22 200:4	249:14 261:5
drano 266:23,25	225:18 233:22	202:22 203:13	324:23 326:13
267:7,7,11	237:10,12 243:19	204:18,21 211:1,7	332:18 335:19
draw 222:14 223:7	253:24 264:15,20	211:11,19 212:18	336:22 338:14
drawing 156:11	264:24 266:21	212:19,20,25	early 9:6 60:8
drink 296:4	267:6 269:12,21	213:1 214:19,22	65:11 123:14
drive 72:13 141:15	273:7,10 274:7	215:3,5 221:19,22	328:24
141:19 167:5	275:12 276:15	222:20 237:8	easier 34:2 180:13
188:4,5	277:16 279:15	241:4 243:6 244:4	easily 92:1 136:2
<b>driven</b> 50:5 78:12	296:7 298:12,13	266:1 269:12,15	190:24 203:25
	298:14,16 302:25	272:25 277:12,15	307:9
			301.7

## [eastern - essentially]

eastern 1:15	237:9,9 264:20	electrical 137:18	<b>enter</b> 5:17
easy 68:4 136:17	269:9 273:4 274:2	electroencephal	entered 320:3
217:3 260:21	274:4 279:15	28:2,18,20 54:15	321:3 345:25
eaten 296:3,5	306:20 307:3,7,12	electrolytes 100:2	entire 6:19 52:9
editions 205:6	334:14,23 335:3,4	elevated 94:19	entirely 312:15
editor 329:22	335:21 339:8	319:12,12,14	entirety 73:7
331:2,4	340:2,19,23 341:5	elicit 23:19 99:8	248:1
educate 296:18	effectiveness 52:6	elite 9:8,21	entitled 71:14
education 24:10	effects 28:12 29:8	else's 196:11	281:25 282:23
24:19 26:15	31:23 53:24 77:20	ely 315:24	310:12,18
258:13	92:20 93:6 94:2,4	emergency 88:6	entroferium 135:3
edward 157:9	97:16 100:15	89:2,7,14 121:19	entry 325:4
eeg 28:3,17,19	101:17 116:6	121:23	entry 323.4 environment 75:6
135:22 136:9,15	124:3 132:1,3,4,13	_	184:22
136:15,16,18	134:18,25 177:8	emergent 88:11 eminent 205:5	
137:1,12,16,19	185:5 187:18	employee 347:11	equate 163:21 equivalent 161:5
138:2 219:22	189:5,12,13,17,23		error 23:2 156:2,7
220:7,11,19	190:5,16,17,23	employment 310:22	156:12 233:9,14
220.7,11,19	190.3,10,17,23		305:24 306:1
		<b>empty</b> 197:17 199:24	errors 306:2
240:9 306:25	211:1,5 219:22		
<b>eeg's</b> 136:20 <b>effect</b> 30:19 36:21	220:7 221:6,21	encompasses 37:10	escorted 278:7
	222:5 226:21	ended 9:25	320:1
38:24 53:16,20 82:2 87:7 91:10	227:1,2,24 235:9 238:1 241:4 267:6		especially 7:11
91:12 92:16 94:3	274:10 280:2	<b>endings</b> 81:13 82:3	28:10 31:22,24 42:23 101:20
100:13 109:14	306:24	endotracheal 78:1	
			116:21 156:10
115:14 116:11,19	effectuate 112:17	78:2 88:12 89:19	169:25 170:25
118:17,19 125:14 127:9 128:1	efficacy 178:12	89:25 90:11,16 ends 333:3	175:10 182:25
	efficiently 109:7		186:1 202:19,25
130:17 132:7,18	egg 233:20	enforce 320:13	233:7 257:10
134:5,7,23,24	eight 8:18 59:12	enforcement	259:5 262:1 264:4
135:15,16,19,21	66:10 117:3,4	319:3	301:1
136:4 152:17	either 7:7 58:20	engagements	esquivel 4:19
176:14,16 177:12	85:3,9 115:9	274:16	essentially 9:17
178:19 179:17	131:19 140:25	england 61:4	15:8 21:1 28:25
188:20,22 189:5	198:23 199:14	english 207:7	35:5 36:14 41:4
189:25 190:10	326:25 345:6	339:19	57:3 61:8,9 70:3
193:21 198:8	elaborate 105:11	enjoy 72:6	75:7 80:11 82:4
210:13 211:3,3	216:14	ensues 188:13	87:8 88:13 91:20
215:10 220:24	<b>elective</b> 121:21,22	ensure 231:14	98:13,22 99:16,20
221:1,13,20,23		245:20 345:9	123:11 132:4

## [essentially - experiencing]

151:10 242:13	204:7 212:4	104:23,24 129:13	203:10 214:1,3
249:7 263:16	282:17	258:3 268:23	217:24 218:2
278:8 279:21	<b>exactly</b> 8:13 14:6	272:24 274:22	225:23,25 228:9
288:12 326:5	22:2 28:16 31:5	275:2,5,6 278:5	228:11 229:4,6
establish 172:2	43:22 103:16	279:10 280:12,15	336:9,11
196:17 199:3	133:5 249:8	280:19,21 281:16	exhibits 72:22
established 197:23	282:24 288:9,15	281:17 282:7,13	303:25 346:1
289:20	290:1 291:11,15	283:11,23,24	exist 203:5 331:18
establishing	294:6,21 296:19	284:3,6,10,21,23	existence 201:2,3
196:12	318:16 319:1,3,6	285:10 286:23,25	<b>expand</b> 311:11
estimate 26:6,7	321:17 328:5	287:23 288:1,8	expanding 310:16
270:10 311:3	333:5	289:1 290:9,20	<b>expect</b> 25:7 116:12
et 1:9 2:13 3:17	examination 2:5,6	291:22 292:7,9,14	236:14 247:18,24
4:9 30:24,24	2:7 6:1 268:6	292:16,19 293:7,9	248:9,14 250:25
140:15 142:8	280:18	293:12 294:1,24	259:5 264:18
147:11 166:2	examine 106:1	295:12 296:2	265:9 270:18
201:13 207:11	examined 4:2	299:16 302:5	271:3 272:12
213:5,8 240:9	examines 105:16	304:8 305:5 308:2	279:23,24 294:18
ether 32:21,22	examining 75:3	308:12 309:1,4	295:16 296:12
etomidate 220:6	<b>example</b> 8:8 21:11	311:1 312:7,9,14	expectation
221:15	23:14 32:17 44:15	314:21,22,24	304:19
euthanize 103:2	54:2 70:20 85:24	315:3,4 316:18,20	expected 12:24
<b>event</b> 291:6	127:17 134:5	322:17 323:14,25	13:8
294:20	138:12 140:8	324:3,19,20	<b>expects</b> 295:16
events 32:12 62:19	172:20 190:11	326:14,15,18	experience 19:8,9
284:12 285:6	199:1 203:22	327:14 328:1	19:21 20:2 24:9
292:4	237:13 256:15	329:14 330:6,12	25:17,20 26:15
eventually 93:3,8	259:14 296:1	331:7,14 332:6,15	27:4,8,11,15
97:19 98:17	examples 215:8	332:22,25 343:6	102:21 104:8
109:12 110:15	exception 65:1	343:12,21	111:10,10 279:11
215:11 330:25	exceptions 75:18	executions 113:5	292:22,25 293:1
everybody 25:14	excessive 160:21	249:6 295:3,23	293:12 301:23,25
25:15 36:20,21	exchange 70:19	302:23 328:21	324:9 344:17,23
39:16 152:11	excludes 246:14	executive 7:1	345:10
261:3 346:13,15	excluding 169:2	exhausted 286:4	experienced
evidence 226:19	excuse 5:21 125:5	<b>exhibit</b> 86:17,21	229:19,20
335:3	<b>execute</b> 7:5 244:21	86:22,25 147:10	experiences 181:1
evidenced 347:16	executed 7:8	147:12 165:21,21	181:14
exact 63:17 101:7	268:13 269:11	165:23 167:15,15	experiencing 96:2
101:9 114:13	execution 19:5,13	167:17 192:9,11	96:9
115:6 140:1 159:3	19:23 62:16,19	194:10,13 203:8	

## [experiment - feel]

avnovimont 52.2	312:11	•	116.19 126.22
experiment 53:3		f	116:18 136:23
249:3	<b>exponential</b> 86:6,9	<b>f</b> 2:11 32:19,20,20	145:22 169:2
experiments 103:1	167:2 168:17	86:20 347:1	234:24 285:10,17
expert 2:11 6:17	169:1,6 170:3,5,6	face 233:20 285:3	319:20 322:12
8:25 9:10 10:3,8	170:9,17,24 171:2	285:22,23	328:6 338:10
10:14 11:3,3,9,10	171:2,8,9 172:2,6	<b>facing</b> 300:21	<b>fashion</b> 265:25
11:20 12:2 13:14	172:7 173:2,14,21	<b>fact</b> 37:16 61:6	fast 92:16 102:4
13:18 24:3 47:19	178:13	182:5 202:19	103:22 104:4,12
51:13 71:9,15,18	expressed 274:3	222:22 233:24	104:15 136:20,22
72:2,3 86:19	expression 279:11	234:19 246:12	268:11
96:10 116:9,13	expressly 3:19	294:1 299:17	<b>faster</b> 91:11 120:1
118:14 172:8	extent 10:13	304:22 305:23	120:4
186:23 195:16	280:13 297:4	308:25 317:25	<b>fatal</b> 102:14
250:17 263:6	311:10	factors 102:13	108:24 186:17
271:18 274:17,20	extrapolate	158:16	191:8,21,22 192:2
274:23 280:8,11	179:19 270:15	facts 21:21,23	192:6 193:14,15
287:6,9 294:8,19	271:11	56:25 61:8 311:9	193:18,24 194:1,3
302:6 309:10	extrapolating	311:20	194:8 195:12,15
314:20 322:8,16	111:11 163:15	fail 76:3,7	195:15,25,25
326:15 330:10	171:21	<b>failing</b> 109:25	196:3,9,10,12,13
333:8	extrapolation	failure 109:25	196:22,25 197:12
<b>expert's</b> 310:21	180:14 270:22	224:21	197:23 198:2,7,15
expertise 215:13	extrapolations	fair 56:10 289:23	198:18 199:1,4,6
258:2	270:20	293:16 313:6	199:24 200:14,16
<b>experts</b> 128:16,17	extreme 184:12	fairly 25:6 90:17	200:23 213:10
172:15 174:16	extremes 115:15	278:15	214:21,22 215:12
181:23 301:8	extremities 256:16	fall 75:21 76:15	215:13,16,21,23
expiration 347:25	276:23	273:2	215:24 216:2,5,10
explain 12:17	extremity 248:11	falling 274:8 279:8	216:12,16,20,22
30:13 71:2 85:25	254:10 257:11	299:7	216:23,24
162:18 163:9	<b>eye</b> 242:18 261:1	falls 94:21 298:19	<b>fault</b> 128:15
explaining 272:5	295:23	false 295:11	202:23
explains 306:19	eyelash 256:17	familiar 28:22	<b>fda</b> 209:6 211:18
explanation 34:13	<b>eyelid</b> 259:1,2	136:6 159:15	212:4
<b>explicit</b> 24:11,20	eyelids 263:3	269:18 297:22	february 328:15
25:13,13 152:24	eyes 29:24 250:6	299:10	<b>federal</b> 1:14 6:5
181:10 319:24	258:17 260:9,12	family 130:22	8:23 9:1
explicitly 22:20	260:14,16 261:1	famous 214:25	<b>feed</b> 285:1
28:24	262:16 263:24	far 15:10 16:9	<b>feel</b> 39:21 44:7,8
explore 289:10	275:24 276:22	21:19 29:3 64:20	45:14,16,20 47:10
307:6 309:12	294:20 325:11	65:5 66:21 99:25	49:17 50:7 56:5

# [feel - form]

62:12 71:21 89:13	192:11 194:13	87:23 94:2,4	focus 44:23,24
92:20 94:1,6,8	203:10 214:3	105:8 121:17	47:3,4 172:18
105:10 129:21	218:2 225:25	123:2 127:23	246:8 340:14
130:3,7,8,9 163:9	228:11 229:6	145:19 150:16	<b>focused</b> 29:4 48:6
189:9 254:24	336:11	162:25 172:24	48:9,10 100:14
314:15 318:21	filibuster 210:6	175:24 180:3	236:20 337:18
<b>feeling</b> 95:17,21	<b>fill</b> 330:25	193:17 218:15	focusing 223:13
182:23 258:11	<b>filled</b> 338:4	251:3 268:11	<b>folks</b> 314:9
feels 301:24	<b>final</b> 214:6 280:17	275:10 280:10	<b>follow</b> 12:25
<b>feet</b> 52:1 275:15	<b>finally</b> 205:24	288:24 318:16	105:15 163:4
317:14 326:7,9,9	293:20	319:10,22 321:3	171:2 209:24
<b>felt</b> 278:1 293:1	financially 347:12	323:3,7,9 332:18	225:6,16 245:15
294:15 322:24	<b>find</b> 9:8,22 43:22	336:12 337:5	275:12
333:18 343:7	209:12 282:6	<b>fish</b> 94:11,16,22	<b>followed</b> 106:13
fentanyl 33:18	283:9 310:24	<b>fist</b> 218:14	111:3,3,14,15,16
123:13 190:14	336:17,18 337:17	<b>fit</b> 85:5,12 86:3	119:11,12,13,24
204:2,8	<b>finding</b> 172:10	169:16,16,24	119:24 221:8
<b>fibrillation</b> 101:19	<b>findings</b> 155:10	171:14 173:2,3,14	244:22,23,24
101:20	340:9,21,22	178:13	245:13 266:5
<b>field</b> 258:10 317:8	fine 9:17 82:15	<b>five</b> 8:15 15:22	275:13,13 342:4
<b>figure</b> 12:6 67:3	84:7 226:6 251:16	59:3 68:1,7 69:21	following 27:3
147:7 148:12	268:9 310:10	87:18 103:21	71:2 88:6 191:24
149:23 150:4	336:6 343:2	107:16,17,18,19	347:17
153:11,12,13	344:21	114:12 115:7	follows 4:3
168:8,8,9,9,10,10	<b>finger</b> 257:9,11,18	224:13 275:25	<b>food</b> 296:4
169:13 170:1,1,14	259:3 261:6	309:24 337:13,25	<b>foot</b> 317:10
171:5,9 172:9,9,18	<b>fingers</b> 218:13	338:1	footnote 183:25
172:18 191:11	257:4,16	<b>flash</b> 167:5	foregoing 347:7
222:18 223:11,13	<b>finish</b> 117:14,15	<b>flat</b> 137:17,19,21	forehead 53:6
223:14,19 230:15	173:6,10	<b>flip</b> 244:5	<b>forensic</b> 156:8,9
230:19 232:16,20	<b>finished</b> 38:15,17	<b>floor</b> 19:12,17	<b>forget</b> 48:24 106:7
232:22,23 234:5,5	60:22 114:2,3	20:14,16,17	288:15 319:1,3,6
259:10 265:9	117:11	flow 80:15 110:1	321:17
271:1,3 283:20	fire 52:1	<b>flowing</b> 277:13,18	<b>forgot</b> 319:19
336:6,7,7 337:19	<b>firing</b> 116:25	324:12	<b>form</b> 3:12 24:5,7
337:19,21,24	<b>first</b> 4:2 16:19	fluff 129:14	26:25 37:8,9
<b>figured</b> 185:21	19:1 20:6,21	<b>fluid</b> 296:6 324:12	42:19 43:24 50:2
<b>file</b> 5:13	22:11 23:8,23	<b>fluids</b> 99:22	69:15 79:9 113:14
<b>filed</b> 4:9 5:9 65:8	34:18 41:23,24	<b>flying</b> 242:14,17	117:25 119:15
86:21,25 147:12	45:9 46:14 60:23	<b>foaming</b> 261:20	156:22 157:4
165:23 167:17	60:25 66:13 78:17		162:20 164:18

# [form - getting]

166:23 172:11	282:12,16,24	functioning	111:19,19 119:25
181:8 182:11	310:25	115:19 303:3	120:19 124:4,12
188:16 208:14	<b>four</b> 58:24 59:3,4	fundamental	124:14,15,18,25
209:18 210:10	59:7 87:18 107:14	71:11	125:1 126:12,23
211:12,25 245:1	107:17 120:8	funneling 7:17	131:2 136:18
246:1 248:6	146:21 160:15,20	<b>funny</b> 30:13	137:1 138:4,18
250:21 258:4	275:24,25	<b>further</b> 3:15 61:25	152:19 182:16
260:3 262:19	<b>fourth</b> 197:2 317:4	74:18 93:13	190:12 202:21
264:14 265:2,23	frame 129:8 317:7	167:24 227:20	206:1,9,19 207:8
267:1 303:15	<b>frankly</b> 136:13	262:20 340:10	207:12,13,14
331:1 340:6	<b>fraught</b> 156:1,6	345:24 346:4,19	208:24 209:8,23
<b>formal</b> 282:2	free 64:6 69:17	347:10,14	210:1,14,18,20
formalities 3:16	163:9 281:22	futile 265:13,15	212:16,21,22,22
formation 29:17	283:16	<b>future</b> 333:8	215:4,9,16,21
29:21,24 30:4,6,8	frequency 136:21	g	216:4,16 232:3,4,5
<b>former</b> 319:4	frequently 297:5	g 134:20	251:6 255:3
<b>forming</b> 261:15	<b>friday</b> 312:12	gaba 177:1 226:21	268:21 269:12
300:22 301:1	<b>friend</b> 139:9	gag 90:4	295:8 296:23
<b>forth</b> 15:20 19:10	<b>front</b> 60:5,23 72:9	gallbladder	305:18 335:25
23:15 24:9,15	82:24 83:2 84:18	138:15	general's 1:23
30:11 31:24 44:3	86:1 123:6 139:19	gas 34:19	65:16 72:16 288:2
44:21 74:23 80:19	139:21 144:5	gasp 285:15	288:25 309:5
88:16 93:18	201:16 281:8	299:19	322:22 327:25
104:13 108:20	293:24 317:23	<b>gasping</b> 295:5	328:12 330:10
128:19 132:3	318:7 319:9,11	299:15,17	generally 89:15
179:17 190:10	332:1 339:1,6	gastric 327:1	103:4 111:20,22
191:11 196:20	frugal 69:7	gears 120:5	122:12 231:16
205:12,15 221:24	<b>fudge</b> 328:22,22	274:14	239:5
238:1 239:12,15	<b>full</b> 65:23 94:3	general 19:10	generals 286:24
240:22 241:22	95:7 150:16 160:4	24:10 25:1,24	<b>genetic</b> 226:20
248:22 250:11	167:19 175:24	26:4 27:1 28:3	<b>gentle</b> 260:11
291:12 292:14	201:18 207:5	36:6 37:6,19 38:3	gentleman 318:11
295:4 297:12	318:17	38:6 41:10,22	320:5,6,14
300:4 302:20	fuller 299:25	42:4,13,16 43:1	gentlemen 205:20
317:12 322:15	<b>fully</b> 52:16 79:16	45:11 46:6,16	321:4
326:4 341:11	96:13,19,21 107:5	47:20 48:7 52:11	<b>getting</b> 11:8 36:7
forward 72:17	161:10 328:17	52:14 65:3,4	76:10,11,23 93:2
73:23	function 30:24	67:25 75:17 77:24	108:22 110:1
forwarded 303:22	109:2,2,7 188:12	84:13 87:22,22	111:25 141:22
<b>found</b> 42:7 221:14	functional 81:13	88:3 98:15 106:20	189:20 196:5
227:9 281:21		106:21 108:4,6,8	276:1 314:12
		100.21 100.7,0,0	

# [getting - goes]

341:18	282:17,20 283:19	155:18 157:24	202:11 203:6
give 6:25 19:3,22	287:20 310:8	158:1,2 163:16,17	205:16 206:20
26:6 32:12,25	311:11,15 324:2	180:4 217:17	208:22 211:17
33:6,17,21 34:5,16	343:18	228:14 237:13	213:3,4,24 214:4
37:5 38:14 43:13	given 37:25 38:6	glycopyrrolate	218:5,7 219:16,25
44:15,24 45:2,5,23	50:18 54:24 55:12	133:25 134:7,8,11	220:21 224:1,2,11
45:23 46:20 47:17	63:15 66:14 79:16	134:22 135:2,6,12	224:12,15 226:15
49:4,13 54:4 55:4	88:13,22 98:25	135:14,19,23	227:17 228:12,13
57:8 58:24 60:22	99:12 100:19	go 8:12 9:2 11:7	228:16,17 229:2
65:21 66:24 68:3	104:12,14,14	12:10 15:13,23	229:16 230:5,15
73:22 79:12 83:1	106:17 109:4	16:8 20:6,25	230:19 232:6
88:14,20 91:5	120:15 121:12,14	24:18 28:6 34:14	235:4,5,17 249:5
99:19,22 100:8,16	123:11,12 124:6	36:23 38:18 39:5	253:7 255:18
102:3,4 105:13	130:12 134:16	44:1,4 52:15 53:8	267:14 271:21
108:14,23 109:6	159:4 163:21	54:4 55:4 67:23	272:22 273:11
109:21,22 115:24	165:1,9 218:14	73:8 75:18 82:17	276:10,11 277:12
116:11 121:11	233:8,22 234:14	83:3 84:7 93:25	281:11 282:23
123:6,25 124:1,1	240:11,12,13	96:25 97:24 101:7	283:3,4 291:6
124:25 125:6,15	242:1,8,13 243:18	101:16 103:11	293:2,17,20
126:1,8,11,25	248:13 250:14	104:4,22 110:25	299:22 302:16
127:9 128:11,22	253:19 271:4	128:5 129:3,3	304:22 305:13
134:6,16,19,21	287:11,12,16,18	130:6 134:8	306:3 307:1,4,19
135:1 137:23	300:16 301:11	137:19 138:20,25	310:8 311:13
146:4 151:17	303:25 323:12	139:10,22 141:6	313:2,14 315:15
177:7 178:23	gives 52:23 137:23	141:23 143:24	316:18 321:13,24
179:24 180:17	313:2	144:2,9,22 145:18	323:6 327:14
181:10 186:24	<b>giving</b> 50:9,10	148:10 149:19	329:3 333:20
188:20,23 190:4	54:13 64:5 65:22	150:14 151:9	335:15 336:2,13
191:25 194:5	78:18 92:7 95:16	153:10 154:11	336:15 337:5,16
195:19 197:8	106:5 125:18	155:9 157:17	337:17 338:8,19
204:6 209:22	127:25 134:10	158:13 160:5	341:24 342:17,23
210:19 215:9	138:21 241:5	161:15 165:17	344:5,6,9 345:17
216:8 219:8	252:20 255:6	167:10,18 168:8	<b>goal</b> 123:24 190:6
220:11 227:22,23	266:4 271:2 306:6	169:13 170:13	<b>goat</b> 103:23,24
243:3,5 248:7	345:3,5	171:4 172:23	<b>goats</b> 102:23,23
251:5 252:5	glasgow 26:10	176:19 178:3,23	<b>god</b> 129:11 130:23
253:21 255:13,14	glass 2:13 40:17	180:15 184:9	296:10
263:1,13 264:9	40:24 140:14,15	190:17 192:17	<b>goes</b> 34:20 55:3
265:6,6,7,8 266:12	140:18 141:7	193:13 197:12,14	75:9 85:3 93:7,8
266:13,23 270:16	142:8,15 143:12	198:12,25 199:21	109:8 126:13
275:12 281:24	146:8,13 147:11	200:5 201:9,25	136:22,23 168:11

# [goes - guess]

188:12 248:24	174:18,20 189:3	320:13 321:7,8,20	<b>great</b> 30:22 70:19
251:2 292:5,5	189:21 190:8,9	321:21,22 322:12	141:5
303:8 339:15	191:15 192:20	322:25 323:10	greater 245:20
342:19	195:18,19,21,21	324:6,9,10,21,22	258:1
<b>going</b> 4:5 7:20	195:22 198:4,10	324:24 327:16	greenblat 271:25
10:12 11:6,17	198:12,19,22	328:4,16,21,22,23	305:13
14:1,10 15:19	206:6 215:8,10	329:25 331:6,7	greenblat's 306:5
22:23 25:25 26:15	216:17,18 217:1	332:12 333:3	<b>gritty</b> 171:20
27:20 28:9,14	219:9 221:4	336:14,17,17	<b>ground</b> 15:13
31:17 32:4 33:2	224:11 228:8	337:18 341:19	<b>group</b> 18:13
34:17 36:6,18,20	231:17 232:2	342:24 343:5	174:21 207:23
36:21 44:4,4,10,22	233:11,19 236:17	345:5 346:18	337:23
47:23 48:11,15	241:1 243:1,1,2	<b>good</b> 4:4 6:2,3	guarantee 240:2
51:25 53:14 54:10	246:8,17 251:18	30:21 31:1,3,13,16	guess 6:15 13:14
54:11,13,19 55:11	251:24,25 252:21	34:1 36:13 47:7,7	15:23 20:20 26:18
56:17 57:5 61:12	255:14,15 259:23	67:17 69:6 78:16	27:1 30:12 34:21
62:3,20 64:3,10	260:4 262:5,23	79:1 90:17 101:1	35:10 36:12 40:2
65:21,22 66:24	263:10,13,17,17	138:24 202:2	44:12 45:14 47:4
67:11 68:14 69:1	263:19 264:7	275:16 323:12	47:10,16 54:17
69:13,19 71:3	265:4 266:14	333:12 346:13	55:24 56:7,8
73:1,2 75:16 80:9	267:7,9,16,24	goodness 249:22	58:12,24 59:11,12
82:19 83:21,22	271:21,24 273:8	<b>gotcha</b> 164:20	65:3 66:24 68:9
84:9 85:22 88:4,7	273:24 274:11,12	165:10	69:3,4,12 74:16
89:12 95:13 96:18	280:6,8 281:11	<b>gotten</b> 15:12	76:16 79:3 80:12
96:23 97:5 98:10	282:7,12,19 283:6	286:21	80:18 87:18,23
101:18,22 105:25	283:10 288:13	governed 35:5	92:2,14,17,21 95:1
108:6,7 114:18,24	289:1,23 290:12	government 7:4	95:5 99:18 100:22
117:1 119:3,4,6,21	290:15,16,16	8:23 9:1	104:3,5,6,7,18
120:1,4 125:18	291:5,6 293:4,10	governor's 318:15	107:19 111:9,12
126:2,3,17,18	293:15,23 294:16	<b>grab</b> 19:21	117:1,18 120:9
130:13 131:5,6	294:16 296:19	<b>grain</b> 269:16	124:8 131:16
133:1,24 136:15	297:11,12,14	272:18	170:8 171:3,18
138:19,21 139:1	299:11 300:14,23	grandmother	172:23 174:14
140:18 141:20,25	300:24 301:2	195:17,19	177:2 178:5 186:6
146:2 147:9	302:19 306:23	grant 275:7	194:19 211:14
151:12,12 152:23	307:4,25 308:4,13	287:10 296:1	215:7 216:15
153:24 154:14	308:22 309:4,19	326:16	217:5 219:1
159:10 160:10	309:22 310:2,18	<b>graph</b> 170:21	221:25 231:20
161:11 162:17,21	312:13,21 313:16	171:4 307:8	234:25 237:23
162:22 167:14	313:24 314:6,24	graphs 146:21,22	239:18 241:12
171:17 172:17	315:2,5,6,11,12	169:22 170:4	254:25 261:12

# [guess - high]

		122121	11001110101
263:23 265:13	254:17 264:10	hatter 132:12,15	118:24 119:1,2,4,5
267:8,11 271:14	266:19 278:16,18	hayden 4:18	121:7 125:9,10,11
271:23 272:25	279:12,24 294:18	192:15	128:9,12,19,20
273:16 275:24	295:20 296:12,15	head 27:25 57:24	129:9,11,12,13,23
287:10,16 294:13	299:9 306:2	57:25 66:6 80:4	130:8,10 132:2,5
296:18 312:1	312:25 328:17	211:17 215:7	132:20,21,23,25
317:1,15 321:21	happened 184:4	231:21 271:6,7,8	134:5,25 135:7
323:5,13 327:3,12	243:14 279:25	294:3 305:1 317:9	188:11 191:4
guessing 59:4	283:2 295:12,25	317:12 325:24	239:11 240:21
92:17 222:19	296:1,9,12 326:25	headphones	241:17 265:11
291:10 317:19,23	327:5 335:12,12	218:14	heartbeat 61:14
guestimate 317:14	happening 53:18	heads 252:5	62:8,13 93:15
guide 43:5	54:25 162:7 169:7	health 56:16,19	105:18,20 106:1,3
gun 267:21	279:4 293:22	213:17	106:8,23 115:10
<b>gunn</b> 4:18	294:6,11,21	healthy 89:24	heartbeats 62:2
guy 9:3 115:11,11	295:18 298:24	hear 139:18	hearts 104:7
h	happens 61:13	261:19 276:4	heaving 295:5
<b>h</b> 2:9 61:2 100:11	62:8 92:23 101:12	277:4 310:17	299:15 300:1,4
133:10	114:21 115:18	321:22 336:25	327:7
half 148:5 224:14	179:7 247:2,7,9	337:1	hedging 106:25
268:2 312:5	249:13 278:15	heard 186:11,20	107:1
halothane 166:4,5	295:14 297:4	278:12 295:3	<b>held</b> 4:12
	300:2 341:9	328:25	help 27:15 94:15
166:11,20 167:22 168:1,4 172:22	happy 281:23,24	hearing 3:14	114:16 119:17
176:10,22 177:18	281:24 282:22,23	heart 29:2,16 30:9	141:13 240:2
,	283:19 289:3,4	32:6 61:17,18,23	262:10 263:19,20
178:9,12,15 213:1 213:2	310:17 314:11	62:9 80:15 93:6,7	333:14
	316:8 329:2	93:9,10,12 98:11	<b>helpful</b> 34:5 35:20
hand 28:6,7 75:10	341:24 346:10	98:14,15,17,18,20	239:4,13 247:13
75:10,18,18 81:8,9	<b>hard</b> 85:25 87:11	98:22 100:14	248:2 264:23
94:18,19 96:5 132:16 174:17	133:2 154:9	101:17,21 102:8,8	333:19
176:2 189:17	275:21	102:10,12 103:20	helps 239:22,22,24
	harm 238:20	104:5 105:13,18	242:5
190:17,17 <b>handful</b> 88:23	harvested 268:18	106:10 108:9,18	hesitant 179:15
	269:5	108:19,20 109:1,2	hesitating 68:2
handled 331:2	<b>hasten</b> 111:24	109:3,5,7,10,12,13	hey 28:13 164:21
hands 112:3 279:1	112:5,8,10 113:7	109:16,25 110:12	252:21 329:21
hang 341:13	hastened 113:3	110:16,16,18,20	hide 246:17
happen 12:25 89:9	hat 341:13	111:6 112:14,21	<b>hiding</b> 183:11
108:14 113:5,6	hate 45:14	112:21,22,24,25	<b>high</b> 36:17,19
114:20 115:20		113:2 115:4,19	39:15,18,21 47:22
174:9 249:9			

# [high - immobility]

49.2.70.19.102.11	152.14.154.7	215.2 216.1 4 7.0	h
48:2 79:18 102:11	153:14 154:7	315:3 316:1,4,7,9	hypothetical 53:4
137:3 160:19	159:22 180:19	hours 59:12 66:10	119:18 243:5
161:19 162:12	224:9 280:25,25	92:2 128:22,23	245:15,16 331:10
188:7 201:7	282:18 307:19	224:14 252:8,13	331:18
214:10 215:5	308:10 336:24	252:15,23 253:2,2	hypothetically
233:21,24 234:1	341:21	253:7 268:8,25	119:20 331:6
255:10,12 271:20	holding 8:22	281:19 311:22,25	hypoxemia 214:10
271:24 272:2	home 291:20	313:5 314:1 315:5	<b>hypoxia</b> 93:3,19
273:18 274:7	314:13,17	330:21 343:16	93:24 108:16,17
284:15 304:21,24	honest 95:1 332:1	house 284:3	108:20,25 110:19
305:2	honestly 283:15	how's 253:14	112:22,23 187:14
<b>higher</b> 36:6,7 39:6	hope 82:9 129:8	huge 60:15 92:15	hypoxic 93:1
39:20 101:13,13	151:1 258:10,13	<b>huh</b> 168:18,22	187:12
123:20,20 125:17	259:16 273:20	178:17	i
126:3,16 137:2	332:25	human 102:24	iasp 182:10 183:15
146:4 161:4 171:1	hopeful 5:12	181:1,13 213:17	184:2,2
177:25 178:2	hopefully 57:25	302:1,2	idea 127:15 185:9
188:10 190:4,4,11	61:21 88:5 97:13	<b>humane</b> 244:21	268:17 269:4
190:11 250:10	200:10 297:3	245:7,10,11,14,16	270:9 303:7 312:5
255:14,15 264:7	341:25	<b>humans</b> 32:24	314:5 324:25
264:15,16 340:11	<b>hoping</b> 327:15,18	33:2 41:11 102:16	identify 4:14
highest 40:20	<b>horribly</b> 79:15,19	104:10 127:23	ignore 32:8 33:5
124:5 145:19	horrific 296:11	135:25 136:3	44:13 46:25 47:23
168:11 227:24	horrifying 90:21	178:9 179:20,20	48:2 49:8,14
236:20	91:2	191:17	168:23
highlighted	horse 343:1	<b>hundred</b> 39:2,8,16	ignoring 45:20
160:15 161:19,25	hospira 185:15	39:19 40:11 51:25	46:20 47:11
162:12 163:6	<b>hospital</b> 9:11,16	52:24 239:19	imagine 37:17
339:10	9:17,19 23:21	270:21	96:23 113:6
<b>highly</b> 118:22	27:18 37:2 41:19	hunger 95:22,23	121:16 135:15
312:10	42:11 115:12	96:2,9	195:17 328:7
<b>highway</b> 318:13	182:21 183:7	hydrochloride	immediately
318:22 324:5	195:18 200:7,11	185:15	107:13 110:4
hire 72:2	201:6 238:3 240:5	hypnotic 202:12	202:8 235:10
hires 72:3	297:25	208:13 212:2,7	272:21 284:6
historically	hospitals 24:1	226:22	immobility 140:2
132:12	196:20	hypnotized 90:2	140:5,6,13 166:4,8
hits 109:16 110:20	hour 19:3,22	hypokalemia	166:18 178:25
<b>hmm</b> 302:13 306:8	20:15 59:8,10	100:10,11	179:4 180:6,7,10
<b>hold</b> 10:21 73:15	281:18 292:17	hypothesis 243:25	227:5,19 228:1
83:25 117:10	309:7 314:18	244:1,12	221.3,17 220.1

## [immobilizing - infusions]

immobilizing	included 68:8,10	indicated 206:1	208:24 209:8
226:10,22 227:4	184:8 267:4	207:7 212:15,20	208.24 209.8
· ·	287:12	indicates 138:3	induced 220:7
imply 321:17 339:23	includes 246:14	298:8	induced 220.7
		_, _, , ,	
<b>implying</b> 178:21	including 36:3,4	indicating 145:24	induction 42:1,4,6
important 17:25	38:11 74:21 98:11	178:14 204:5	43:1 45:10 46:6
18:5,14,17,19 69:3	156:11 208:1	262:8 297:13	120:21,22 123:7,9
70:8 160:21 163:2	280:14 283:25	indication 212:19	124:13,15 125:16
182:7 231:12	301:19	indications 206:8	190:12 202:8,21
331:25 333:1	income 68:13,19	209:13 212:13	203:1 204:20
338:10	69:6,8,20 70:3	indicative 257:5	206:1,9,18 207:8,9
importantly 169:3	incomplete 198:23	258:18 263:5	207:12,20 209:23
impression 206:23	incorporate 20:8,8	individual 19:25	210:17,19 219:22
inability 180:24	30:6 55:7 241:18	22:21,23 23:1,11	224:19 296:7
181:12 182:22	incorporates	23:13 34:25 35:10	326:20 345:5,7
inaccurate 175:20	74:15	35:10 42:15 75:2	inferring 176:18
inadequate 12:18	incorporating	87:10 92:20 93:16	<b>inflict</b> 267:11
13:5 128:14	28:12 44:19 75:6	93:16,21 94:1	influence 292:2
inagaki 2:15	incorrect 166:12	100:24 101:23,23	inform 288:24
165:25 166:2,22	increase 30:1,5	108:21 137:14	310:20
167:4,16 172:9	36:5 39:9,13	138:6,10 172:19	information 10:16
inappropriate	100:15 101:12	182:20 188:15,19	13:2 55:23 56:16
117:24 312:10	132:5 135:7 137:9	223:12,13 244:21	64:6 163:12 241:2
313:1	151:5 177:8	257:12 259:20	241:18,19,21,23
inaudible 81:8	185:19 221:7,10	261:21 270:11	249:1 280:11
257:7 273:10	221:10 241:7,10	277:1 298:18,25	282:20 283:17
281:20 289:7	246:20,21 255:16	301:24 303:4,6	287:2 293:15
304:5 342:21	307:5 340:19	326:2	328:17
incapable 83:12	increased 32:6	individual's	informed 308:1
incise 125:7	167:23 174:7	158:11	309:3 312:13
incised 125:6	increases 127:5	individuals 22:7	315:1
incision 77:25	167:24 239:10,11	35:11 93:17,22	informs 114:17,22
122:7 123:1,4,8	340:11	142:10 143:6	<b>infuse</b> 45:23
125:3	increasing 150:18	159:6 181:24	<b>infusion</b> 33:17,20
<b>include</b> 77:6 116:7	152:5	223:17 233:6,12	33:22 36:5 45:12
116:8 142:20	indicate 137:25	234:14 279:13	45:13 46:4 79:1
181:11,18 183:10	176:8,20 249:23	284:20 304:7	80:2,6,19 100:8
206:14 246:15	257:12 259:20	317:23 318:2,3	125:1 222:20
251:2 256:12,13	261:10 264:6	<b>induce</b> 37:18	335:20
256:17,19	279:13 298:10	53:14 126:12	<b>infusions</b> 78:21,22
		189:3 207:11,13	

## [ingested - intravenously]

ingested 163:23	157:15 183:3	301:6 305:4	interest 11:14
ingestion 164:6	248:1 251:3 254:8	333:11,11,17,18	328:19 329:4,5,6
inhalation 35:25	254:17 270:12	innocent 7:5,7,8	329:10,15,22
36:24,25	273:1 285:12	insane 293:20	330:3,7,23 331:1
inhaled 31:22,25	305:5 322:9	insert 184:15	331:21
32:18 33:24 34:19	330:10 333:8	185:3,5,8,12 186:8	interested 9:24
35:19 36:15 38:21	inmate 13:11,25	205:25 206:4,21	156:25 213:12
39:17 43:7,10	14:25 23:10 98:25	207:11 208:18	331:20 347:13
44:5,7 45:2 47:5,7	103:25 105:17,17	210:16	interesting 53:23
47:12 49:7,18	105:21 106:2,12	insertion 78:23	101:5,8 208:3
51:2	106:16,20,23	inserts 206:23	209:12
initial 55:12 82:5	107:15 108:3	instance 3:3 200:6	interestingly
94:2,4 153:10	110:7,8 111:5,17	246:23	90:22
initially 36:25	110:7,8 111:5,17	instances 7:14,16	intermittent
80:7 93:7 290:7	119:6 129:5	8:1,3 106:3	278:25 279:2,6
inject 41:19 103:5	156:16 248:19,20	120:20	internet 58:13
103:20 107:9,12	248:25 249:23,24	instruct 293:14,16	interpret 136:14
107:21,25 108:1	250:6,9 257:4,5,16	instructed 69:16	176:17 239:25
248:3	258:15 259:15	instructing 67:21	interpretation
injectable 49:13	262:10,11 263:4	instruction 24:12	168:5 170:21
158:10	265:1,12,15,16,18	24:20 172:15	175:3,5,21 177:11
injectables 33:8	268:18 272:22	instructions	177:14,19,22
33:11 34:5	275:17,18,19,22	319:24 320:6	207:25 208:8
<b>injected</b> 107:6,22	276:1,6,21 277:3	instructs 56:4	209:19 222:1
109:18,19 110:4,6	285:2,11,13,17	intact 115:12	339:21 342:25
110:9 160:16	286:5 293:9	intake 299:19,22	343:2
248:16 272:13	294:13 299:24	<b>intend</b> 188:23	interpretations
324:18 325:1	300:15 302:14,16	intended 53:16	175:4
<b>injecting</b> 103:9,12	317:15,24 318:1,4	61:19 130:16	interpreting 340:8
103:13	323:10 325:4,8,23	187:16,19 188:20	interquartile
<b>injection</b> 6:16,20	326:6,8 333:10,10	188:22 189:25	233:4
8:5 9:3,23 12:12	inmate's 247:15	190:10,17 198:8	interrupting 228:5
14:11,13,18,20,21	247:25 262:21	303:2	interval 269:3
14:23,25 15:8,20	276:4,5,8 277:5,20	intense 25:5,5,7	intervals 337:14
16:3,11 22:8	277:25 285:3,23	intensity 150:18	intervene 48:18
23:10 46:5 66:16	286:17 300:14	152:5	intervenous 31:22
67:25 69:21 78:14	317:12 325:11,18	intensive 241:15	intravenously
78:15 79:24 99:12	325:20 326:7	<b>intent</b> 116:23	102:3 103:20
104:4,15 106:24	<b>inmates</b> 6:15 8:12	intents 134:3	165:2 206:8,18
107:3,5 108:9,10	262:6 266:3,4,6	interaction 178:11	207:8,20 248:14
128:17 155:7	268:13 300:17		

## [introduced - know]

introduced 318:24	62:24 104:20	<b>jump</b> 153:2	kilograms 102:25
introducing	112:1 167:1	<b>jumped</b> 267:21	307:16
322:15	204:13 213:13	justice 71:22	kind 32:21 48:17
intubate 209:24	297:2	k	48:21 53:4 68:6
intubated 297:15	issues 35:12 70:21	<b>k</b> 100:11	85:25 101:8 106:5
342:8,14	106:4 107:2	keep 11:8 94:19	106:25 129:14,15
intubation 78:1,2	177:12 204:14	125:18 162:21	139:16 160:25
88:12 89:19,25	333:1	228:5 259:24	189:24 190:18
90:11,16	iv 14:12,14 15:11	268:8 280:9	213:11 263:20
investigator	33:20 35:8,18	282:21 283:6	271:2 275:21
318:13,22 324:4	36:1,3,16,17 37:1	309:19,22 341:18	288:13 296:17
investigators	37:15,17 38:21	343:1	323:6 324:7,15
143:19 149:17	39:11,20 42:23	keeping 92:3,4	331:3
217:15	43:7 44:5,12,16,23	keeping 92.3,4 kept 91:14 285:5	kinds 12:18 14:4
invoice 66:23	45:1 47:1,11,13	342:12	kinetic 264:19,22
<b>invoices</b> 67:5,16	49:18,20 50:18	kick 261:24	kinetics 123:18
involve 71:25	99:22 100:9	262:16 263:25	king 1:6 4:9,16 6:7
involved 18:15	163:19 277:13,14	kicked 320:16	6:7,9
58:18 65:3 67:16	286:12 302:22	kidney 114:25	kleenex 321:6,18
70:21 102:13	303:3 324:6,24	<b>kill</b> 101:3,9 113:17	knee 326:5
122:7 175:11	325:3	113:21 116:20	knew 193:15
245:6 293:8	iv's 277:17,18	118:20 119:6	311:8
irick 154:21	i	186:20,22 187:21	<b>know</b> 5:14 7:3 8:8
158:14	<b>january</b> 1:2 3:6	187:24 188:15,18	8:11,13,18 9:14
irregularly 93:9	4:6 287:16,20	189:13,17 191:15	10:8 11:5 12:8,24
irritating 255:14	japanese 339:18	194:6 196:14,18	13:5,15 14:1,2,5,8
255:16	jaw 297:16 298:4	198:1,25 199:2	14:10,12 15:4,12
irritation 267:10	jeremy 4:17	215:3,5,6,11 216:7	15:14,17 16:19,23
<b>island</b> 130:21	job 36:13	killed 187:3	17:5,6 18:9,10
131:18	john 296:1 326:16	kills 93:20 110:7,8	19:4,18 20:12,16
isoelectric 137:17	johnson 157:9	187:6 189:23,25	21:2,14 22:6,10,11
isoflurane 32:20	158:12	193:24 216:9	22:14,17,25,25
33:25 34:18 44:15	joke 205:19	kilogram 125:17	25:9,16 27:6,7,14
47:22 127:17	jones 4:24	126:21 237:4,4	28:13 30:13,19,24
146:21 147:4	joseph 1:1 2:4,11	271:10 306:23,24	31:16 32:9 33:4
151:19,21 209:5	3:2 4:1,8 86:20	307:15,17 333:24	34:2 35:18 36:10
344:19,25 345:12	journal 61:5	333:24 334:2	36:20,21 37:13
isp 181:16	331:19	340:24 342:19,20	38:10,15,19 39:6
issue 11:12 13:17	judge 330:2,4	340.24 342.19,20	39:13,18 40:3,14
30:13 38:22 48:21	" "	342.21 344.13,23	40:22 41:8,11,12
56:9 61:22 62:17	judgment 245:8	343.4,0	41:12,16,25 42:17

### [know - know]

42:17 43:3,11,13	115:8,13,15,16,18	192:4,6 193:10,16	256:24 257:1,7,8,9
43:20 44:9,10,18	115:20 116:6,6,7	193:17 194:5,6,7,7	257:10,22 258:5,8
44:20,22 45:16	116:10,17,19,20	194:17 195:15,15	258:9,24 259:5,6,7
46:2,5,9 47:21,22	116:24 117:5,6,9	196:8,11,13,15,15	259:14,21 260:5,9
48:4,18,20 49:9	118:24 119:1,2,4	197:5 199:12,15	260:12,25 261:4,7
50:8 51:10 53:7	122:16,17 124:13	202:23 203:4,19	261:18 263:11,14
53:14,15,15,17,19	124:22 125:13	204:1,6,7,13,13,15	263:15,18,20
55:8,11,13 56:7,14	126:1,13,15	205:10,12,14	264:5,7 265:4,8,9
57:15,18 58:13	128:12,18,20,21	208:11,24 209:1,7	266:1,8,12 267:2,4
59:2,7,22 61:13,19	129:11,12 130:12	210:14,23,24	267:10,11 269:14
61:22,23,24 62:2,9	130:21 131:4,16	211:1,13,16,17,18	269:19,23 270:16
62:18,18,20,21	131:18,21,22	211:23 214:25	270:25 271:18,21
63:15 65:25 66:9	132:6,8,19 135:17	215:2,4,17,19	271:25 272:21,22
67:4,10 68:3,3,20	135:18,20 136:8	216:11,14,25	273:6,7,16,21
68:23,24,25 69:2,3	136:14,16 137:20	217:4 221:16,17	274:8 275:8,21
69:23,25 70:2,2,4	138:15 140:22	221:19,25 222:16	276:12 277:1,6,14
70:4,20,20,22 71:4	143:17,18 144:23	222:21 223:23	277:15,23 278:8,9
71:19,24 72:1,3,5	146:14 148:11	225:10 226:13	278:22,25 279:21
72:7,23 75:13	151:7,12 153:5,9	227:11,18 228:1	279:22 280:1,2
76:13,17 77:12,13	153:11 155:23	231:17,21 233:15	282:3 283:18
78:15,25 79:4,19	156:2,10,12 157:5	233:23 234:16,16	284:12,12 285:23
79:20,23 80:1,5	159:1,2,5,18	234:17 235:2	286:17,19 287:2,2
82:2,7 83:5 85:3,6	161:10,11 162:6	236:24 237:6,16	287:2,18 288:5,9
88:14,16,21 89:12	162:11 163:13,20	237:21,25 239:5	288:13,18,20
89:12 90:8,19,24	164:1,16,19,22,24	239:14,20,25	290:5,6,11,13,17
91:6,18 92:13,16	165:10,13,16	240:1 241:1,11,13	290:18,22 291:12
92:19,22 94:7,12	167:12 168:12	241:15,20,21	291:15,19,23,24
94:16,18,19 96:21	169:6,11,12,16,17	242:19,19,20,21	292:4,10 293:3,4,4
97:10 98:9,22	170:7 171:13	242:24,25 243:2,7	293:8,19,23,24,25
99:25,25 101:3,6,6	172:14,14 173:4	243:12,16,21,22	294:2,4,6,6,9,14
101:8,8,15 103:12	174:8,13,17,21	243:23,23 244:2,5	294:15,19,21
104:6,7,9,20,21	175:9,13 176:15	244:6,7,8,9 245:10	295:3,4,5,8,15,18
105:1,3,17 106:2	178:1 179:7,10,11	245:10,11,16	295:18,20,24,25
107:3,16,17,19	179:14,15 180:8	246:10 248:8,12	295:25 296:1,2,7
108:7,22 109:13	181:24 182:8,17	248:18,23 249:2,3	296:11,17 297:1
109:21,25 110:12	182:18,22,24,25	249:6,8,8,17,17,21	297:10 299:6,12
110:14,17 111:11	183:2,8,10,12,18	249:22 250:3,7,19	300:1,4,5,10,17,19
111:21,23,24,24	184:6 186:13,16	250:23,24,25	300:21 301:4,8,9
111:25 112:24	186:21,21 188:12	251:1,4 252:3,12	301:19 302:11,13
113:7,23 114:12	188:23 189:23,24	253:15,24,25	302:16,19,23
114:13,14 115:6,7	190:16 191:10	254:19,20 255:19	303:8 305:19,23

## [know - lethal]

306:4,5 307:8,9,12	297:20 312:12	344:1 345:17,24	leading 216:15
309:14 311:5,9,20	knows 24:1	346:5,9,12	leads 294:19
311:22,24 317:9	knox 3:7 347:3	<b>1</b>	leap 155:25 156:1
317:13,20,21	kudos 271:18	1	learn 27:15 297:5
318:7,16,17,18,24	kuizenga 2:20	1 3:1 32:19,20,20	learned 309:2
319:2,5 320:11,13	217:18,21 218:1	100:11 133:10,10	311:4,5,20
321:11,23 322:1,3	218:21 219:4	133:12	learning 27:16
322:11,13,14,25	kursman 1:14 2:5	label 193:8	leave 13:2,6 52:16
323:7,18 324:4,5,7	2:7 4:15,15 5:16	labeled 43:16	53:23 171:15
324:16,17,24	6:1,4 10:17,23	211:7	182:9 238:2
325:7,24 326:21	11:22 12:3,8	lack 34:21 41:4	leaving 97:14
327:1,2,7,8,9,11	13:19 24:3 37:11	74:16 140:11,11	202:24 253:18
327:12,17,19	53:5 56:21 64:8	203:12 231:19	316:11
328:2,4,16,18,19	67:19 73:2,8,11,24	242:14	lecture 19:4
328:20,21 329:8,9	82:12,17 86:16,22	lacks 203:19	<b>left</b> 115:11 160:12
329:11,17,18,19	96:25 138:24	lactated 99:23	169:2 175:24
329:21,24 330:2	140:17 141:3,9,13	ladies 205:21	200:24 252:2
330:16 331:2,4,6,9	141:17,23 147:9	lag 237:9	253:18 267:24
331:24 332:9,12	154:4,11 159:25	language 207:7	268:1 286:12
332:19,20,20,23	160:5 162:24	large 45:24 46:21	317:10 325:5,25
333:10,11,12,16	165:20 167:14	46:21,22 125:15	342:9
333:16,18 334:7	192:8,15,19 194:9	172:24 186:14 317:7 337:23	leg 325:20
335:14,24 337:25	194:14 201:20	larger 84:5 171:13	legal 9:7,9 70:23
338:6,10 339:18	203:7 213:25	185:23 274:11	330:1
339:20 340:17	217:24 224:10	285:14	<b>legend</b> 223:19
341:1,11,12,21	225:22 228:8	lasts 128:2	legitimate 174:12
342:7,10,25,25	229:4 251:11,14	late 312:16,16,21	174:14
343:3,8 345:1,15	252:6,10,14 253:6	314:12 343:7	legs 261:25 262:17
knowing 183:7	267:14,23,25	law 319:3	263:25 325:25
238:25 244:2	268:4 269:17,25	lay 18:8,11,24	326:4,7,12
258:5 279:22	271:18 272:6,7	19:11,16,18 20:1	<b>length</b> 21:14
knowledge 12:16	280:5,18 281:2,9	20:13,15 22:4	lengthens 127:1,6
24:16 37:15 59:23	281:14 282:5,11	23:17 35:16 61:20	lengths 313:3
64:24 156:17	283:3,8,21 289:14	295:11,16	lesser 168:1
186:13 208:17	289:18 307:25	layman's 340:22	<b>lethal</b> 6:16,20 8:5
217:8 225:3	308:9,21 309:17	lcr 347:4,16,24	9:3,22 12:11
270:10 347:9	310:1,11 312:4	ld50 215:22	14:11,13,18,20,21
known 163:18	313:10 314:16	216:13	14:23,25 15:8,20
184:13 198:24,24	315:15 316:6,10	lead 150:20 152:6	16:3,11 22:8
216:22,23,24	316:15 328:10	279:10	23:10 66:16 67:25
217:4,5,7,9 283:1	336:8 343:11,17	277.10	69:21 99:11

# [lethal - longer]

101:20 128:17	340:11 342:13	limitation 253:5	68:7 84:4 96:16
155:7 157:15	levels 24:12,21	limitation 253.5	96:17 104:18
183:3 187:1	25:8,22 26:1,20,22	175:16 228:2,4	105:11,24 107:1
191:11 193:25	27:19,21 35:4	337:10	111:11 113:25
215:22,22,25	36:6,7 39:20,22	limited 176:5	122:25 124:1,2,21
248:1 251:3 254:8	40:19 48:2 50:8	177:25 310:16	153:1 169:18
254:17 305:4	54:22 75:5 92:25		
	93:2 101:13	line 83:6 85:2,2,3	176:2 180:2,12 189:22 191:12
322:9 330:10		85:5,6,7,7,9,10,12	
333:8	123:23 126:4,9	85:13,15,16,17,19	195:14 205:20
level 26:2,13 28:13	127:16,18 145:23	85:20,23 86:2,3,7	206:17 212:3
29:12 30:1 31:25	150:22 151:11	86:7,9,10 111:23	215:8 220:25
32:9 35:1,2,23,24	152:9,21 153:7,7	130:19 131:14	233:20 268:8
36:10,19 37:6	164:8 188:15,17	136:22 137:21	276:8 277:20
38:3 39:1 40:4,25	199:9 201:7 204:6	168:25 169:3,5,7	279:2 290:6 321:9
41:1 44:8 47:22	230:9 231:4,10	169:15,17,21,21	331:8,9 336:5
48:20 49:9,17	264:15 272:2	169:23,25 170:3,5	liver 193:23
50:17 51:20 54:19	273:11 334:20	170:8 171:14,17	living 69:2,9
55:9 75:25 76:22	340:11	172:10 173:3	loaner 12:6
79:17 83:10 95:13	license 130:15	290:2 343:22	located 317:9
98:10 101:21	licensed 347:4,15	linear 84:20,21,25	locked 97:11
102:2,3 108:19,20	347:16	85:1,9,13,15,19,22	long 23:7 34:12
120:17 124:10	<b>licking</b> 251:12	86:10 166:5,11,20	46:1 59:9 61:17
126:5,15,18,21	253:16	167:2 168:4 169:5	80:12,14 91:24
127:5,7,10 129:25	lid 224:20	169:17,23,25	92:8,9 103:25
138:4 142:13	lie 295:17 299:6	170:17 171:14	106:14 107:14
145:14,19 151:3,8	life 11:13 19:1	172:5,5,10 173:14	109:18 110:5,8
163:20 164:8	20:7,20 21:19	173:16,25	115:16,25 125:19
176:7 200:14,14	61:12,14 89:5,9	lines 223:15	125:22 128:7,16
216:11 234:1	300:21	lips 277:20	128:22,24 130:11
235:25 236:1,3	<b>lift</b> 94:18,20 298:4	list 202:24	130:15 131:6,7
237:10 238:9,11	<b>light</b> 151:6,8	listened 277:25	146:5 268:18
238:14 239:4,14	324:14 341:20,22	listening 219:13	269:5 283:1
242:5,15 246:21	lighten 28:14	<b>liter</b> 101:25 195:8	342:13 343:9
248:18 250:2,9,10	<b>lighter</b> 261:22	198:6	longer 17:15,16,17
258:25 261:21,22	262:9	literature 136:6	91:15,17,21 92:2
262:9,9,14 270:17	lightly 29:9	161:1 200:13	93:13 95:5 98:16
270:18 273:1,5,15	likes 294:11	341:9	112:14 126:2,9,18
273:23 274:7	likewise 115:24	litigation 274:20	128:2 163:23
284:15 304:9,17	329:25	little 16:6 27:13	242:9 264:17
304:18,20,25	<b>limit</b> 343:9,11	31:3 40:21 47:11	266:6 268:8
305:7 306:4,7,14		61:7 66:12,20	274:12,13

## [look - maintain]

la ala 0.10 0.25	226.1 222 12	1 210.10.22.24	222.2 22 222 1
look 8:19 9:25	326:1 333:12	loss 218:18,23,24	232:2,23 233:1
23:13 24:8 28:7,9	336:6 337:4	219:2,3 223:20,21	273:4,8
29:2,13,20 31:23	340:16	223:25 224:20	lowering 88:17
36:5 38:19,22	looked 20:19 22:9	229:20	lowest 40:25 41:1
43:12,20 49:3	41:13 42:6 47:14	lost 108:5 118:2	233:7,9 234:6
51:5,7,8 55:10,10	60:7,10,15,16,19	223:17 339:20	339:24
60:17 62:19 65:11	60:21 63:2,3 66:6	lot 15:25 24:11	lucky 69:5
68:4 72:22 73:7	66:8 98:2 149:8	25:7,12 26:17	<b>lump</b> 45:15
73:15 74:5,23	204:24 236:4,9	27:8 29:18 30:15	<b>lunch</b> 97:4
77:21 79:23 85:4	269:18 276:9	30:22 31:9 35:14	lungs 34:20 35:1,6
86:2 90:8 92:14	277:19 278:2	47:6,7 50:21	102:8 109:11
94:11 103:16	310:23,25 313:4	53:18 55:13 57:23	<b>lynn</b> 1:6 4:8
141:8 143:20	321:8	65:23 70:17,20	m
146:20 147:7,20	looking 25:10	79:4 93:22 102:13	<b>m</b> 33:19 100:11
154:3,9,10,12	28:17 29:5 30:7	102:22 108:19	134:20
155:22 159:8	31:8 50:12,14	113:24 123:25	<b>m.b.a.</b> 2:11 86:20
161:1 166:21	51:18 61:9,13	146:25 149:17,17	<b>m.d.</b> 1:1 2:4,11 3:3
167:4 168:15,20	62:7 72:23 75:1	172:16,21,25,25	4:1 86:20
168:23,24 169:13	78:20 86:4 104:23	175:11 179:20	ma'am 5:23
169:22 170:1,4,10	136:9,11,19 138:2	238:20 240:3	mac 135:9,18
172:19 175:12	141:10 150:4	249:21 269:24,25	167:22,25 168:12
180:4,4,5 190:2	153:22 164:8	269:25 274:11,15	178:9
193:11 194:20	168:21 169:5	275:15 284:18	machine 3:10
197:1,16 206:3	193:21 211:16	285:5 286:15,16	51:17 238:4 240:7
207:4 208:18	223:2 224:23	295:20 296:4	240:9
211:18 212:13	232:16,20 259:25	312:11	machines 27:21
213:21 214:17,17	271:25 272:1	<b>loud</b> 277:4,9	240:15,16,17,24
222:17,18 223:10	273:6 274:10	low 28:14 32:24	241:12,16 242:12
225:9,11 227:21	276:18 278:3	44:6 88:16 98:9	241.12,10 242.12
227:24 231:12	285:2,23 306:15	100:3,6,12 123:19	mad 132:12,15
233:6 235:3,18	317:21 318:1	123:19 136:21,24	mail 72:15,17
236:18,24 237:19	324:17 325:25	136:24 186:19	141:16 160:3
239:10 242:2	330:21 332:12,17	188:12 189:8	310:24 346:1
257:1 260:2,7,8,10	335:1,2	204:4 239:17	mailed 303:24
260:12,20 262:7	looks 4:22 27:25	250:9 255:13,13	mails 303:24
271:22,22,24	53:1 168:12,16	334:20 337:15	304:3
282:15 283:13,19	169:1 219:10	338:3,6,11 339:16	
285:18 290:11	222:19 343:8	lower 29:7 78:25	main 30:19,20 72:1 87:7
300:12 304:14,14	<b>los</b> 291:7	88:21 93:2,2	
305:23 306:3,10	lose 130:15 162:22	138:22 169:18	maintain 46:16
317:5 320:15		178:10 188:15,17	151:3 222:15
			297:7 298:18

## [maintaining - medicine]

maintaining	masks 292:11	162:19,20 168:3	325:1 332:9
278:17	massive 179:11	170:25 173:12	341:11
maintenance	material 24:20	176:13 181:4	meant 5:5 64:14
124:18 150:22	25:7 66:16,24	182:17,23 183:24	90:16 321:17
152:8 153:6,6	114:17 193:11	186:12 187:1	measure 15:5
212:15,20,25	materials 22:9	188:22 190:20	54:10,14,15
major 4:18 160:17	62:25 159:23	191:13 193:19	137:20 149:18
majority 26:11	<b>math</b> 70:1 107:8	196:1,4 199:20	223:3 234:20
118:9 136:13	166:12 271:13	203:4 204:22	237:9
making 10:23	273:13	205:6,7 207:9	measured 40:23
11:22 38:20 123:1	matter 14:11	215:6,7,20 216:5	41:6,17,19 53:7
123:3 129:17	36:17 38:1 50:15	221:24 226:4	156:3 159:3 235:8
155:24 318:1	174:15 177:7	227:1 230:8,9,16	236:21
320:10 328:20	max 236:20,22	231:4,5 233:15	measurement
mallory 4:25	maximal 127:22	234:5,15 235:13	52:22 156:13
malpractice 15:18	<b>maximum</b> 100:18	235:15,25 236:1,2	measuring 40:4
man 318:24	236:23 334:14,23	240:16,18 245:14	54:11 222:23,24
manage 35:11	335:21 339:8	247:23 249:16,19	237:15
management	340:2	253:15 256:23,24	meat 15:14
47:25	mcallister 275:7	259:4 260:24	mechanism 98:8
manipulations	mean 8:12 15:19	261:14 262:25	98:18 187:5,23
226:20	15:21 18:22 19:2	264:1,1 284:13	188:19 231:12
manner 166:6,11	21:9 27:2,2,12	286:15 287:4,15	mechanisms 43:12
166:20 168:4	29:25 30:2 32:1	292:9 293:3 298:3	239:24
marcia 159:12	45:25 46:3 54:7	298:11 300:24	media 4:6
mark 86:17 147:9	55:6 56:7 57:13	316:21 326:24	medians 233:4
165:20 167:14	58:25 63:9,19	331:10,14 332:11	<b>medical</b> 9:7,8,9
192:8 194:10	64:20 65:8 67:16	333:15 339:23	15:18 18:6,7,15
203:7 213:25	67:22 68:17 74:3	meaning 51:8,9	19:8,14 23:17,20
217:24 228:8	74:11 75:5 76:25	63:8 96:3 111:6	24:9 114:19
281:18 336:8	84:21,25 87:21,24	120:11 151:19	215:14 216:5,16
marked 86:20,24	90:1,10 92:15	174:7 188:18	258:10 260:6,19
147:12 165:23	94:4 96:10 102:14	240:9 246:22	260:22 344:13
167:17 178:8	103:15 104:6	262:16	medication 56:11
192:11 194:13	105:2,9 110:19	means 18:19 55:17	56:12,18,24 57:2,7
203:9 214:3 218:2	115:17 117:8	74:14 85:19 93:1	134:13
225:25 228:11	121:4 125:21,24	100:12 125:23	medications 57:4
229:6 336:11	129:7 132:16,22	145:9 150:25	97:25 98:4
martin 194:22	136:3 138:9	207:9,22 216:6	medicine 19:10
mask 244:15	150:24 158:25	221:11 231:18	25:24 26:18 29:1
297:17	159:1 161:11	243:8 256:25	61:5 88:8 123:25

## [medicines - milligrams]

medicines 98:3	43:17,19,23 44:2,3	190:4,7,11,13,13	269:15,22 270:2
meet 20:17	45:19,21,24 46:3,5	190:24 191:5,8,13	270:11,12,15,16
meeting 185:18	46:8,16,23 49:25	191:21 192:1,6,10	271:4,5,23 272:1
meetings 59:9,17	50:1,4,5,11,19	193:14,16 194:2,6	273:12 274:3
59:25	106:13,19 107:10	195:4,20,20 196:3	275:12 277:16
member 130:22	107:22 108:15	196:9,18 197:23	285:12 296:8
memory 14:2	111:2,14 119:11	198:18 199:7,18	300:24 301:2,15
32:11 39:3 40:19	119:12,22,24	199:21,23 200:23	302:18 304:8,16
57:10 131:9	120:2,6,7 121:1,14	201:1 202:7,21	304:18 306:6,20
138:19 243:12,20	121:17 122:12,21	203:3 204:5,17,19	306:23 307:15
mental 273:13	123:1,3,5,6,12,17	204:20,23 205:25	326:20 334:15,23
<b>mention</b> 5:6 293:5	123:18,25 124:5	207:17,22 208:1,6	335:21 339:8
311:7 319:19	124:24 125:6,13	208:11 209:1,16	340:2 342:4,12
mentioned 30:9	126:6,12 127:10	209:23 210:9,13	344:14 345:4,9
35:21 37:1,3,3	127:20,25 128:7	210:17,22 211:10	<b>middle</b> 1:5 4:10
90:23 98:12 110:3	128:23 129:22	211:14,22,23	5:8 6:7 142:7
125:16 183:15	130:4,10,14 131:6	212:15 213:10,14	170:1 223:14
184:7 269:17	131:20 140:1,4,12	213:20 214:9,14	midnight 341:24
270:5 290:22,24	142:9 145:1,10,14	216:3 217:7,9,13	341:25
291:11 299:18,18	145:20 146:6	219:23 220:6,11	migraines 57:3
message 122:15,15	148:15,18,23	220:20 221:15,16	mild 76:4,8 142:21
193:4	149:22 150:2,5,12	221:22 222:2,14	143:2,4 144:16,19
metabolite 160:17	153:4,20 155:12	222:20 223:6,15	148:7 229:11
<b>method</b> 189:18	156:20 157:2,5,20	224:3 225:12,16	mildly 312:17
methodologies	158:21,22 160:23	225:19 226:23	mill 271:14
90:20	161:2,6,7 163:15	227:1,4,7,14,17,22	miller 4:17 205:5
methodology	163:18,19 164:4	227:24 228:1	miller's 204:25
236:25 340:16,18	164:10,14,22	230:12,16,24	milliequivalents
methods 222:17	166:3,5,7,20	231:5,6,15 232:11	78:6,17 79:6
metocurine 197:3	167:23,25 168:3	232:14,17 233:2,5	81:18 100:21
197:5,7,8	172:21 174:7	233:8,17 234:2	101:25 102:1,18
<b>mg</b> 145:1	176:3,7,9,14,21	235:14 236:1	103:15 104:1,16
mic 275:18 277:2	177:1,7,17 178:8	237:3,8,22 244:22	106:13,15 118:13
277:10	178:12,14,24	244:23 245:22,23	milligram 97:18
mice 226:8,11	179:3,8,16,25	247:16,19,20	98:25 106:12
228:3	180:5 181:25	248:2,9 249:4	160:19 161:6,7
midazolam 2:16	182:15 185:6,9,14	250:6,13,17	254:23 264:11,19
9:13 16:25 36:4	185:25 186:17,20	254:18,23 263:2	271:10
38:9 40:9,12,22	186:21,24 187:2,3	263:13 264:9,12	milligrams 91:8
41:9,20,24 42:4,6	187:17 188:5	264:16 265:6	91:18,19,24 92:8
42:7,12,16,25	189:12,13,23	268:14 269:6,10	92:11 107:10

## [milligrams - morning]

108:14 111:2,14	minor 207:2 297:1	missed 62:6	337:16
124:8,9 125:17	minority 114:11	285:24 286:14	momentarily
126:21 128:6	minus 233:4	325:17	102:9
129:22 130:4,9,14	minute 42:9 61:25	<b>missing</b> 318:21	momentary
184:12 191:25	62:1,6 92:17,21	mississippi 9:23	286:10 299:23
192:1,4,4 195:8,19	95:5,7 96:3,19,20	misspeak 21:21	<b>moments</b> 164:20
195:20 198:6	97:8 105:16 107:9	misspoken 272:16	300:21
204:19 237:3,5,5	107:10,12,16,17	missy 3:6,9 347:4	monday 311:3,6
250:5 254:18	107:19,21,23,24	347:24	312:12
270:12,16 271:5	108:1 111:14	mistake 305:22	money 66:21 69:1
272:13 296:8	119:1,2 193:14	misunderstanding	70:15 332:10
301:15 304:18,20	195:23 197:10,20	263:23 295:14	monitor 28:2,4,22
307:15,16 333:23	246:20 251:10,15	mitchell 4:24	29:1,1 30:21,22
333:24 334:3,3	273:3,5 275:19	58:15 59:19	31:1,3,13 33:25
338:5 340:23	281:18 304:6	mitigated 235:10	34:1 38:2 51:5,7
342:18,20,20	306:7 309:25	mix 123:10	51:11,12,13,15,15
344:15,23 345:4,8	337:14 338:5	mixed 61:8	51:17,20,23 52:1
milliliter 39:25	minutes 62:10	<b>mixing</b> 166:25	52:12,20,22,23
40:9,13 42:15	93:17,21 105:25	<b>mixup</b> 321:9	53:16 54:3,5,14
43:21 142:11	107:11,14,18,18	miyake 2:24	55:1 62:3 136:16
143:8 145:14	107:24 108:5	306:17,19 307:13	195:22,24 238:9
147:21 153:19	110:13,15,21,22	313:22 316:17	238:25 239:3
155:16,19 157:21	112:16 115:7,7	333:20,23 334:16	241:6 245:21
158:4,13,15,23	123:22 124:22,22	334:17,22 335:6,7	247:14,25 265:1
166:3,6,8 167:24	125:10,12 193:1	335:8,11,11	284:24
230:9,13,17 231:7	233:8 252:2	336:10 339:6	monitored 238:4
233:16,17 235:14	267:23 268:2	342:1	240:15
236:2 270:2,6	272:24,25 275:20	<b>ml</b> 145:1,21	monitoring 27:21
304:9	275:25,25 276:1	moaa 229:8,21	29:12 30:15 48:25
milliter 34:7	277:21 280:17	235:11	52:8 195:24 235:8
mind 75:7 82:14	308:1,23 309:19	moan 261:17	238:14,18 239:23
104:21 131:13	310:9,13,24	model 102:23	240:7 250:2
280:17 290:2,6	311:14,15,17	moderate 121:2	monitors 28:2,21
300:14	313:9 320:4	molecules 35:6	52:3,8 240:22
mind's 295:23	335:20 337:25	moment 5:6 73:15	months 9:20
mine 258:13	338:1,2,8 342:10	83:1 92:3 93:11	morbidities 93:18
minimal 121:2	345:18	101:24 118:16	93:23
128:1 136:5	miranda 4:24	180:19 219:8	morgue 268:24
minimum 20:22	miserably 110:17	223:19 224:9	morning 4:4 6:2,3
126:15,18 135:10	misgivings 7:24	243:17 249:12	98:1
		266:2 272:20,23	

## [morphine - normal]

morphine 204:2	n	near 95:4 123:9	neither 314:25
<b>motion</b> 276:10	n 2:1 3:1 32:19,20	307:24 326:5	nelson 4:18
297:11	32:20 61:2,2	nearly 109:3 134:9	neostigmine
mouse 179:3	133:10,10,12	203:21,23	134:20,20,23
<b>mouth</b> 90:5 132:3	134:20,20 233:5	necessarily 18:3	135:2
134:6,14 259:12	nagging 294:2	19:7 28:5 30:3	nerve 81:5,12 82:3
259:14,15,18	naive 164:10	32:12 39:12	87:7,8
263:25 276:22	name 4:15,21 5:22	156:14 161:20	nerves 80:10 81:8
movant 239:13	5:23 6:4 9:14 10:4	162:14 175:12	82:3
move 94:7 99:10	49:20 60:23,25	181:4 190:1	nervous 30:25
184:9 217:10	75:20,23 234:17	237:10 257:6	176:4
276:22 291:8	259:16 260:10	309:9 329:20	neurologic 115:12
295:20	261:13 276:4	necessary 20:5	neuromuscular
<b>moved</b> 257:16	318:17,17 319:6	53:21 163:10	30:23 183:1,4
321:21	347:17	neck 115:2 276:11	never 12:17 41:18
movement 29:20	named 35:25,25	278:1,21 285:3	46:3,15 64:24
30:10 35:6 248:15	38:3,4 49:21,21,24	297:12	88:8,8,9 100:1
249:6,10,16,20,25	nanogram 39:25	need 19:7 20:23	103:8 108:11,11
257:19 261:1,2,3,4	40:4,9,12	30:1 43:12 52:22	108:11 122:11,25
261:6,6 262:3,8	nanograms 34:7	53:12 55:14,18	204:17,19 214:23
276:16,19	42:14 43:21	69:4 73:6 77:23	214:23,24 328:25
movements 235:9	142:11 143:7	77:24 78:2,3,4	332:24,25
242:2 257:9,11	145:14,21 147:21	88:18 93:4 102:2	new 61:4 157:8
moves 220:12	153:18 155:15,19	105:11 125:15	311:19
257:4	157:21 158:3,13	126:16 131:18	news 285:19
<b>moving</b> 35:14	158:14,23 160:19	141:7 148:20	292:15,20 327:10
132:16 179:20	161:6,7 166:3,6,7	154:8 159:24	ng 78:24
249:23 261:21	167:24 230:9,13	192:14 253:4	nice 52:19,21
262:14 276:23	230:17 231:6	279:19 289:12	146:3
multiple 217:14	233:16,17 235:14	293:19 304:14	nickname 318:18
multiply 304:19	236:1 270:1,1,5	307:7 309:18	<b>night</b> 290:16,17
muscle 29:20 87:8	271:14 304:9	313:7 314:9,14	nilly 186:24
88:13 89:25	narrow 39:4	332:10,10,11	nishikawa 2:22
109:13 133:18	nashville 1:5,25	337:4 346:7	226:2,2,4,5 228:10
134:17,23 197:8	4:11	needed 115:9	nitty 171:20
198:9,10 202:14	nature 30:25 61:5	125:5 130:22	non 186:2 249:25
209:24	71:16 176:10,22	275:9	nonlinear 170:24
muscles 87:6 94:8	177:19 178:14	needs 73:9 129:20	nonresponsiven
96:14,17 99:8	256:17 276:18	268:1	224:24
276:11 278:21	nauseam 340:17	negate 180:25	normal 66:10
297:12 298:17		181:13 211:4	93:20,25 99:19

## [normal - occur]

133:20 136:12	52:24,25 53:2,13	248:6 250:21	297:6 322:17
normally 100:4	55:7 79:12 105:19	258:4 280:6	324:11,16 327:19
209:7 251:7	109:21 114:13	289:24	327:21
253:19 288:12	117:6 136:17	objected 24:4	observed 275:2,4
norman 58:10	137:23 148:23	objecting 67:20	275:6,11 286:3
60:7,14 63:5	154:23 175:25	280:15 281:14	299:23 324:2
186:24 242:20	176:5 178:24	objection 5:17	325:2 327:20,22
244:8 266:3	179:22,24,24	10:13,24 11:7,23	329:14 330:6
notary 3:7	186:14 204:7	12:15 13:20 23:25	observer 243:9
note 284:25	223:16,22 231:20	24:7 26:25 37:8	observing 328:21
329:15,16	233:21,23 234:24	42:19 43:24 50:2	obstruct 319:13
<b>noted</b> 150:18	235:1,18 236:19	56:8 69:15 79:9	obstructed 108:15
152:5 199:1	236:25 237:25	113:14,15 117:25	188:6 319:15
notes 280:21,24	268:20 271:7,11	156:22 157:4	obstruction
281:3,5,15 283:22	271:20,24 272:3,7	162:17,20 164:18	187:10,12,14
284:1,18,20 285:5	272:11,12 273:17	166:23 172:11	188:3,8 190:15
286:16	304:12,14 305:11	173:9 181:8	276:13,14 277:7,9
nothing's 295:18	325:16 330:16	182:11 188:16	278:12,22 297:13
<b>notice</b> 3:16 5:9	338:20 347:16	208:14 209:18	298:8,12
115:9 139:12	numbers 8:14	210:10 211:12,25	obtained 199:11
252:20 281:17	68:5 80:4 114:10	212:10 245:1	<b>obvious</b> 102:14
312:8	217:3	260:3 262:19	104:9 250:15
notified 309:6	numerical 26:6	264:14 265:2,23	328:18
notwithstanding	nurse 24:18 25:4	267:1 293:13	obviously 8:16
93:11	27:20,23 49:3	303:15 340:6	15:5 27:2,17
nowadays 189:1	<b>nurses</b> 23:21	objections 3:12	33:14 38:8 50:14
<b>noxious</b> 77:8,9,12	24:11,17,22,23,25	162:25 280:16	57:14 68:4 70:1
77:14,17 83:17	25:2	objective 74:24	85:1 98:19 101:2
89:13,17 128:4	nursing 26:19	75:15	172:15 181:22
129:6 140:7	260:20,22	objects 56:4	182:3,25 188:22
144:13,15 145:11	0	oblate 77:22	191:12,14,15
146:15,16 151:20	o 3:1 32:19,20	obligated 71:22	198:19,22 199:12
153:19 158:7	100:11 133:10,10	<b>obligation</b> 310:20	222:18 240:22
246:20 247:2	133:13 134:20	311:23 313:2	247:9 251:2
248:14 250:5	o's 133:11	obscured 326:6	254:21 259:13
254:10 260:13,14	oath 55:15 118:5	observation	285:9 292:12
262:5 301:5,5,9,14	282:8,15 283:14	275:14 317:5,7	326:9
301:17,18,20,21	obese 108:17	observations	occluded 298:20
302:1 344:16	object 11:18 13:12	147:14 327:17	occupied 323:11
number 2:10 4:6	56:15 64:3 67:11	observe 275:10	occur 30:21 94:23
4:11 37:25 41:15	119:15 246:1	285:18 295:9	94:25 104:20

# [occur - operating]

110 10 110 10	206 10 200 22	105 12 24 102 15	202 7 200 12
110:18 119:10	296:10 299:22	185:13,24 192:15	303:5 308:12
257:7 264:18	316:23 318:23	193:7,13 194:9	311:1 318:13
279:4 295:21	319:1 328:13	195:3,13 199:23	322:8,16 324:4
occurred 22:13,13	336:3	201:1,10,15	328:11 330:9
57:14 123:8	<b>ohio</b> 8:8,9,10	205:16,18,21	332:19 343:6,12
268:23 276:16	okay 5:1,8,14 12:9	206:3 212:13	oklahoma's 17:16
285:7,7,15 286:6,7	12:10 15:12,22	214:5 217:12	<b>old</b> 134:13
295:23 302:24	21:7 22:15 24:6	219:16,17 222:12	<b>older</b> 38:10,10,11
323:20	30:4 31:12 37:12	226:6,17 228:7,20	<b>once</b> 10:4 36:10,16
occurring 33:7	39:1 41:15 45:1,5	228:24 229:17,17	44:7 61:18 80:14
44:25 98:10 178:1	45:18 46:19 49:7	230:1,23 231:4	98:24 154:3 179:7
221:12,13 241:5	49:12,19 51:4	232:6,7,9 233:3,15	197:12 242:8,13
259:10 261:20	56:10,22,23 57:10	235:6,13,17,22,23	300:20
284:16 285:17	57:22 58:7 62:1,7	236:6,14 240:19	ones 15:2 37:18
294:9	72:15,20 73:5,10	246:6 247:12	63:6 100:3 256:19
occurs 92:24	73:15,21,24 74:4,9	248:4 251:16	269:2 303:22
137:13 177:12	77:4,17 81:21	252:6,14 253:6,14	323:11
254:22 257:19	82:17 84:2 85:18	253:15,17 255:18	<b>onset</b> 91:11
273:3,5 296:14	86:13,13 91:1	257:3 259:11	oops 335:11
299:11,20 301:6	92:6 95:15 96:8	268:7,10,17 269:4	open 147:13,24
offer 27:3 88:5	97:13,13,21 98:6,8	269:24 270:4,9	242:19 259:12,13
194:20	98:23 99:10	272:4,9,15 273:19	259:15,17 260:9
offering 71:23	106:19 107:8	274:14 281:9	260:12,14,15,25
offhand 283:18	110:25 120:5	283:3,21 285:16	263:25 276:22
office 1:14,23,24	122:22 126:25	286:1,20 289:2	280:10 297:16
4:19 5:11 6:5	127:4 131:3,15	291:16,20 294:17	299:4,8 309:20,22
65:16 72:16 193:3	133:14 135:21	302:19 309:21	316:11 337:22,23
288:2,25 309:6	136:9 137:11	310:8,14 311:13	337:24 338:4
322:22 323:19	139:25 141:23	311:15 312:23	opened 250:6
<b>oh</b> 8:16 12:10	142:5,13 144:4,9	316:3,10,15,25	343:21
15:22 27:6 73:14	146:7,12,20,25	322:18 328:13	<b>opening</b> 279:3,6
84:6 90:15 92:1	147:20 149:2,12	333:20 335:11,17	299:24
98:2 105:1 121:15	149:20 150:15	335:24 336:24	opens 312:10
129:10 130:13	152:1,4 153:14	337:7,17 339:3	operating 37:16
141:3 148:12	154:19 155:1	341:8 344:11,22	115:8 138:6
162:3 168:16	158:20 159:8	oklahoma 16:15	239:10 241:14
185:21 186:25	161:14 165:17	16:18,21 17:9,17	251:6 253:19,22
195:24 197:15	167:11,18 168:15	71:14 274:20	254:3 255:2
228:7 229:22	170:15 173:20	275:7 279:18	278:13 295:15,19
247:5 249:22	174:5,14 175:23	284:5,6 286:24	296:4,15,21
261:7 263:18	178:4,22 184:10	287:2,21 290:21	

## [operation - paper]

operation 54:12	175:6,9 245:7	oversimplification	82:4,9 83:12,13,17
243:14	280:13	48:9 50:24 99:17	84:12 100:3,5
operator 4:4 5:1	opioid 214:9,15	oxygen 92:25 93:1	180:18 181:1,4,5
82:19,22 97:2,5	opposed 33:23	93:5 95:13 98:9	181:14 182:2,4,7
139:1,4 141:25	152:18 247:20		182:19,23,23
142:3 154:14,17	296:19	<b>p</b>	183:15,17,18,24
160:7,10 192:20	<b>opposite</b> 86:10,11	p 3:1 100:11	184:2 204:6 225:7
192:23 224:9,13	86:15	package 184:15	225:17,17,20
251:18,21 267:16	<b>option</b> 119:10,12	185:3,5,8,11 186:8	239:4 241:8
267:19 310:2,5	119:13	205:25 206:4,21 206:23 207:11	267:12,12 276:17
313:16,19 315:17	options 119:9	208:18 210:16	279:11 301:18,24
315:20 345:19,22	oral 224:21 297:18	page 2:2,10 144:9	302:2 344:16,17
346:4,16	orally 163:24	144:22 146:21	344:24 345:2,6,10
opiate 33:6 120:22	orange 164:5,14	147:8 148:11	345:15,16
123:12	165:7	149:19 150:14	painful 41:2,4
<b>opiates</b> 33:17 36:4	<b>oranges</b> 164:3,11	153:11,15 155:9	74:22 77:3,4,5,9
203:22,23	order 98:23 102:3	157:7,8,17 161:15	78:6,14,15,16,19
<b>opinion</b> 7:11 12:24	123:22 125:14	161:15 162:2	79:2,3,7,12,13,14
13:8 14:9 15:6	196:13 302:25	167:10 168:7	79:16,21 80:7,13
18:23 23:7 26:5	organs 35:14	175:23,24,25	80:17 81:19,23,25
44:4,6 47:2 50:16	98:11	176:1 178:3,4,6,6	82:6 89:8,17
51:13,18 52:5	original 318:10	195:3 198:12,13	90:13 100:2 121:9
76:11 78:8 79:5	orthopedic 130:11	201:25 202:11	225:1 230:1
79:11 83:20 96:11	138:16	203:6 213:24	243:11 256:14
102:20 108:2	outcome 159:14	214:4 218:5	257:9 298:24
111:4,5,17 116:13	193:22 347:13	219:16 220:15	301:20
118:14 127:3,4	outcomes 12:24	221:7 224:15	painless 14:13
140:4 143:5	13:8 241:3,4	226:16,18 229:2,3	panic 299:21
158:21 172:8	outlined 255:23	229:7,16 230:20	paper 93:12
175:1 181:21	258:22	232:6 235:5	142:22 143:20,24
182:15 210:3	outside 15:11	255:18,19,21	143:25 149:8
234:21 247:18 250:18 263:6	280:7 295:12	336:3 337:5,6,20	151:18 155:23
269:9 279:14,18	343:6,12	337:21	161:23,24 162:10 162:10 175:12,14
280:1 294:8,8,19	overdosage 159:13 overdose 9:13	<b>pages</b> 347:7	175:16,17 196:4,6
299:16 300:5,8	187:21 200:9	<b>paid</b> 67:9,15 288:3	197:18,19 198:22
301:3,5,11,22	overdosed 199:14	288:5,20 327:24	200:20 217:1
302:6 304:7 305:5	overdoses 159:19	330:11	218:25 236:19
334:24 344:12,22	200:23	pain 13:11,25 14:5	305:20,21 329:13
opinions 12:19	overdosing 200:8	14:11,16,22 15:1,3	331:3 342:7
71:24 174:24	200:12	15:5,7,9 78:22,23	331.3 3 12.7
, 1.2 . 1 / 1.2 !		79:17 80:12 81:6	

## [papers - people]

	I	T	T.
papers 65:7	90:2,3,20 91:7	34:6,7 35:21	82:1 88:23 89:23
152:15,16 175:14	103:4 118:3	36:15 37:5,6,20,21	99:22,25 115:22
180:6 305:21	123:10 149:8	38:1,6 40:4 41:20	121:22 160:20
338:21	152:1 165:4 170:1	42:11 44:9,14,19	161:8 164:1,7
paracelsus 214:24	174:19 183:15,17	48:8,10,13 49:5,9	165:9,14 186:24
paradoxical	185:7 213:11	51:18 52:8,13	187:4,6,10 191:15
297:21	220:15 223:2	53:15,22 54:2,25	199:3,13 200:7
paragraph 83:3	225:6 226:12,14	55:2 62:2 74:14	201:6 213:19
84:9 139:22 142:7	270:21 288:10,21	74:16,23 75:20	214:10,18 216:11
142:8 150:17	294:23 322:11	76:25 87:23 88:1	223:13 233:11,12
165:25 167:19	328:6 333:3	89:12 91:4,14	235:13 278:12
175:24 176:17	partial 32:3 34:24	94:24 95:9 99:13	290:9 291:8
178:23 180:15,21	38:23 94:9,22	100:20 109:19	295:20 297:15
181:7,19 183:11	276:13 277:7,8	113:17 114:24	342:8
184:9 201:12	278:22	115:1,3,9 121:16	patrol 318:13,22
205:16,21 213:4,8	participant 145:9	124:11 125:20	324:5
214:6,7 217:10	150:20 152:7,22	128:6,23 129:22	pattern 136:21
218:8 220:2 226:1	participation	130:4 133:20	277:6
228:13,15 337:8	329:10	138:18 177:7	pause 38:16
344:6,8,9	particular 39:2	186:18,20 189:13	<b>pay</b> 328:9
paralysis 92:13,18	72:12 85:23 100:1	191:25 192:3	peak 126:16 237:9
94:10,23 95:4,8	121:8,15 163:20	195:22 215:11	237:10 270:17,18
paralytic 133:16	175:16 193:22	216:7 218:11,15	273:1,4,4,9,15,23
240:6 242:1,8,13	200:19 211:2	238:17,20,23	304:17,18 306:4,7
paralyzed 90:18	225:4 227:10	240:6,14,23 241:1	306:14
91:21,25 92:9	287:9	241:3,7,19 242:2	pejorative 295:8
96:14,20,21 99:9	particularly 141:1	243:12 251:6	<b>penalty</b> 6:24 7:2
133:20 197:9	182:6 186:23	253:22 255:3	7:13,15,20,22,24
342:14	parties 347:12	265:12,14,16	8:1,2,4 51:1
paralyzes 133:18	parts 35:14 179:21	296:5,16,23 297:6	pending 6:7
parameter 221:20	pass 132:14	298:5,20 331:13	pennsylvania 1:15
<b>pardon</b> 337:16	263:12	patient's 46:23	1:17
parentheses	passage 132:10	89:5 136:10 238:9	pentobarbital
148:24,25 218:13	passes 132:8	238:14 242:2	198:13,17 199:6,9
park 67:2 271:1,3	passive 327:3	277:5	199:14,15 200:15
parker 1:9 4:9 6:7	<b>patent</b> 302:22	<b>patients</b> 25:22,25	216:20
part 19:1 24:16	303:3	26:16,23 30:16	<b>people</b> 7:6,7 18:8
26:14 37:17 42:24	pathologist 156:8	32:5 36:7,11,15	18:11,13,24,24
48:8 55:6 60:9,15	patient 9:11 29:3,9	38:25 39:2,7,8,14	19:11,16,18 20:1
62:22 71:3 75:4	29:19,20 30:16	39:19 40:11 61:9	22:4 25:25 26:15
75:10 76:23 86:1	31:14 32:4 33:23	61:10,11 80:1	26:21,22 28:22,23

# [people - plaintiff]

25 15 40 4 51 22	(0.12	202 ( 205 1 (	74.15
35:15 48:4 51:22	percentage 68:12	293:6 295:16	phenomena 74:15
52:12 53:14,21	68:18 69:20	299:2,3 301:10,15	phenomenon
61:20 64:24 70:2	perception 132:17	303:8 307:17	76:15 299:4
70:4 71:13,17	<b>perfect</b> 29:1,2	319:9,11,21 320:7	philadelphia 1:17
75:13 90:3,17	51:23 52:21	321:14,25 324:1,3	6:6
108:19 121:6	238:25	334:2 345:9	philosopher
122:18 129:10	perform 18:6	person's 88:15	214:25
134:12,15 142:15	128:8 129:22	89:9 269:11	philosophical
152:10 158:20	performed 22:7	personal 11:13	243:24,24
163:24 168:6	257:15	122:15 290:15	<b>phone</b> 58:21,25
186:22 194:7	performing	personally 7:14	phonetic 135:3
196:14,14,16,18	256:21 258:16	15:18 31:17	physically 90:5
198:25 200:12	<b>period</b> 66:9 123:9	persons 344:14,17	physician 24:17
215:19 216:8,9,18	127:1 163:23	344:18,23 345:10	24:18 105:3,4,16
239:22 242:22	237:7 244:3	perspective 7:10	105:20,24 106:10
245:6 249:22	274:13 275:22	9:5 30:16 50:22	156:9 258:9
266:17 275:15	277:3,21 301:2	101:5 181:23	277:23 303:16
284:19,20 291:12	338:6,10 342:11	184:23 243:9,15	physician's 184:23
292:10,11 293:7	periods 137:16	pertinent 181:21	physicians 24:11
295:4,11,16	peripheral 191:3,7	181:21	61:21 76:20
296:10 299:10	<b>person</b> 7:5 20:3,14	pest 122:18	175:10 216:17
301:18 304:15	20:15,23 21:14,15	pharmacodynamic	physics 34:22 35:5
317:19,20 318:6,6	23:4,7,16,17 27:25	34:12 43:5	physiological
318:8,20 319:23	34:11 35:3,16	pharmacokinetic	101:4
321:4 322:11,13	50:6 74:24,25	34:13 36:9 180:11	pick 24:13,15,19
323:21 332:2	75:23 77:18 78:12	270:19	25:16,20 26:16
perceive 83:13,16	79:7,16 80:16	pharmacokinetics	105:19
84:12 100:5 182:4	81:19 89:24 91:14	95:2	<b>piece</b> 290:2
329:9	91:20,23 92:3,5,24	pharmacological	pills 98:2
perceived 329:8	97:17,17 98:14,23	30:12 34:12 35:23	<b>pinch</b> 77:12
perceiving 83:12	121:11 122:17	36:9 41:21 42:12	pinching 256:15
percent 36:11 39:2	151:4 182:17,23	42:22 43:4,18	276:5
39:7,8,14,16,19	183:2,6 187:24	50:22 77:20 101:5	pitfalls 307:2
40:11 51:25 69:14	189:17 193:6	226:20	place 13:3 155:2
70:1 79:13 114:12	231:14 243:21	pharmacologically	214:10 281:1
142:10 143:6	256:20 257:1,24	177:3	322:25 342:9
150:6,10 166:4	258:2 259:4,11,17	pharmacology	placed 303:3
204:7 239:19	262:9,11 266:13	31:18 32:23 33:4	placing 115:2
270:21 307:5	266:14 272:12	77:20	plainly 289:2
334:11 340:19	274:4 277:22	phenobarbital	<b>plaintiff</b> 1:7,13 6:6
	278:4 288:14,20	127:17 190:14,21	

## [plaintiff's - predict]

.1.:.4:66 212 12	272 2 275 10	211 4 220 15	112 22 112 1 17
plaintiff's 313:13	273:3 275:19	211:4 239:15	112:23 113:1,17
315:1 346:5	276:14 277:8	254:12,14,16	113:19 117:20
plaintiffs 6:15	285:11,13 286:3	possible 24:18,22	118:5,7,13,17,19
65:9 309:6 333:11	290:21 291:13	65:12 87:14 99:1	118:19,25 119:3,6
planned 312:22	292:15 293:18,21	109:15 119:10	119:11,13,23,25
planning 5:17	298:19 306:2	121:13 125:6	120:2 244:22,24
332:14 343:10,17	308:16,21,24	135:1 171:17	245:23,24 247:10
plasma 142:9	312:2,18 324:22	173:15 175:4	247:15,19,21
143:7 159:13	325:3 327:4 332:7	180:11 225:19	248:3,10,13,24
160:16 161:19	332:23 338:5	248:10 250:12	249:5 250:4 251:5
162:12 236:21,23	343:13	285:24 301:1	253:18,22 254:4
340:10	pointed 198:21	possibly 17:21	255:4,7,10 264:24
<b>play</b> 158:17	272:7	45:4 123:13	265:7,8,17,21
pleasant 70:24	pointer 155:2	128:13 249:10	266:5,9,10,13
<b>please</b> 4:13 5:2	pointing 175:15	253:23 263:5	267:8 275:13
117:12 173:8,10	<b>points</b> 40:10 47:8	327:12	301:7,14
180:19 197:14	85:4,5,11,12,23	<b>post</b> 1:24 225:6,16	potency 164:24
346:8	86:3,4 169:1,14	postmortem	165:3,3 204:2
pleased 68:23	171:22,24 172:2	155:25 156:12,17	<b>potent</b> 160:23
<b>plug</b> 61:11	172:19,24 173:12	156:21 157:3,6	161:2,5
plus 233:4 314:1	174:7 337:24	158:19 269:13,21	potential 267:12
point 7:18 16:20	poison 215:2	272:19 273:7	potentially 54:19
39:18 49:24 67:3	police 319:5	postponed 291:7	138:21 188:3,8
78:18 81:4 92:23	polypharmacy	potassium 78:6,14	potentiate 176:9
95:8 96:1 98:13	124:1	78:17,19,21,25	176:21 177:18
108:3 109:4	<b>poor</b> 51:9 245:19	79:1,7,24 80:2,7	178:15
115:15 116:2	<b>poorly</b> 110:12	80:20 81:4,11,18	powerful 190:22
119:5 126:24	115:19	82:8 99:2,3,10,12	practical 249:1
127:24 130:20	population 38:25	99:19,24 100:4,8,9	practice 24:23
134:10 143:18	<b>portion</b> 162:12	100:12,16,16,19	25:2 30:11 99:19
145:15 156:13	163:7 184:7	100:24 101:12,14	121:1 136:12
161:12 168:24	232:23	101:14,22 102:6	202:7 204:18
174:8 177:6 182:8	position 6:23	103:5,9,13,17,18	practices 52:17
190:3,19 196:7	82:10 174:3,20	104:1 105:13	prayers 293:6
200:2 207:2 213:7	314:8 325:10	106:14,15,25	<b>pre</b> 134:13 218:12
215:18 227:12	positive 155:10	107:13 108:2,10	219:14 222:25
233:7 234:6,16	261:8 311:8	109:6,8,8,16,18,19	precautions
237:24 239:18	317:24	109:24 110:4,6,6,9	196:19
248:19,23 250:10	possession 284:2	110:15,20,22	precise 216:13
257:17 263:8,14	possibility 7:6	111:3,8,16,18	predict 161:20
264:16,17 270:5	180:25 181:13	112:10,15,17,20	162:14

## [preeminent - produce]

preeminent 205:2	146:18 165:5	privileged 10:16	<b>probe</b> 307:6
205:9	195:2 202:2	55:23 64:3 67:13	problem 45:25
prefer 114:10	227:23 247:23	287:1 289:3,7,15	48:12 131:5 298:2
preference 74:6,7	260:24 269:20	289:21	300:9 332:21
preliminary	270:20 277:4,9	probability	problems 57:2
150:17 337:12,14	278:16 287:11	149:22 150:1,3,5,9	108:13 115:3,12
premedicant	292:19 294:1	150:11 241:24	132:23 293:21
132:24	295:21 304:24	254:20,24 255:17	302:24 333:15,17
preparation 58:22	341:19 342:11	264:6	procedure 3:5
58:23 59:13 60:2	344:21	probable 254:16	89:20 122:5,7,11
60:10 65:10	prevent 91:6	probably 8:17,19	123:8,16 124:24
114:25	135:1 250:14,17	19:6,20 31:16	125:2,4,13 130:15
prepare 58:7 63:1	prevents 244:2	33:13 50:3 51:19	138:16 195:18
63:8 65:18 66:11	previously 184:20	52:4 59:7 60:13	209:2,25 210:2
preparing 66:17	209:3	66:17 67:1 68:11	240:13 248:1
282:16	primarily 9:12	69:24 80:17 87:17	procedures 89:8
presence 32:3	28:6 33:16 61:16	92:13,19,21 94:23	90:7 120:13 128:4
present 59:16 65:5	100:10,14 132:2	95:3,6 96:12	128:5 258:3
116:1 176:8,20	134:16 152:18	100:21 103:21	proceed 5:15
226:19 273:8	276:18	104:5,17 106:24	proceeded 302:12
pressure 28:14	<b>primary</b> 113:3,4	107:16 120:8,12	proceedings 347:6
29:2,9,12,16 30:10	132:7 210:13	120:12 135:4	process 5:11 7:19
30:23 32:6 34:25	principle 42:22	136:1,5 143:4,16	71:21 150:20
38:23 44:20 48:12	principles 35:23	161:1,2 167:6	152:6 207:10,10
48:16,19 88:16,17	43:4,5	170:7 186:14	321:19 333:3
88:22 138:22	<b>prior</b> 54:6 66:19	198:3,5,7 205:4	processed 136:16
188:12,24 189:5,7	117:23 130:18	206:16 209:9	prodded 234:17
189:7 239:11	131:8 206:25	212:2 215:6	236:15
240:17,21 241:17	295:2,2	216:25 217:5	prodding 76:4,8
presumably 71:7	<b>prison</b> 303:11	220:25 231:19	144:16,20 148:7
105:3 277:11	322:11	232:1 233:12	229:11 260:11
278:1 285:12	prisoner 245:20	234:25 251:2	produce 88:4,4
326:2	245:21 302:11	258:24 259:4	140:2,5,13 142:9
<b>presume</b> 277:23	privacy 56:19	262:2 286:9	146:1 166:8,17
320:8	private 293:15	292:17 294:13	178:25 179:25
<b>pretty</b> 14:8 25:5	privilege 10:24	295:24 300:22	180:9 181:25
28:23 34:12 51:19	11:2,23,24 13:15	306:22 317:13,19	188:23 190:8,9
59:4 61:2 67:7,8	13:19,22,23 56:7	317:22 326:24	198:9 207:18
79:18 96:12,18	67:18,19,20 287:4	327:12 332:12	211:15 217:14
100:6 125:15	289:13,24 323:6	333:4 337:18	224:3 227:7,14,18
135:16 136:5,24		339:23 341:4	227:25 243:6,8

## [produce - putting]

273:13 314:3	208:20,20 209:5	14:24,25 15:8	pulling 40:18
<b>produced</b> 166:16	220:6 221:14	17:14 51:2 71:24	185:13 224:5
178:8 179:4 180:7	226:22 227:4	103:10 112:8	pulmonary 109:11
194:25 202:14	344:19,25 345:5	119:17 246:2,7,11	pulse 278:1,2
207:17 210:15,15	345:11	250:23 302:21	pump 109:7
produces 221:17	<b>propose</b> 199:3	303:1	pumping 110:12
274:9,10 344:15	proposition 224:3	protrusions	110:16
producing 188:14	prosecuting 318:9	326:11	pun 61:19
235:9 301:23	318:10,23 321:7	<b>proud</b> 135:17	pupils 278:3
<b>production</b> 187:7	321:19 322:7	prove 340:15	purported 179:9
production 167.7	323:15	<b>provide</b> 6:17 9:10	purpose 42:7 46:4
professional 11:13	protected 13:16	9:15 10:2,8 21:5	46:8 87:5 100:17
18:6,7,15 19:8,14	protection 88:12	21:16 119:21	116:14,17,18
23:17,20	138:14	203:13 250:23	250:18 266:24
professor 25:11	protein 35:12	282:22	267:2
profound 188:10	protein 33.12 protocol 6:16,20	<b>provided</b> 11:19	purposeful 249:15
189:3	11:16 12:12,13,20	226:19 280:11	249:19,25 262:3
prolonged 209:2	12:23,23,25 13:2,3	304:4,15 312:8	purposes 134:4
proinged 209.2 prone 156:12	13:11,25 14:5,13	314:4,5	138:13 309:17
pronounce 134:1	16:22 17:9,10	<b>providing</b> 114:14	pursuant 3:4,8
pronouncing	22:22 23:4 99:12	281:15	pursue 11:14
133:2	103:5 104:15,23	psychiatric 293:11	put 7:24 19:23
properly 18:21,22	112:7 116:3,14	psychiatrist 293.11	41:21 51:25 52:12
23:18,18 278:17	117:2 118:6,12	293:20	53:5,11,16,19,20
303:3	117.2 118.0,12		54:3,18 69:5
properties 42:12	120:4 140:9	psychological 293:11	72:14 78:13 84:13
43:18 80:21 81:3	245:13,15,15,17	public 3:7 318:15	94:15 152:9
202:14,17 203:12	245:20 246:6,9,13	published 31:21	169:15 180:12
202.14,17 203.12 203:19,21	245.20 246.6,9,15	61:4 200:13	191:16 205:11,13
· ·	249:4 250:23	202:20 331:8	205:19 209:9
<b>property</b> 81:15 225:14	251:3 255:8,11,25	pull 62:3 70:9	239:18 242:20
propofol 33:13,16	251.5 255.6,11,25 256:6,7 262:18,23	72:11 83:22	243:2 250:22
36:4 37:2 38:4	263:10,11,19	140:25 141:5,7,20	280:5 285:7
42:10 43:15 44:2	264:8 265:5,5	140:23 141:3,7,20	297:18 298:5
44:3 45:6,13,16,17		206:6 213:23	327:1 332:1
	266:22,24 267:3 270:13 271:5		344:21
45:19,21,22 46:21 46:22 48:2 49:20		217:22 228:17,22 235:19 334:13,18	
	272:13,23 275:11 275:12 302:14	335:7 336:18	<b>putting</b> 34:14 40:3 82:6 95:25 176:2
50:1,4,10,19,23			
123:14 146:22	304:8 314:22	<b>pulled</b> 61:11 141:9	312:17
147:3 149:22	protocols 14:10,15	162:4 179:9	
151:19,21 152:3	14:18,19,19,20,21	224:17 248:22	

# [qualify - realm]

q	questioning	r	292:15,20 300:15
	111:23 130:19		305:20,21 326:3
<b>qualify</b> 108:6	131:14 308:24,25	r 32:19,20,20	readily 21:21
166:14	313:6	33:19 347:1	reading 3:17
qualifying 239:7	<b>questions</b> 3:13 6:9	raise 96:4 218:13	152:25 153:1
qualitative 102:21	13:23 14:4,7	236:11 246:22	209:12 220:12
216:12	21:12 57:6 58:5	248:18 307:14	231:13 236:2
<b>question</b> 8:14	65:23 71:4 97:23	raising 334:10	335:25
10:18 12:1,4 14:8	117:14 131:12,17	range 68:11 85:24	ready 194:18
14:22 15:9 27:14	163:4 174:22	151:5 198:3	313:9
31:5 34:17 37:22	198:21 251:25	231:16 232:3,4	real 217:22 341:20
37:23 40:15 41:24	252:5,8,16,17,21	233:4 307:7	realize 73:21
44:1 46:11,14,15	260:6 267:24	rapid 279:3	127:11 169:14
51:9 57:21 59:1	308:13 331:1	rapidity 104:12	197:2
64:10 69:11,14,19	343:15,19,20,22	108:9	realized 98:2
70:14 71:5 74:6,8	344:2 345:25	rapidly 102:6	341:18
80:13,14 81:22	<b>quibble</b> 243:7	273:2 274:8	realizing 198:21
84:10 87:25 96:6	quibbled 231:18	rare 88:10 113:9	really 20:11,24
96:8 97:21 101:1	quibbling 171:18	113:11,17,19	24:19 39:15,21
101:6 104:11	quick 217:22	114:6,10 115:21	47:9 48:14 55:14
113:6,13,16 114:1	341:20	115:21 189:2	76:18 78:10 81:10
116:16 117:13	quickly 91:13	rarely 45:12	103:8 104:10
119:19 128:11	108:18 119:10	rate 29:3,17 30:9	109:5 110:1 113:7
129:14,16,18,19	121:12 146:6	32:7 33:22 80:19	115:19 122:12
129:20 130:7	190:23 251:25	132:5,23 134:25	125:14 142:22
158:24 164:12,13	273:24 274:5	135:7 239:11	154:25 171:19
168:7 174:17	287:20	240:21 241:17	185:18 191:5
189:9 191:23		ratio 166:15	233:21 239:17
227:19 235:24	quiet 319:25	rats 227:15	243:22 254:20
239:21 245:3,4,8	quietly 320:5	raw 136:14,15	257:20 261:7
247:22,23,23	<b>quite</b> 51:24 61:20 65:24 77:12 88:16	ray 154:20 158:14	263:16 272:3
248:5 260:4,25	100:5 114:20	reach 54:1 78:18	277:6 279:25
261:5 262:24	124:24 128:13	127:24 346:8	283:13 290:18
268:11 270:23		reached 341:12	
273:21 281:23	136:12 151:7	reaches 54:3	293:3,16 294:4
282:18 289:22	180:13 183:21	reaction 186:17	298:11 299:9
296:17 324:1	198:7 215:24	reactions 242:3	301:3 307:10
330:24 332:24	216:13 225:19	read 12:4 136:17	316:5 318:16
336:25 337:1	248:10 300:25	143:17 149:10	324:11 332:22
338:12	<b>quote</b> 210:22	160:20 207:19	334:25
questioned 280:14		220:25 275:17	realm 76:11 239:6
		279:21 285:9	239:8 241:11

#### [reason - relative]

reason 54:9,13	219:11 220:11	280:6 281:3,12	reflect 156:14
55:20,22 67:18	231:14 232:14	282:5,11 283:9	220:21
68:21 70:12 72:1	234:8,18,22	289:9,20 309:2	reflected 156:3
72:4 128:15	236:15 241:14	310:3,5,15,19,25	287:17
134:22 162:4,6,7	264:11 303:20	313:15,17,19,21	reflex 224:20
163:6 165:12	329:20 330:16,16	315:16,17,20,23	248:11,15,17
182:6 222:8,10	334:3	316:16 328:11	249:7,11,15,19,25
238:8 288:10	receives 103:25	343:4,5 345:18,20	251:7 253:20,25
290:5 291:4	240:6 270:11	345:22 346:18	254:4,8,13,17
294:10,22,23	301:15	347:8	255:5,10,17
308:18 331:19	receiving 90:14	recorded 4:7	256:18
333:6,13 343:14	265:17,18	218:12 219:1,14	refraction 324:14
reasonable 252:22	receptors 176:4,5	222:25 234:25	refusing 69:10
253:5 312:2	176:6 177:1,8	recording 235:10	regard 14:7
344:13	recess 82:21 97:4	rectangle 325:23	119:17 269:10
reasons 7:3,3 42:3	139:3 142:2	red 21:17 22:2	299:13
102:15 104:10	154:16 160:9	redirect 253:3,5	regards 310:22
210:23 241:13,21	192:22 251:20	reduce 124:3	registered 218:16
250:15 264:20,22	310:4 313:18	166:11 167:25	regularly 278:16
291:8 294:14	315:19 345:21	168:4	regurgitation
recall 16:9 31:24	recognize 216:18	<b>reduced</b> 166:3,5	296:3,8,15 326:23
56:25 60:11 64:20	254:14 262:6	reduces 166:20	327:2,3
65:6,13 66:4	289:6	204:5 344:16	reimbursed 67:1
96:17 121:14	recognized 215:14	reducing 3:11	related 6:9 24:20
135:19 151:23	recollection 40:20	239:4	34:24 128:17
191:3 225:5,17,19	64:23 66:16	reduction 167:22	213:9 261:5
227:12 256:7	103:14 155:23	178:8	279:14,14 318:15
268:14 286:21	251:1 254:6 278:9	reexamine 252:4	347:11
291:13 305:14	307:21 319:14	refer 8:6 22:3	relating 200:22
327:8 333:25	recommendations	142:22 143:14	relation 62:15
334:13,14 342:3	328:20	256:5 262:14	64:21 66:15 90:16
receive 73:12,18	record 4:5,14 5:7	263:10 286:6	297:23
214:18 220:20	73:9 82:18,20,23	338:18	relations 318:16
225:15 234:19	97:1,2,6 138:25	reference 338:18	relationship 85:2
255:4 265:20,21	139:2,4 141:24	338:19,19,19	140:1 169:5
received 20:3	142:1,3 154:12,15	339:5	170:16,23 171:7
97:17 99:2 106:12	154:17,19 160:5,7	references 303:22	173:16 178:13
111:7 122:15	160:11 192:17,21	referred 22:3	relative 29:5 84:10
145:10 147:3	192:23 251:19,21	149:8	146:6 223:25
151:21,23 152:10	251:24 253:10	referring 148:25	241:22 284:19
153:4,20 165:9	267:15,17,18,19	184:18,19 338:21	286:7 317:9
,			

#### [relatively - respiratory]

	274.17.292.12.12	175.7 179.22	205.10.202.16.20
relatively 39:10	274:17 283:12,13	175:7 178:23	285:19 292:16,20
123:19 191:18	288:19 290:1	180:1,17 184:1,9	295:4,22 326:22
204:4 260:23	291:11 304:10,25	201:9 204:10	327:6,10
relax 87:6	306:21 319:6	205:17,21 206:15	represent 147:14
relaxant 29:20	328:5	209:20 211:22	233:5,10
88:13 89:25	remifentanil 33:18	213:4 214:19	representation
134:17,24 197:8	337:11 342:5	217:11 228:12	71:7,15 75:7
202:14 209:24	remimazolam	236:22 237:20	represented 57:16
relaxation 198:10	146:1,2 180:6	255:19 268:12	287:3
198:10 278:21	237:21	275:1 280:8	representing
299:13	reminded 214:24	287:17,18 288:16	57:19,20 223:16
relaxes 298:17	remotely 4:13	301:22 305:24	request 173:10
relevant 182:8	remove 54:10	306:12,17 311:21	280:23 281:1
reliability 305:20	320:11	326:15 328:23	282:2 313:5 314:4
reliable 269:22	removed 120:3	329:11,19 330:20	314:10
305:17	render 83:11	331:7,12,16,16,20	requested 282:21
relied 33:3	274:4	331:22,22 335:7	requesting 281:2
relief 69:18	repeat 14:22 44:5	337:3 339:16	281:10 283:22
relieve 297:14	46:10,13,14 74:9	340:4 341:16	required 10:15
298:6	91:3 118:2 220:14	344:5,6,7	18:10 19:13 24:16
religion 7:12	220:18 235:24	reported 163:14	77:22 78:1 88:11
religious 7:2,10	repeatedly 326:19	166:2 175:20	100:24 178:10
293:6	326:22	213:18 214:17	223:8 340:12
relish 72:5	repeating 259:24	219:2 233:3	requirements 90:9
rely 33:3 42:24	rephrase 262:25	304:15 305:23	166:4
43:2 64:6 124:24	268:12	306:9,22 334:7	research 135:18
244:4 300:20	report 2:11 3:10	335:1,19 336:22	175:11
306:16	8:6,20 10:8 11:19	338:14 339:17	reserve 11:6
relying 306:12,13	21:24 22:3,11,15	347:7	reserved 3:13
306:14,14	46:7 58:11 62:17	reporter 5:2,21,25	residents 25:12
remaining 267:25	62:22,23 63:6	12:3,5,10 94:15	27:6
remains 342:23	72:9 73:3,13 74:1	133:7 252:1	resistant 96:17
remember 16:12	74:3,5,11 76:24	285:20,21 308:17	98:15 294:1
17:6,8,13,16,19,23	79:25 82:24 83:9	346:2 347:5,16	respect 56:19
22:2 31:5 63:13	84:17,21 86:18,19	reporters 295:8	117:12
63:16 80:4 115:10	87:2 90:23 139:19	317:22 327:22	respectively
121:15 135:16	139:23 140:23	reporting 332:4	160:20 337:14
143:17 154:25	150:17 153:24	347:15	respects 50:25
159:17 222:16	154:5,20,21 157:8	reports 46:7,7	respiratory
227:11 234:13	158:12 165:18,18	58:9 60:1,6,7 63:5	184:14 185:25
243:13,22 272:17	165:24 174:3,25	154:23 268:13	187:13 188:4,5
,			

# [respiratory - right]

213:12,14	218:10,19,22,24	rhythms 101:21	176:2,22 177:9,22
respond 57:24	219:2 222:23,25	ridiculous 187:1,2	178:19 182:16
76:3,7 77:1,3	223:18,21	196:2	183:4,16,21
84:12 143:2	rest 83:9 145:22	right 8:15,21	187:17 188:15
144:12,15,16,19	220:15	10:12,24 12:6	189:14,14,19
146:15 147:4	result 9:12,12	20:25 21:5 27:12	190:1,2 196:22
151:20 218:15	93:19 155:15	31:10,14 33:9	197:12,15 198:19
224:21 230:1	157:20 190:25	42:8 43:9,21 45:3	199:18,20 200:1,7
243:20,23 244:17	196:14 213:20	46:17 47:15 48:23	200:8,9,11,12,17
260:8	298:12 327:2	49:4,5,10,14,22	200:20,23 201:7
responded 75:23	333:4	50:13 55:15 61:23	202:2 205:8,18
76:4,8 143:14	resulting 150:21	69:22,25 71:6,8,11	209:17 211:21
145:10 153:19	152:7	72:16 73:14,23	212:5,16,18,21
229:14 231:7	results 160:14	77:18 80:9,21	214:15 216:21,23
302:11	176:8,20 214:8	81:16 82:14 85:20	216:24 218:22
responding 142:20	278:21 335:18	86:7,12 89:9	219:5,9,11 222:9
147:22 148:4,6,7	336:14,16,21	94:19 95:9,18,22	222:25 224:24
149:5 150:9,11	338:14	102:19 106:11	225:2 226:8,18
158:6,7 260:18	resuscitated	109:9,10,10	227:1,22 228:3
responds 74:23,24	115:11,24	110:23 111:4,8,19	229:11 230:3,6,9
75:20 76:19	resuscitation	112:11,14,18	230:17,23 231:8
229:11	115:4	113:10 118:6,8,20	232:22 233:1,18
response 23:14	reversal 134:19	123:8,9 126:22	234:23 235:11,16
29:23 30:10,10,11	reverse 134:18,23	127:2 128:10,19	235:23 236:3,7,12
41:2,4 74:19 75:9	reves 2:21 217:18	130:16 133:9	236:16,17 238:20
99:8 127:9 140:7	224:2,4 225:24	135:7 140:19	239:23 241:8
147:17 151:11	review 12:23	142:11 143:9,22	242:3,6,9,15
218:11 243:10,11	59:24 62:25 65:7	144:17,20 145:7	244:14 246:22,24
257:2,8 259:1,3,3	95:1 131:10 185:4	145:22 146:7,13	251:23 252:9,10
261:8 276:21	193:8 305:13	146:17 147:1,5,22	252:24 253:20
335:1,2 344:16	reviewed 6:19,22	147:25 148:5,8,21	254:15 255:5
responses 23:13	21:25 22:1 58:9	149:6 151:15,18	256:2 272:8,20
23:19 32:14 70:16	58:10,11 60:1,4,6	151:19,20 152:2,9	280:4 283:18
77:23 239:13	61:6 79:25 152:16	152:12 153:20	284:24 294:7
259:8,19,22,24	reviewing 66:23	155:21,24 157:24	297:24 300:14
responsive 74:17	revised 184:2	158:4,7 160:1	301:2 305:4
183:22 220:12,21	<b>rfp's</b> 283:25	161:7 162:8 166:8	306:12,17 307:18
223:9 243:16	rhetorical 71:3	166:12 168:15,19	308:1 312:11
264:17 283:24	131:21	169:2 171:24	314:13 317:4
responsiveness	<b>rhythm</b> 101:17	172:2 173:18,22	319:20 325:6,8,18
149:14,15,18	109:1 121:8	173:25 174:3,9,12	325:20,24 326:20

#### [right - scenarios]

			I
328:15 334:5,11	rows 317:3	299:15 300:7	184:11 185:14,24
335:7,17 336:1,2,4	<b>rub</b> 23:15 256:15	324:22,24 326:11	197:13 199:24
336:5,16 337:5,16	262:5 276:4	saying 9:21 19:12	202:12,25 203:11
340:5,24 342:2,15	rubbing 112:2	19:16 22:16 23:3	205:9,24 206:8,11
342:21 344:9	rude 70:6,11,11	28:13 31:9 34:5,8	206:18 207:1,3,11
rings 99:23	rules 3:4,5 15:13	36:10 40:1,3	207:15 209:14
risk 214:10 241:7	320:13	43:19 46:2 47:15	210:19 212:23
risks 184:13	rush 344:3	56:3 58:1 79:12	213:16 214:8,13
<b>rob</b> 4:24	S	83:19 85:9,19,22	214:16 217:13
<b>rocking</b> 276:10	s 1:22 2:9 3:1	86:12 103:23	218:10 219:19,21
296:22,25,25	28:22 32:19,20,20	112:9 120:25	220:5 221:5,16,23
297:1,9,10,20,23	133:10 134:20	122:17 132:15	223:14,19 224:19
298:1,7,15,24		169:23,24 170:20	227:3 229:10,18
299:4	229:8,21 235:11 <b>safe</b> 186:22 215:4	172:1 173:2,21	230:8,12 232:18
rocuronium 87:12	safely 37:5 38:1,2	176:25 177:4,6,24	233:25 235:7
87:15,16 90:13	38:5	182:14 183:9	249:14 252:2
134:17 255:2		189:24 197:22	255:22 256:7
role 158:17 319:2	<b>saga</b> 128:16 <b>saith</b> 346:19	207:13 208:5	263:11 288:19
319:5		214:14 220:10,19	331:4 335:18
<b>room</b> 37:16 115:8	<b>salivation</b> 239:11	222:7 252:19,20	337:9 340:1,9
138:6 239:10	salt 269:16 272:19	263:24 266:17	342:18
241:15 251:6	sample 272:20	272:10 273:25	scale 21:12 26:10
253:19,22 254:3	samples 156:11	282:1,3 294:25	79:17 142:17,18
255:2 275:14,16	272:19	301:14 305:14	152:11 234:14,15
278:8,13 281:7	sane 293:19	308:7 311:16	scales 26:9,12
284:19,23 292:10	sarah 4:17	334:4 336:20	scanning 220:15
295:15,19 296:4	sat 284:19	337:3 339:7 340:4	scares 299:22
296:16,21 298:1	satisfied 314:15	342:22,22	scattered 85:11
316:25 317:20	satisfy 308:15	says 27:20 38:2	scatters 132:17
319:17,20 320:1,2	312:3	105:17,24 112:3	scenario 107:21
320:3,7,16,19,20	saturable 176:10	142:7 147:13,17	108:13 109:14,17
320:21,23 321:3	176:22 177:19	148:14,15,18,20	109:20 110:2,3,3
325:22,24,25	saturated 103:18	148:23 150:17	110:10,11,17
326:1,1 341:19	176:7 177:1,2,9	151:14,15 152:4	112:19,20 113:5
rooms 317:1	178:14	153:5 155:1,7,10	116:1 118:16,22
rotation 24:14	save 89:5,9 141:21	155:12,15 157:9	121:5 122:10
rotations 26:23	saw 30:4 96:4	157:14 160:15	243:4,5 244:11
row 7:7 317:4	192:13 236:19	161:18 162:12	250:4,12 259:7
319:9,10,13	238:1 261:1 278:8	164:22 167:21	263:21
321:20 323:2,3,7,9	278:10 279:17,20	170:16 171:7	scenarios 121:10
	279:23 284:12,13	176:3,20 178:7	122:3 183:23
	284:14,16 285:20		

# [schedule - see]

	227.10.11.226.10	2.5.00	155.00.160.15.00
schedule 290:12	335:10,14 336:18	sedate 275:23	157:20 160:15,22
332:21	script 198:20	276:2,7	161:18 162:3,6,9
scheduled 287:19	scroll 84:8 155:6	sedated 246:22	162:11,16 165:25
290:10	157:7 197:13,15	<b>sedation</b> 26:9 88:5	166:14 167:9,21
schultz 2:17	202:6 336:5,16	120:19 121:2,2,2,3	168:1,10,13 169:6
194:11,12,23	se 188:6	123:23 124:10	169:14 170:3,5,10
science 85:4 341:9	seat 317:4 322:20	126:6,9 127:11	170:16,18 171:5,7
scientific 207:6	322:23	136:10,25,25	176:2,3,10,22,24
305:6 344:13	<b>seated</b> 316:24	142:13,17 145:3,7	178:7,16 180:17
scientist 214:25	seats 317:3 319:12	146:1 147:1	180:23 181:9
327:17	323:10	160:21 186:1	184:11,15,16
scientists 76:20	second 16:17	188:15,17 207:18	185:14,22,22,24
scope 252:22	36:25 38:15 62:6	207:18,21 234:14	186:9 190:5 191:5
280:7 310:16	66:14 73:23 83:6	234:15,20,23	194:21 195:4,6,9
343:12	87:2 137:2 154:2	235:7 238:9,12,14	195:11,13 196:21
score 144:13,17,20	154:8 159:22	242:6 261:22	197:3,13 198:13
145:7 148:21	160:3 161:13	340:12	198:15 201:11,15
150:2 223:7	163:1 167:8	sedative 202:12	202:1,3,5,11
229:10 232:14	192:18 206:14	208:12 212:1,7	203:11,15 205:18
234:5,20,23	209:13 217:23	see 9:6 17:12	205:23,24 206:13
235:16 236:16	229:2 230:10	26:23 29:18 34:11	208:18 210:7
scores 145:3 146:1	264:24 266:21	36:7 38:19 39:9	213:4 214:6,8
146:8 147:1	267:15 272:6	53:20,24 60:2	215:19 217:13
151:19,23 155:20	274:15 278:11	62:10 70:8 73:15	218:3,6,8,16,19
229:8,21 232:11	302:20 313:15	74:23 82:12 83:23	219:8,8,18,19,21
232:18	317:4 319:9,13	83:24,25,25 84:15	220:8 221:3,4,12
scott 4:23	323:2 329:3	85:4 90:15 94:9	223:11,15 224:15
scratching 253:16	341:20	95:3 101:17	224:16,17,19
screamed 250:7	secondly 22:11	105:25 110:17	226:19 228:25
screen 72:25 73:1	seconds 80:18	116:12 137:18	229:7,18,23,23,24
73:2 74:1 141:17	92:15 94:3,25	139:25 140:15	230:6,7,8,12,13,24
144:3,7 153:15,25	96:20 103:21	141:2 144:1,7,12	231:1 232:10,13
154:9 160:14	104:6,18 105:8	144:24,25 145:3,6	232:18 234:4
161:25 162:5,5,10	106:24 107:18	145:20,23 146:22	235:12,21 237:11
162:10 167:9	108:8 111:7,18	146:25 147:13,15	237:19,23 240:19
185:23 192:14	113:18,21 114:8	147:23,23 148:1,2	240:20 247:18,24
194:21 202:1	141:19 218:14	148:13,14,15,23	248:9,11 249:6,9
206:7 212:14	265:17 286:9,11	149:2,21,25 150:2	249:11 253:25
217:23 218:3	secretary 318:15	150:16,22 154:5,9	255:22 257:8,10
224:12 228:23,25	section 202:3	155:1,5,6,9,12,16	257:20 258:1,23
285:1 325:6,7	336:14	157:8,11,13,14,16	259:10 260:8

#### [see - showed]

262:8 269:2	274:22 292:19	338:18 339:21	sevoflurane 32:18
271:19 273:7,9	295:6 297:23	340:7 342:25	220:6 221:15
276:16,17,19,21	300:19 302:5,7,9	sentences 261:15	shake 57:25
276:22,23,24	325:16	separate 48:17	shaked 234:18
277:12,13,18	select 119:14	57:20 75:14	shaking 57:24
279:2,24 285:2,4	selective 289:12	separation 190:19	144:20 148:7
285:16,22,25	selectively 289:5,9	serious 101:3	229:11
286:13 287:8	self 294:24 295:1	161:21 162:14	shallow 276:8
290:8,19 292:21	296:17,20	serum 176:7 178:9	share 72:25 73:1,3
293:21,25 294:4	selling 60:24	serve 287:9 333:7	74:1 84:14 141:17
294:11,20 295:22	send 73:3 81:9	served 10:14	144:3 153:25
294.11,20 293.22 296:19,21,23	83:22 140:18,24	274:17 282:1	159:10 206:6
297:2,4,8 298:1	153:25 154:3	serves 266:24	217:23 224:11
299:21 300:23	159:9 192:16	services 213:17	228:22 335:10
302:8 306:4 309:4	201:19 304:3	services 213.17 serving 287:6	344:7
		serving 287.0 session 60:5 66:1	sharing 72:21
309:14,23 315:14 319:2 324:10,12	<b>sending</b> 81:5 159:11 160:1	session 60:3 66:1 sessions 65:25,25	sharing 72:21 sheet 326:8,10
	194:16 304:2	set 53:3 85:23	shifted 290:13
324:15,21 325:3,7	sensation 298:24		
325:8,10,13,15,18		167:3 172:4,24	shock 121:7
326:7,9,9,10	299:1 sense 10:7 21:10	243:4,4 244:12 287:13 331:1	shooters 117:2
327:15,18,23			short 123:7 124:24
331:23 332:22,24	22:10 32:22 35:9	setting 5:11 23:21	125:2,4
333:4 335:17,22	36:8 51:16 54:17	27:18 41:19 42:11	<b>shorter</b> 129:7,9
336:12,15 337:17	71:22 101:1	47:16 182:21	316:7
337:22,23 338:23	102:17 126:1	183:7 202:10	shorthand 3:10
339:9,11 340:18	165:6 175:19	210:1,22 238:3	shortly 344:2
341:21 342:10,18	190:8 207:19	240:6,20 256:2	show 29:21 78:21
344:12,19	215:21,21 260:9	259:6 278:13	84:22,24 153:23
seeing 29:24	261:14 267:8,9,10	279:10 295:13,13	153:24,24 156:20
156:25 162:4	268:3 329:9	296:13 297:25	156:24 177:17
169:23 239:17	sensitivity 96:15	settings 186:2	194:4,9 227:7,13
301:1	sent 73:16,20	seven 8:18 15:23	229:22 237:21,23
seek 69:17 293:10	141:4 193:8	252:8,13,15,23	262:15 307:8,12
293:25	194:14	253:1,2,7 268:8	335:13 339:23,24
seen 14:16,24 15:2	sentence 152:4	281:19 309:7	showed 86:23
29:18 152:17	153:2,8 168:6	311:21,25 313:5	139:15,16,16
154:21,23 159:10	176:19 203:18	314:1 315:5	170:17 171:5,8
159:12,16 167:22	206:18,22 207:4,5	330:21 343:16	201:5 262:13
194:22 195:2	207:19 208:1,9	severe 112:22,23	268:14 333:23
222:11 227:13,16	209:20 210:5,6,6	267:10	339:16
227:21,23 246:13	210:11 214:16		

# [showing - sooner]

aharring 154.20	50.15 51.5 04.12	244.1 265.25	anovina 277.40
showing 154:20	50:15 51:5 94:13	244:1 265:25	snoring 277:4,9
196:3 288:13,20	160:21 244:15	267:11	278:24 279:4,7,12
335:19 336:22	256:22 259:25	situations 88:7	snow 314:14,17
338:15	261:21 262:13,15	89:2,4,7 112:6	sole 43:5 130:14
shown 12:12 41:3	264:4,5 276:17	113:8,10 114:11	210:22
200:3 268:11,13	silent 323:22	121:10	solely 44:18 228:1
shows 170:23	similar 17:20	six 9:5,6 15:23	solid 270:20
171:9 172:18	32:22 40:23 50:23	16:6 59:11 68:9	<b>solo</b> 46:16 120:10
178:13 223:24	50:24 78:23 81:12	117:2,4,6 229:19	120:15,16,18
339:15	112:8 127:13	281:18 294:4	121:1,25 122:4,6,9
shuler 4:25	130:19 131:6,14	size 92:16 102:24	123:1 130:4
side 16:5 25:17,18	134:4 179:16	skills 347:9	solution 99:23
25:20 27:13 47:19	198:8 212:6 259:3	skin 122:7 123:1,3	100:1,5 103:18
124:3 134:24	267:8 299:12	123:8 139:17	somebody 7:16
145:4 175:24	304:23 345:14,14	256:16	18:21 19:3,21
187:18 189:4,12	similarly 114:2	sleep 34:15,16	44:16 50:18 75:1
189:13,17,23	<b>simple</b> 107:8	52:16 178:10	76:19 88:11 90:2
190:16,23 232:19	218:12 247:23	207:11 299:12,12	101:4 108:14,16
244:5 249:12	<b>simply</b> 21:20	302:16	113:21 115:7
266:16 320:9	152:14 159:2	sleepy 276:2	116:20 121:8
325:24 326:1	212:3	<b>slight</b> 96:23,24	138:14 151:8
sides 254:21	simultaneous	164:23 165:2	153:1 183:22
<b>sight</b> 162:22	221:10	slightly 39:5	187:21 193:25
<b>sign</b> 51:5	simultaneously	116:16 175:21	197:9 198:1
<b>signal</b> 30:1 80:11	221:9	slow 61:18 93:7	202:24 209:25
210:12	<b>single</b> 330:6	118:23 137:3	223:8 238:25
signals 81:5,9 82:4	331:12	205:20 272:5	239:14,16,20
87:8 209:15 210:8	sir 6:3 10:20	<b>slower</b> 137:2	241:13,13,24
signature 3:18	197:20	<b>slowing</b> 134:24	244:3 275:10
347:22	sit 121:14 256:6	<b>slowly</b> 93:9 102:11	276:2 295:17
significance	278:10 321:5,7,8	110:16 115:14	299:9 300:1
341:13	321:10,11,16,22	<b>small</b> 39:9,10,12	301:10 318:21,24
significant 37:20	321:24 322:1,18	39:13 96:18 99:24	320:11
169:20 226:21	site 181:16 183:19	102:5 114:11	someone's 271:4
<b>signify</b> 223:18	<b>sitting</b> 316:21	135:16 185:19	somewhat 15:5
signs 28:1,16	320:5 322:5	191:18 257:19,21	54:20
29:14,14 33:5,5	323:13	284:22 319:20	sommer 4:19
43:13,20 44:14,25	situation 48:22	324:10 325:16	<b>soon</b> 277:19
45:20 46:20 47:5	108:21 109:22	<b>snore</b> 278:14	292:19
47:14,24 48:3,18	112:5 114:14	299:11	<b>sooner</b> 93:20
49:2,2,8,14 50:12	121:19 163:21		

#### [sorry - state]

		<b>-</b> 6.10	
sorry 5:5 9:15	243:4 249:3	spectrum 76:18	standard 20:6,17
10:20,21 12:5	256:14,17 257:20	259:20 260:17	69:2,8
14:22 15:22 17:13	259:3 260:11	speculation	standing 319:16
17:18,23 22:1	261:17 265:8,24	254:22	326:4
24:6 27:13 31:2	265:25 276:9,11	<b>speed</b> 188:1	standpoint 85:14
35:16 37:9 51:9	278:24 279:1	255:13,15	169:11 173:13
64:2 73:14,21	285:6,13,14	<b>spell</b> 61:1 133:3,7	207:6,7
88:19 89:12 90:15	286:18 295:14	160:18	start 14:12,14
94:12,13 96:4	299:12,21 301:24	spelled 32:19	21:11 29:23 53:8
107:7 108:4	307:3,6 317:21	<b>spelling</b> 5:22 61:3	92:25 94:5,23
113:15,23,23	322:2 325:22	133:9	95:13 96:2,9
139:18 148:12,12	331:17	<b>spent</b> 21:15 59:8	101:16 108:15,16
150:3 154:7	<b>sound</b> 171:18	66:17	185:17 207:9
161:22 185:20	278:24 288:17	<b>spoke</b> 284:7	215:18 248:2
193:10 199:5	sounds 261:9,19	289:14,17	260:16 294:16
205:20 220:14	264:1 323:9	<b>spoken</b> 5:10 193:6	started 15:13
228:5 229:22	<b>source</b> 211:16	303:23	62:23 152:22
253:17 267:21	sources 70:3	spontaneous	277:12,20 308:23
268:12 269:1	<b>speak</b> 111:22	250:11 257:7	308:24
272:15 277:16	284:5 328:22	276:16	starting 15:11
300:17 315:10	speaking 89:15	<b>spot</b> 21:1,6	103:10 115:4
336:4,4,6 341:3	103:4 111:21	<b>spots</b> 336:15	279:5
sort 7:17 10:4	122:14 162:25	<b>spread</b> 218:13	starts 93:7,9 119:2
11:12 15:12 19:12	170:8 172:6 173:9	233:13	126:14,17 168:10
25:13,17 28:8	190:7 239:5	<b>squad</b> 116:25	273:2 338:8
30:6 31:19 33:3	specific 17:22	<b>squeeze</b> 76:9,19	state 3:7 6:16,18
34:22 37:14 47:24	20:25 23:1 26:11	77:1,6,10,23,25	7:4,19,21 9:15,17
50:23 53:23 66:18	116:5 176:4	78:4,7 79:2,8	9:22 10:3,6 11:4,5
74:24 75:11 85:25	268:20 292:4	81:23,25 146:16	11:11,15 12:12,13
88:10 96:15	specifically 14:3	147:5 180:8,10	12:17 13:1,10,24
101:11 102:6	40:17 145:25	229:14 230:2	63:22 71:12,13,13
103:11 108:4	157:6 212:24	231:8,19 234:18	72:2,5 104:24,25
111:11 118:1	269:22	236:16 246:23	105:4,5,23 116:4
123:23 127:8	specificity 17:18	256:4 257:16	119:7,8 150:21
130:20 131:13	18:1	262:6 263:4	152:8 182:7
133:17 137:15	specifics 21:2	squiggly 136:22	207:14 236:23
152:19 160:25	specified 23:4	stages 299:12	245:12 246:17
168:7 172:24	259:2	<b>stamp</b> 285:6	249:4 250:19,25
184:22,23 190:17	specifies 17:21	<b>stand</b> 94:17	262:24 263:18,19
193:22 215:10	<b>specify</b> 8:7 11:18	346:16	290:21 322:8
216:12 221:12	153:7		329:1 333:10

# [state - studies]

347:2,5	276:3	248:14 254:10	streaming 285:22
state's 64:4	stethoscope	256:13,14,15	street 1:16 19:3,22
stated 22:21	277:25	257:8,10 258:20	20:15
171:12 218:24	stevens 58:10 60:6	258:21 259:14	stress 93:8
statement 23:3	63:4 179:15	260:8,10,14,15	strict 166:5,11,20
52:11 152:19,20	194:25 304:22	262:5 301:9,18,20	168:4
177:16 181:3,10	sticking 125:19,21	301:20,21 302:1	strike 165:13
181:17 182:13	stickler 69:23	stipulated 314:2	strip 53:5,11
183:13,20 205:10	stimulants 29:23	stipulation 3:8	strips 53:22 62:4
210:18 212:23	41:4 83:17	<b>stood</b> 284:21	strong 54:9 77:12
239:6 275:18	stimulate 151:8	320:9	stronger 55:3
300:16 318:1	stimulated 219:5	<b>stop</b> 61:18,19 62:9	strongest 294:14
330:8,15,15 331:3	219:10,12 257:11	81:5 84:14 98:22	strongly 51:19
339:13 340:13	stimulating 88:20	102:10,12 104:5	109:3
statements 68:5	90:6,7 151:4	108:9,24 111:6	struggle 7:9
205:12 245:17	209:25 342:8	112:15 153:22	stuck 131:13
255:22	stimulation 54:23	187:11 188:4,5,9	<b>student</b> 260:6,19
states 1:4 4:10	55:3,3 74:22 78:3	198:11 212:6	260:20,22
8:18 10:1,5 12:19	82:5 150:19 152:5	213:3 224:1	studied 102:16
13:4,13 14:3	234:9,19,22 235:1	227:18 315:8,13	127:22 140:8
68:21 119:16,17	235:9,16 236:7,10	stopped 61:23	152:21 157:6
205:25 213:18	236:11 243:10,11	68:22 103:21	169:9,10 171:1
245:6 250:23	243:20	112:21,22,25	213:15
<b>stating</b> 163:13	stimuli 74:17,20	174:8 238:14,18	studies 31:20
282:2	74:21 75:6,9 77:9	265:11 343:18	40:16,16,22 41:2,5
statistical 85:13	77:14 78:7 83:18	<b>stops</b> 61:18 80:10	41:21 42:3,5,17,25
169:11,19 171:20	89:13,18 144:13	80:15 93:10,13	46:7 60:13,17
172:17 173:7,13	145:11 146:15,16	98:17,18,20	78:20 79:24 90:19
341:13	151:20 153:19	105:14 106:11	90:24 104:9
statistically	158:7 184:21	110:18 118:24	145:24 146:11
169:20 172:5	225:1 243:16	story 9:4 156:5	156:19,23 157:1
307:9	246:20 247:3	<b>straight</b> 16:8 85:7	166:19 174:15,16
stay 175:23	257:2 259:2,18	85:9,16,19,23 86:3	174:21 179:2,2,9
stayed 320:7	260:18 262:4	169:21,25 171:14	180:9 199:16
323:22 343:4	264:18 301:14,17	171:16 173:3	204:4 210:16
<b>step</b> 39:9 120:3	344:16	straightforward	225:10 227:6,10
264:8	stimulus 41:2	129:18,20 260:24	227:13,16,21
stepping 295:12	74:22 77:3,4,5,6,9	strange 115:20	228:2,5 235:2
steps 39:12,13	129:6 140:7	strapped 262:7	248:21 270:6
sternal 23:15	142:21 143:2,4	<b>stream</b> 325:19	271:23,25 305:14
256:15 262:4	144:16 151:12		305:16,17,25

# [studies - sure]

200.14.220.20	207.14.209.22	105.4	174.20 195.0
308:14 330:20	307:14 308:22	substance 195:4	174:20 185:9
331:11,13 339:5	309:13 311:18	267:7	189:6,7 329:17,20
study 2:13,14,15	313:11,22 329:17	subtle 261:4,4,6	<b>supports</b> 173:21
2:17,18,19,20,21	330:5,8,20 333:21	succinyl 133:12	200:14
2:22,23,24 40:17	333:23 334:16,17	succinylcholine	suppose 11:14
40:18,25 60:19,22	334:18,22 336:10	133:3,4,6	14:1 25:17 46:12
61:6 62:7,11,15,20	337:10,12,15	<b>sudden</b> 39:6 162:9	65:1 66:3 71:5
90:25 91:3 143:9	338:22,25 339:6	299:19,22	90:2 105:13
143:13 145:6,10	343:16	suffer 265:20	110:11 179:12
146:16 147:11	studying 152:16	266:6	211:15,17,20
149:6 152:1	218:21,23 219:1	suffering 266:11	215:25 216:17
155:18 157:24	stuff 115:21	266:15,19 267:12	231:21 250:3,8
158:2 159:9,9,10	subdued 275:23	267:13	264:5 293:22
159:12,15,19	subject 23:10	<b>sufficient</b> 19:20,25	296:19 300:19
160:13 163:16,17	83:12 91:4 143:14	22:16,18,22	327:4
164:7 165:22	145:13 146:15	102:10 126:12	supposed 193:11
166:22,25 167:5	147:22 148:4	128:4,8,12 130:1	263:13 281:19
167:16 169:4	153:19 175:22	140:13 176:7	302:14,21 314:13
170:11 171:13	220:12 225:15	199:8 203:14,20	321:10,11,15,24
172:9 173:17,20	232:13 304:7	231:13 248:18	322:2,4 323:9
173:24 174:2,11	305:4 314:22	256:1,10 329:24	suppression
174:12,13,16,18	subject's 230:16	345:9	127:12,19 137:7,9
174:21,24 175:14	subjected 129:6	sufficiently 250:4	137:10,11,13,24
176:14 177:25	234:15	suffocate 95:9,10	137:25 138:7,13
179:3,4 180:4	subjective 15:6	suffocating 266:7	138:17,20
191:14,16 194:11	75:3,9,15	suggest 203:20	sure 5:7,14 8:1
194:12 199:12	subjects 143:19	340:9,15,25	14:3,5 19:25 21:5
201:5 203:9 204:9	147:3,4 148:6,7	341:10	22:19,20 25:12
213:11,12 214:2	151:21 153:4	suggested 334:6	26:6 38:16,17,19
214:14 218:1	155:20 164:10	suggesting 204:5	39:16,24 40:5,15
219:21 222:24	219:4 220:10,20	340:21,23	40:21 43:9 46:10
223:2 224:2,23	229:19 231:5,7	suggests 51:19	47:18 60:9 61:2
225:4,6,24 226:8	233:16 234:8	340:15 341:7	61:23 64:8 67:3,7
226:10,16,19	236:2	suite 1:16	67:9 68:8 73:11
227:25 228:10	submission 67:16	summarized 82:9	73:17 74:10 79:18
229:5 230:2 235:3	submitted 22:12	98:12	80:9,24,25 82:6
235:7 236:9 237:2	62:23 67:5,8,23	summary 7:1	84:24 87:11,24
237:13 269:17,19	subpoena 282:1	super 127:22	96:8 101:9 105:10
269:20 270:4,8	subsequent 22:13	<b>support</b> 19:1 20:7	106:7 107:2 112:2
272:6,12 273:12	103:9	20:20 21:19 61:12	114:1 116:24
306:5,6,7,10,11,16		61:15 172:9 174:3	117:21 118:1,4,6,7

# [sure - talked]

120:22,24 121:6	125:9,10,11 128:9	198:22 224:15,16	98:7 138:16
141:3,8,13 142:19	128:13,18,19,21	229:8 230:5,7	163:24 210:11
142:23 146:18	129:10,11,12,13	235:18,20 249:14	269:11 273:21
152:20 154:4,11	129:23 130:5,8,10	249:16,17 296:5	takes 146:5 237:11
154:24 159:25	130:11,22 131:19	326:6	272:24 342:7
161:13 169:19	132:20,22,25	tachycardia	talk 20:21 28:11
170:6 172:12	238:5,10,15,23	101:18	32:23 48:17 51:4
175:1 177:3	239:1,4 295:19	tactile 74:22	58:20 63:10,19
180:20 181:2,12	surgical 77:14,25	256:14 260:10	64:11,13,15 74:1
188:21 189:8	78:3 122:5 123:16	take 19:2 25:21	76:13 80:6 92:22
190:18 192:19	125:3 128:4,5	26:5,17 36:24	97:8 105:8 106:8
193:5 195:1,2	240:13 243:20	42:15 46:1 52:13	106:11 107:2,3
198:5 199:22	surprise 289:11	52:23 53:2,5,21	120:6 132:11
200:18 201:17	surprised 16:6	54:5,18 57:1	133:22 139:7
212:23 215:7	233:21,24 237:18	58:25 61:17 81:7	146:10 193:1
219:7 220:17,23	296:9	92:9 93:15,16	195:13 206:17
222:21 226:3,6,18	surprising 272:3	94:2 98:3,4	228:14 243:12
227:10,23 231:23	surprisingly 78:21	108:13 110:8,13	247:17 253:11
235:3,19,25 239:2	survive 69:4	110:14 112:14,16	274:15 275:9,20
239:21 241:9	susceptible 93:23	113:25 115:14,14	278:11 280:24
251:11 253:2,9	suspect 249:9	115:16,25 126:18	284:3 291:21,25
254:19,23 256:23	329:25	128:21,24 141:19	292:3,6 295:4
262:2 269:19	suspicious 273:17	151:22 154:2,8,10	304:22 305:24
270:22 286:5,6,7	sutherland 4:23	160:13 179:25	309:23 320:2
286:14 287:11,18	58:18 59:19	180:11 191:25	338:17
290:6,19 291:3,4,5	swear 5:2	192:3 194:21	talked 32:8 33:24
291:18 292:18	switch 120:5	195:3 197:1	60:20 63:23,24
294:13 301:16	274:14	198:13 205:20	64:18,22 65:19
302:22 304:24	switched 87:12	213:21 214:20	66:7 93:12 97:10
305:19 306:9	sworn 4:2 5:4	216:8 220:25	97:11 117:19
310:1 313:1	system 28:10,12	225:21 228:19	118:23 139:9
320:10 323:8	30:25 40:1 70:23	251:9 252:17	149:4 151:22
326:25 327:8,13	115:20 176:4	253:4 268:2	155:19 189:12
331:18 332:22	201:7 330:1	269:16 271:22	209:3 217:18
336:16 337:25	t	272:18 280:20	222:12,22 228:13
341:10 343:4		299:24 304:17	239:12 249:18
surgeries 122:21	t 2:9 3:1,1 5:24	306:3 308:6	253:12 270:4
128:20 132:22,25	134:20 236:22	309:22,24 312:19	286:24 291:23
138:12	347:1,1	315:5 337:4 344:4	292:9 320:10
surgery 24:14	table 27:25 94:21	taken 3:4 15:15,16	322:13
52:9 54:6,17	144:9,25 148:10	30:11 55:13 71:18	
,	148:13 196:21		

#### [talking - testified]

talking 14:18	tax 68:5	251:14 309:25	341:7
20:18 21:1 24:23	teach 25:15	317:3,19 335:20	terminally 61:11
24:25 25:23 29:15	260:19,21	337:13	terminix 122:16
31:18 32:15 33:11	teaching 21:15	tennessee 1:5,23	122:18 123:21
34:18 45:17 47:18	27:5	1:25 3:5,8 4:11	terminology
47:20 48:7,23	tear 29:17,21,24	6:8,17,20 17:10	301:17
49:1 58:1 62:14	30:4,5,8	58:14 63:23 64:11	terms 8:14 13:6
64:15 80:17 90:11	tearing 29:17 32:7	64:16,19 65:16	19:10,12 21:12
90:12 97:15 106:9	239:12 325:14	66:2 67:8 71:12	26:5,19 32:24
107:4,5 110:22	tears 285:18,20,21	71:13 72:5 107:8	41:13 48:19 51:18
113:9,12,25 115:6	300:7,10,11,22,22	107:9,21 111:2,13	52:5 55:8 60:4,5
122:22 127:8	300:23 301:1	112:7 116:5,18	66:17 74:19 78:22
128:20 137:6,10	325:17 327:22,22	242:25 244:19	82:8 85:9 90:8
139:12 142:14	technically 170:8	245:4,14 246:7,8,9	95:1 96:15 108:22
146:7,13 147:24	telephone 58:12	247:1,14,24	134:4 141:21
148:22 149:3,5,13	tell 13:1,4 19:4	255:25 258:3,6	156:12 158:23
149:15 150:8	33:22 42:14 55:18	262:24 266:22	159:6,19 166:16
151:24 152:10,11	68:16 99:15 111:4	288:25 290:22,24	179:16 190:22
158:9 163:16	112:12 114:18	304:7 347:2,5,15	198:6 209:7
178:18 183:14	116:10 119:14	tennessee's 17:16	221:20 231:13
191:20,21 193:14	133:8 140:25	17:17 22:8	238:25 239:13
201:12 206:7	141:8 152:14	tenth 204:1	242:14 250:2
214:21 215:12	179:1 186:7 192:5	tenuous 108:21	257:1 262:15
231:19 237:14	201:25 204:3	term 18:8 19:15	263:1 265:4 266:8
243:18 244:11	228:16 245:12,25	65:3 74:2,10,12,16	295:8,15 306:1
254:11,21 256:3	267:4,5 275:4	76:24 80:9 83:6	308:15 313:3
259:19 273:12	279:19 282:14,24	83:10,14 84:20,21	326:12 332:3
286:10 287:5	284:9 286:25	84:23,25 85:1,22	340:22
311:17 313:22	289:20 304:2	94:10 95:23 114:9	terrible 296:11
316:17 323:21,22	309:10 311:23	120:1 127:13	terry 1:6 4:8,16
324:8 328:11	313:7 315:3,7	142:14,16,23	6:7
331:5 333:21	324:5 327:13	143:13 149:12	test 243:25 244:12
337:10 338:3	329:11	151:7 170:6	246:11
341:6,18 342:18	telling 210:8	176:15 178:20	testable 244:1
345:7,8	342:12	184:17 185:1	tested 149:16
talks 185:5	tells 262:24	190:7 208:4 212:2	269:5
tape 218:12	ten 39:7 59:6 70:1	215:13 216:5,12	testified 8:5,9,9
219:14 222:25	87:13 93:16,21	221:11 231:22,24	13:17 111:1 118:4
223:5 234:12	96:20 103:21	242:14 243:8	174:6 280:20
taught 18:8,11	115:7 124:22	261:16 297:23	300:10 304:6
19:11 21:19	204:7 229:19	306:22 326:21,24	324:23 326:19

# [testify - think]

testify 55:21 71:9	30:20 35:4 55:9	18:20 19:6,7 20:5	159:16,25 162:21
71:18,18 243:3	55:10 63:13 68:6	20:13,17,22 21:9	163:11,14 164:2,4
287:13	70:6 73:6 80:5	22:22 23:1,3	164:6,13 165:10
		24:10 26:11 30:14	166:21 169:12
testifying 9:16,18	81:12 115:13		
10:14 11:20 13:17	123:21 146:3	31:7 34:13 35:20	170:22 172:14
246:9 304:10	162:25 163:2	36:2,13 37:2,22,23	174:12 175:17,22
333:17	242:24 260:11,13	41:5,6,15,16 42:21	178:21 179:17,18
testimony 6:17	288:13 290:15	43:2,3,7 45:8 46:2	180:2 181:6,11,20
9:10,15 10:2,3	293:5 294:3,7	46:11,25 47:2,25	182:3,6,12,14
15:25 16:8 17:4	296:18 299:21	48:4 51:6,11,11,13	183:19 184:20
56:19 57:8 88:8	301:5 327:18	51:16 52:4 54:8	185:21 189:22
117:23 120:25	331:15,25	56:7,21 57:1,4,13	190:1 191:5
179:18 208:7	things 7:4 27:12	57:19,22 59:10,18	193:20 195:1,16
209:22 280:7	27:15 28:9 30:23	59:18 60:3,3,9	196:6 198:17
287:12,16,20	31:9 42:23 44:17	61:21,22,24 62:23	200:18,20 202:16
294:19 326:13	44:18 48:25 52:19	63:12,12,17 64:21	203:19 205:19
333:19	52:21 53:18 54:24	65:12 66:8,17	209:21 212:11
testing 57:14	67:15 70:22 78:10	67:24 68:19 69:17	214:22 215:25
218:11 268:19	105:12 114:20	70:6 71:10,19	219:7,11,12
text 122:15	115:16,20,21	76:2,23 79:4,10,11	223:22 231:10,13
textbook 205:2	139:11,13 185:7	79:15 80:3,25	237:17 239:6
texting 304:1	185:18 237:1	81:2 85:8 87:1	240:20 241:10,11
texts 303:20,22	239:3,9 256:12	88:24 90:23,24	243:1 245:4,9
thank 5:19,25 70:2	258:11 259:9	91:24 95:3,24	246:3,12 247:12
72:8 73:10 82:11	260:19,21 273:10	96:1 100:23 101:9	248:21,22 250:13
122:17 129:4	283:20 284:14,16	103:11,13,17,19	250:13,16 252:13
251:17 268:5	286:2,15,18	104:19,21 105:1	252:25 253:3
thankfully 196:16	290:13 291:23	107:15 108:10	254:5,7,16 255:16
thanks 251:23	295:5,15,20	112:11 113:8	256:9,11,13,19,20
346:14,15	300:12 309:10	114:11,21,22	256:25 258:1,23
theoretically	329:7 331:24	116:2,15 117:16	260:16,23 261:7
110:13 129:6	341:9	118:2,21 120:21	264:10,23 268:21
300:25	think 5:15 7:3,14	121:4,4,24 122:1,3	268:22,25 269:15
theoreticals	7:17,25 9:2 10:4	122:8,8,10,24,25	269:17 270:24
302:15	10:13,15 11:8,16	125:7 126:14	272:2,8,15 278:6
theorizing 110:14	11:18 12:13 13:11	129:10,14 130:20	280:4 285:15
therapeutic 190:6	13:15,22 14:7,15	133:11,13 134:13	286:1,3,20,20
194:23 195:6	14:24 15:19,25	134:14 135:4	288:11,15 290:3
198:5,9	16:17,18,24 17:3,4	136:3,14 138:24	290:12 291:16,18
thing 19:6 26:3	17:6,20,25 18:4,5	146:14 152:25	293:14,19 295:7
27:16 28:5 30:16	18:12,14,17,18,19	156:1 158:1	295:11,16,22,24

# [think - top]

297:22,24 299:5	261:1 279:23	156:4,14,15,15	267:22 270:18,19
299:23 300:13,21	285:20 291:8	160:8,11 162:5,11	271:12,15 273:14
300:25 301:4,11	296:3,10 305:24	163:1,23 192:21	300:18
301:21 302:2	313:8 333:13	192:24 194:18	<b>timing</b> 11:12
303:10,25 304:4	thoughts 323:25	218:15,18 220:25	62:18 105:12
305:1,25 306:8	three 8:10 16:4,10	223:16 224:8,8	106:4 115:6 285:7
307:23 308:5,7	16:22,23 62:10	228:19 234:22	tissue 81:11
309:8,18 310:12	107:24 117:5,5	236:23 237:7,11	156:11 301:23
310:17,19 311:6	120:8 161:2,5	240:3,5,14 251:19	title 318:12
311:22 312:2	168:24 169:1	251:22 252:7	today 5:13,13 6:9
313:4,6,7 316:6	275:12,25 314:21	253:21 254:9,12	33:15 55:21 56:11
319:1,2,4,22 320:7	threshold 76:23	265:10,18,20,21	56:13,25 57:8,17
320:9 321:16	274:12	265:25 267:17,20	98:3 121:14
323:5,7 324:23	throat 279:5,8	267:25 269:3,9,14	131:11 209:22
325:22 326:18,22	299:7	273:8,21 274:13	256:6 278:10
326:23 327:9	thrust 297:16	275:22 276:6,14	303:20 312:3
330:7,13,24 332:7	298:4	277:4,8 278:5	334:24
332:19,24 333:1	thumb 72:13	280:10 282:17	told 11:15 12:13
334:19,19 337:2,3	141:14,19 218:13	283:1,16 285:6,6,9	12:17 42:16 72:22
337:18 338:20	thursday 290:10	285:16 286:9,10	193:10 250:25
339:4,22	thursdays 290:9	290:2 296:23	255:1 289:19
thinking 16:17	tidal 172:22	297:2 307:24	291:4 303:6,9
47:3 62:23 117:21	time 10:1 11:14	308:8,11,15,17	304:3 305:12
117:22 272:16	16:19 21:14 25:22	309:13,15 310:3,6	309:10 311:2
286:2 302:15	26:24 40:5 46:1	311:11,12,13,16	314:18,23,24
thiopental 33:16	53:19 59:11 66:11	311:18 312:5	315:12 322:15
33:16 49:21 50:11	66:17 67:1,8	313:7,17,20 314:1	tolerance 165:14
123:14 216:24	80:16 82:20,23	314:5,6,11 315:5	tolerant 163:24
217:4,6 220:5	87:9,16 92:23	315:18,21,25	164:2
221:14 344:19,25	93:14 96:13 97:3	331:25 332:8	tolerate 90:3
345:11	97:6 103:7 105:21	337:24 338:10	tongue 279:8
<b>third</b> 16:4 66:15	106:2,5 114:1,13	341:25 342:11	298:18 299:6
99:11 186:10	115:17,25 120:6	343:19 344:4	tony 1:9 4:9
thoroughly 72:6	121:13,25 122:8	345:20,23 346:17	top 66:6 80:4
221:1	125:19,22 127:6	times 8:10 15:15	148:23 157:9
thought 17:3	128:7,22,24 129:5	15:16,23 21:13	170:1 172:18
21:16 62:22 90:15	129:8 131:6,7	49:13,14 58:20,24	194:22 211:17
91:1 96:4 98:5	133:2 137:21,22	59:7 68:24 70:17	215:7 230:6
103:8,11 206:25	138:25 139:2,5	70:25 87:4 89:8	231:21 271:6,7,8
209:8 231:11	141:21 142:1,4	89:11 161:2,5	305:1
244:20 249:3	143:16 154:15,18	210:3 266:12	

# [topic - typical]

topic 212:22	transmitted	trust 174:24 175:1	131:1
total 43:16 59:11	324:15	175:2 304:13	twice 8:10
80:18 169:5 185:8	transplant 114:25	trustworthy 332:3	two 59:8,10,21
totality 248:21	transported 34:23	truth 55:18	62:10 74:15 75:13
touching 256:18	323:17,18,20	truthful 65:22	85:14 99:16,18,20
toxic 191:10,20	trap 76:16	292:24	105:25 107:11,23
193:18,19,20,21	trapezius 76:8,19	truthfully 55:21	110:13,14,21,22
193:25 194:23	77:1,6,10,23,24	71:23 243:3	111:14 112:16
195:9 197:11	78:4,7 79:2,8	try 6:25 9:22	119:9 146:22,23
toxicity 193:24	81:23,25 146:16	65:21 91:6 114:16	158:20 161:2,8
toxicologist 156:9	147:5 180:8,10	125:17 138:20	165:3 213:11
toxicology 268:13	229:14 230:2	196:2 197:15	216:9,10 275:19
tracheal 342:9	231:8,19 234:18	263:19 268:10	277:17 287:24
track 31:19 108:5	236:15 246:23	283:6 313:15	290:4 291:2,9
<b>train</b> 260:1	256:3 257:15	314:11 316:4	301:19 317:1,3,6,6
<b>trained</b> 18:21,23	262:6 263:4	331:8	318:9,22 319:22
18:25 19:17,19	trauma 137:15	trying 10:25 12:6	321:6,19 336:15
20:2 22:8,24 23:5	293:1	15:5 35:16 36:12	<b>type</b> 11:3 20:3,4,9
23:8,12,18,23 24:1	travel 290:17	43:22 45:8,15	20:12,16 25:8
25:12 256:21	291:23	70:10 89:4 94:18	34:18 37:18 72:6
training 18:10	treat 48:16	94:20 95:17 105:6	85:2,6 99:8 134:2
19:2 20:3,4,9,13	treatment 293:11	116:1 120:17,19	178:11 179:22
20:13,14,15,16	tree 199:20	124:10 164:19	180:3 191:16
22:4,12,13,16,17	trend 341:12	171:18 190:20,21	196:6 210:2 257:2
22:21,25 24:9,12	trial 17:4 63:4	191:11 237:17,25	258:19 259:8
24:17,17,19 25:4,8	150:18 287:13	241:10 248:4	262:8 270:19,22
26:14 45:11 65:25	288:13 328:15	263:22 265:5	294:17 297:19
65:25 172:16	330:10	282:21 283:15	331:15
258:8,13 260:1,5,6	trick 105:6	290:2 296:18	<b>types</b> 22:4 23:12
303:17	<b>tried</b> 89:24 169:17	297:6 298:21	26:16 29:14 32:13
transcript 164:21	289:10	308:6,19 315:10	35:18 40:15 52:3
347:6,8	trish 318:17,19	327:19	70:21 77:22 94:13
transcripts 58:11	319:7	tube 78:24 88:18	98:19 121:12
63:4	true 24:10 38:9,12	tuesdays 290:9	138:11 164:7
transition 220:7	43:6,15 45:4	turn 62:3 277:20	192:5 235:2
223:3	173:4 212:24	328:3 341:19	241:16 245:17
translation 339:20	221:25 239:6	turned 103:14,19	259:22 260:18
transmission 3:17	244:18 255:6	277:2 290:14	264:3 306:2
87:7	265:19 271:21	294:12	typewriting 3:11
transmit 80:10	293:22 347:8	turns 24:8 25:9	typical 188:25
82:4		62:8 102:20,23	272:24

# [u - usually]

u	187:9 190:9	unfortunate	104:24 105:4
-	217:14 220:8	296:13	108:5 112:2 114:9
<b>u</b> 3:1 32:19,20,20	221:17,24 222:2,4	unfortunately	116:24 119:25
133:10	223:4 224:4	76:15 78:11	122:20 123:3,17
<b>u.c.</b> 25:11 114:19	231:17,18 243:6,9	114:20 189:4	127:13,14 130:13
uh 168:18,22	256:1 274:9	301:18 314:18	130:23,25 132:22
178:17	344:15	unhelpful 238:13	134:15 136:15
unable 92:24	understand 6:8	238:16,17	142:14,23 143:1
181:3 182:1,18	11:1 20:23 23:6	unilaterally	143:13 149:12,18
183:2	26:4 31:8 34:4	316:14	151:6 161:4 175:2
unaware 212:8	43:10 46:10 55:14	unintended	175:12 176:15
238:22	55:17 57:21,23	190:23	178:20 184:17
unbounded	58:3,6 61:20,21	unit 4:6 24:14	185:1 188:24,25
313:25 uncertain 305:10	69:4 70:7 76:12	241:15	189:2 190:7 202:9
	82:10 86:6 114:16	<b>united</b> 1:4 4:10	202:21 203:1,2
unclear 80:11 88:1 212:3	120:25 121:6	213:18	204:17,18,19,20
	135:6 137:5 146:9	unknown 140:2,10	204:21 205:11
uncomfortable	172:13 189:21	unpleasant 70:24	207:13 208:4
90:6,21 130:9 uncommon 110:2	211:21 216:13	71:21	209:1,7 210:17,22
unconscious 39:3	217:2 241:18	unpleasantness	211:2,3,22 212:25
39:8,9,14,17,19	244:14 254:15	70:21	221:11 231:22
48:11,15 49:5	265:3 266:15	unresponsive	241:2,12,15,17,20
74:19 76:17,21	267:22 270:24	184:20 220:13,22	241:23 249:4
93:4 98:14 138:19	303:2 305:19	untruthfully 56:1	258:14 261:16
143:3,20 148:21	309:11,21 310:19	unusual 134:16	266:8 268:2
156:16 182:4,5	315:13 316:13	update 160:2	271:11 295:8
230:3 231:14,23	343:25	usage 135:5 206:8	306:21 312:4
231:25 232:1	understanding	usages 209:14	325:6 340:25
243:22 244:7,10	6:12,14 29:3	212:14,19	341:4,10
245:21,22 274:4	75:17 101:2 104:4	use 13:6 26:12	uses 112:3 250:19
277:3	114:23 140:11	28:3,23 36:8	ushered 319:22
unconsciousness	196:11,12 215:24	37:15 38:10 42:6	usual 98:21
28:8 74:2,11,13,15	244:2,4 247:4	42:21 43:5 45:9	<b>usually</b> 16:7 20:8
75:22 76:12,14,25	262:22 295:11	45:13 51:2,15,17	48:12 59:4,19
83:6,9,11 84:3,11	307:3 327:5	52:11 62:12 73:12	66:11 75:8 162:6
88:5 123:24 140:2	understands 23:12	74:2,10,14,25,25	193:25 194:1
142:10,14,16,24	understood 151:1	76:16,24 79:20	235:1 238:6 255:4
149:13 166:17	343:24	80:9 83:9,10,14	256:13 279:8
179:25 181:25	undisclosed 343:7	84:10,20,22 85:21	297:14 298:13
184:14,17,24	unethical 199:13	94:10,12 95:10,11	341:11
185:1 186:5 187:8		100:5 103:19	

# [utility - waiving]

utility 196:6	95:16 97:15,16,18	verbalize 260:13	vigorously 302:12
V	98:9,24 99:4,5,6	260:15	virtually 32:4,10
	106:17,18 107:25	verbally 57:24	virtue 234:19
v 32:19	108:1,6,23 109:5	versa 48:21	visit 225:6,16
value 235:10	109:15 110:5,7,19	versus 4:9 17:18	visual 94:13
339:24	111:16,24 112:4,6	45:19 46:22 47:1	visually 94:14
van 58:9 60:1,7,13	112:10,13 113:2	85:7 166:17	vivo 226:19
63:5 186:23	114:7 116:3,11,14	292:22	vocal 261:13,14
242:20 244:8	116:20 119:12,24	vet 253:13	vocalization
266:2 323:18,21	134:17 182:1	vet's 193:3	261:16
vapor 34:19	197:7,10,14,14,16	vice 48:21	vocalizations
variability 26:18	197:16,18,25	victims 293:7	250:11
32:24 35:15 36:14	198:1,2,9,25 199:2	video 4:4,7 5:1	vocalize 261:12
36:18 37:18,20,24	199:4 200:4,6,8	82:19,22 97:2,5	vocalizing 261:14
38:22 44:6,13	240:11,12,13	139:1,4 141:25	voice 10:13
158:17 159:4,5	241:14 243:19	142:3 154:14,17	volume 103:19
172:19,22,25	244:15,22,23	160:7,10 192:20	volunteer 90:25
173:1,2	245:23 246:14,14	192:23 224:9,13	volunteers 90:25
variable 150:21	246:17 247:7,20	251:18,21 267:16	213:15
152:7	250:18,20 251:2	267:19 310:2,5	vomited 326:19,22
variations 233:11	253:24 254:2	313:16,19 315:17	326:23
varies 160:25	255:2 264:25	315:20 325:7,19	vomiting 296:2,15
variety 28:1,20	265:6,19,20 266:4	345:19,22 346:4	300:2 327:3
42:2 74:20 183:23	266:7,11,12,22,23	346:16,17	vs 1:8 6:7
241:3,12	267:3,13 275:13	videographer	vuyk 2:18 201:13
<b>various</b> 35:13 47:8	277:12 301:9	82:13 224:7	•
68:21 74:17 75:4	342:6	view 275:16	201:16,22 203:9
90:19 98:11	vein 80:8 109:9		W
158:16 184:21		287:22,25 289:1 312:14 314:24	waffle 111:21
191:10	115:2 118:25		waffling 107:1
vary 52:17 54:13	267:10	315:2 317:12	wait 56:8 61:25
101:23 268:22	ventilator 240:23	319:14,15 322:25	105:16,25 119:1
269:13,21	ventricle 109:9,10	323:3,12 330:11	160:3,6 185:21
vasodilation 191:3	ventricular 101:18	332:5	195:23 197:10,20
191:4	101:19,20	viewed 308:2	277:21 292:13
vast 26:11 118:9	verbal 23:15 74:21	312:6,9 315:4	<b>waited</b> 107:11
136:13	76:4 94:13 143:14	viewing 284:24,25	<b>waiting</b> 322:10
vecuronium 87:3	147:17,22 148:4,6	288:7 293:12	waive 289:3,5
87:10,13,20,22	149:5 150:9,11	311:1 317:16	waived 3:19
88:2,14,22 89:21	218:16 243:10	332:14	waiver 289:7,12
90:13,18 91:9,16		views 7:2	waiving 289:9
91:24 92:8,11	260:7		8
90:13,18 91:9,16	256:13 259:14 260:7	views 7:2	

#### [wake - wish]

wake 52:14 121:11	238:9 240:25	waves 137:2	wear 45:24 46:1
128:24	246:16 248:8	way 7:19,25 14:6,8	146:5
wakes 53:22	252:3,15 253:2	21:17 27:12,17,17	wears 146:5 342:6
waking 151:10	256:19 266:18	40:2 48:19 54:8	web 181:16 183:19
walk 101:11	270:20 272:5	68:20 70:22 71:2	wednesday 290:14
186:25 195:21	273:16 274:14	79:19 80:8 83:8	291:6
walked 278:4	278:11 282:9	83:13 95:24	week 290:23,25
walnut 1:16	283:5 290:19	116:16 134:1	291:14,17 309:3
want 7:21 13:1,3,9	292:2 293:23	135:4 141:21	311:7 314:25
15:13 20:12,16,25	306:3,10 308:6,11	142:24 143:1,11	weekend 346:13
21:8,10,20,20 26:5	308:17 309:11,14	162:8 163:11	weeks 287:24
30:17,18,20,21	310:8 311:12,16	165:5,6,8 168:21	290:4 291:2,9
34:14 36:22,23	312:1,18 313:6	177:4 184:19	weight 44:15
38:19 39:23,24	314:6 316:9,18	188:25 189:9	welcome 133:2
42:21 43:2,9	317:6 320:15	190:2 191:24	went 97:7 98:1
52:11 54:15,25	322:1,4 332:8,20	223:1 235:1	102:7 192:25
56:17 64:8 67:14	332:22 341:1,17	244:11,12,20,21	223:17 236:16
67:17,22 68:3,22	341:21 343:1,9,24	245:10 249:1	250:9 276:15
69:22 72:24,24,25	344:3,7	265:4 270:25	277:10,14,15,16
74:4,5 79:20	wanted 5:6 151:16	272:25 282:20	278:6 286:12
81:16 82:16 83:5	252:5 333:2 343:3	285:15 302:13	303:8 306:2
86:17 91:4 97:22	wanting 213:24	303:1 304:23	313:11,21 317:18
98:4 100:15 105:7	wants 9:22 162:22	305:22 312:7	322:5 337:12,15
110:25 112:2	247:24	316:7 324:14,15	whatsoever 83:18
119:9,9 120:24	<b>warden</b> 63:9,14,16	327:1 328:24	234:9 236:7 240:7
121:11 125:15	63:19,24,24 64:12	329:10 338:1	<b>wide</b> 29:6
127:13 128:11	64:13 107:11	347:12	wife 69:7 97:10
129:10 133:6	258:7 260:1,1,5	ways 99:16,18,20	139:9 253:12
134:14,18,25	263:14,15,17,18	244:8	291:21,24 292:6
138:5,5,7,12,16,23	264:2,25 277:2	we've 15:12 45:10	williams 60:8
140:22,24 141:1,5	303:11,18	55:11 65:19	<b>willing</b> 9:9 10:2
145:16 146:9,10	warden's 258:8	177:11 199:2	290:19 328:17
151:23 153:23,23	323:19	209:2 210:23	332:5 333:7,9,14
154:10 160:3,4,13	warning 2:16	239:12 248:12	willy 186:24
161:12 162:19	185:8 186:10,15	271:9 280:10	window 39:4
172:12 182:22	192:11 196:19	308:14 311:11,21	185:18 284:25
183:6,8 187:9	warrant 275:17	313:25 330:21	317:5,5,10,11
191:14 198:20,24	300:15 326:4	345:3	windows 317:7
201:18 202:1	water 94:11,16,22	weak 94:8	wish 237:18
206:20 211:2	wave 137:1,4	weakly 109:5	294:12
228:17 235:23			

#### [withdraw - zoom]

	I		
withdraw 67:18	175:2,12 177:5	write 205:15 285:9	161:14,24 168:14
withdrawal 61:12	183:21 207:22,24	286:16 327:18,20	188:21 189:8
61:14 248:11,15	208:25 256:25	329:25 330:19	194:24 199:19
248:17 249:7,10	327:9,11 340:14	331:7,21 337:11	212:24 221:24
249:15,19,24	340:25 341:2	341:9	222:6 223:12
251:7 253:20,25	<b>worded</b> 14:6,9	writing 21:24	226:3 227:3
254:3,8,11,13,17	189:9	286:18 339:19	229:23 232:20
255:5,9,17	wording 11:25	written 152:15	234:24 239:5
witness 2:3 3:3,18	212:5	161:22 183:18	240:1 256:25
3:19 4:3 5:3,4 9:1	<b>words</b> 94:16	185:7	260:23 265:3
9:22 10:3 71:9	245:19 261:15	wrong 17:7 22:20	266:19 273:20
73:20 82:15 114:4	321:17 341:4,10	25:14 27:10,16,16	290:25 291:18
117:11,13 141:11	344:20	27:17 49:15 59:5	297:24 305:8
141:14,18 251:9	work 7:19 8:8 9:9	112:12 135:20	307:2 308:9 315:9
251:12,16 274:17	9:21 11:10 52:3	136:6 162:9 221:3	316:13 328:10,13
274:20,23 282:7,9	53:15 55:25 66:22	258:7 266:2	332:11 334:17
282:13 287:6,9	68:22 71:23 72:6	304:25 336:20	335:9 341:3,8,17
292:10 295:4	83:23 93:5 101:6	337:2 338:13	344:20 345:13
310:10 312:6,9	102:22 103:10	wrote 142:12	year 16:15 61:5
314:23 316:2,19	156:10 165:4,6	211:22 256:6	130:19 131:9
316:25 317:1	268:3 272:25	311:21 330:5	years 9:5,6 16:6
319:17 322:16	279:22 282:3	X	27:7,9,10,11 31:21
327:25 339:1	284:4 288:22	x 2:1,9 150:5	68:1,7,9 69:7,21
witnessed 280:12	290:7,12 294:3,17	330:16	69:24 70:5 87:12
281:16 294:23	303:1 313:15	330.10	87:13,18 120:8,8
309:1 314:20	314:8 329:2 346:8	<u>y</u>	199:14 202:20
316:19 343:21	346:10	y 5:24 100:11	258:13 294:4
witnesses 47:19	worked 8:17,24	133:10,12	yesterday 63:3
71:15,18 72:2,3	322:2,21	<b>yeah</b> 5:16 8:16,20	275:3,7 280:20
186:23 195:17	working 12:5	9:6 16:5,13,16	281:16 283:2
271:19 317:24	333:17	27:2 34:9 38:18	284:8 295:7 302:5
318:4 322:12	works 48:20 237:4	40:2,6 46:18 55:6	303:9 309:1 312:7
323:10	333:5	59:10 67:8 69:12	312:9 316:19
witnessing 328:8	<b>world</b> 75:8	81:22 84:6,7 92:6	327:15 329:14
woefully 128:14	worried 88:17	94:6 103:24	330:6 343:21
woman 318:14	257:23	105:10,10 110:24	<b>young</b> 89:24
wondering 184:8	worry 146:4	111:20 115:21	Z
word 34:21 51:17	186:25 196:1	119:18 121:15	zero 15:8,10 52:24
83:14 84:10 86:12	worst 7:4	126:11 133:15	zero 13.8,10 32.24 zoom 4:13,17
95:10,11 111:21	<b>wound</b> 290:8	143:10 148:1	58:12,13,21 60:5
112:3 142:23		157:25 159:20	162:6 185:18
			102.0 103.10

Tennessee Rules of Civil Procedure

Depositions Upon Oral Examination

Rule 30

Rule 30.05: Submission to Witness; Changes; Signing.

When the testimony is fully transcribed the deposition shall be submitted to the witness for examination and shall be read to or by the witness, unless such examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties. Any changes in form or substance which the witness desires to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making them. The deposition shall then be signed by the witness, unless the parties by stipulation waive the signing or the witness is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deposition is not signed by the witness within 30 days of its submission, the officer shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the witness or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition

may then be used as fully as though signed unless on a motion to suppress under Rule 32.04(4) the court holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require rejection of the deposition in whole or in part.

DISCLAIMER: THE FOREGOING CIVIL PROCEDURE RULES

ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

THE ABOVE RULES ARE CURRENT AS OF APRIL 1,

2019. PLEASE REFER TO THE APPLICABLE STATE RULES

OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

# VERITEXT LEGAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY CERTIFICATE AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Veritext Legal Solutions represents that the foregoing transcript is a true, correct and complete transcript of the colloquies, questions and answers as submitted by the court reporter. Veritext Legal Solutions further represents that the attached exhibits, if any, are true, correct and complete documents as submitted by the court reporter and/or attorneys in relation to this deposition and that the documents were processed in accordance with our litigation support and production standards.

Veritext Legal Solutions is committed to maintaining the confidentiality of client and witness information, in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), as amended with respect to protected health information and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, as amended, with respect to Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Physical transcripts and exhibits are managed under strict facility and personnel access controls. Electronic files of documents are stored in encrypted form and are transmitted in an encrypted fashion to authenticated parties who are permitted to access the material. Our data is hosted in a Tier 4 SSAE 16 certified facility.

Veritext Legal Solutions complies with all federal and State regulations with respect to the provision of court reporting services, and maintains its neutrality and independence regardless of relationship or the financial outcome of any litigation. Veritext requires adherence to the foregoing professional and ethical standards from all of its subcontractors in their independent contractor agreements.

Inquiries about Veritext Legal Solutions' confidentiality and security policies and practices should be directed to Veritext's Client Services Associates indicated on the cover of this document or at www.veritext.com.